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Race Writers Welcomed By Publication

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—Negro writers are welcome to contribute to the "New South: 1940" publication as the organization is democratic "with no prejudices and exclusions", according to Editor J. C. Leavell. The information says, "All that is asked is the interest and cooperation of those participating."

Office of the publication is at 24 1-2 Commerce Street, Montgomery, where additional information on the writing project may be secured on request.

"New South: 1940" is sponsored by the Writers' Group. All material submitted will be passed upon by a jury on an equal basis, whether it be from a professional author or from amateurs. A letter says, "There are no racial exclusions and if work by Negroes shows promise, talent or contains a good idea, it has as much consideration as John Steinbeck might submit."

The editor says, "At present we cannot pay for manuscripts; all we can do is try to discover and foster talent. Any form of writing is acceptable, whether it be poetry, essays, short stories or what-you-have."

Newspaper Group Elects Howard Editor President

Otto McClarrin, editor of the Hilltop Journal at Howard University, Washington, D. C., was elected the national president of the Delta Phi Delta National Journalistic Society at their annual convention, which was held last week in Jefferson City, Mo.

In the annual newspaper contest sponsored by Delta Phi Delta National Journalistic Society, the Hilltop won first prize trophy for journalistic excellence as the best newspaper entered in the contest. The paper won the same honor last year.

The Campus Digest, of Tuskegee Institute, under the editorship of T. Rupert Broady, won second place in the D. P. D. contest. The Fisk Herald, of Fisk University, placed third. William B. Collier, Jr., is editor of the latter publication.

Birmingham Ala. Alabama
7-8 40

ROUND-UP

● Union pickets promenaded last week in—of all places—the courthouse of Jefferson County. The Building & Construction Trades Council (AFL) stationed the pickets in front of the Civil Service Board's offices after President J. W. Driver, Secretary Roy Copeland let fly a tirade at Personnel Director Jim Hard, called him a "dictator." Reason given: "Dictator Hard has certified non-residents of Birmingham and Jefferson County to choice jobs, as shovel operators, at greatly reduced wages, much lower than the prevailing wage in Birmingham and Jefferson County, while at the same time there is a number of experienced operators who are citizens and taxpayers of Birmingham and Jefferson County, who are available and in need of this work—at a livable wage." Director Hard and the board went about their duties as usual, apparently were unshaken in their purpose to save money for county taxpayers wherever practicable.

● Happy were Selmians last week. Their city had been chosen for an Air Corps pursuit pilot training field. Elated citizens held a "victory dinner," heaped praise on Mayor Lucien Burns, Chamber of Commerce Secretary Hunt Frasier, Congressman Sam Hobbs.

● "Buy your fall and winter's supply of coal now." Alabamians in large numbers this week began heeding this advice from the Consumer's Counsel Division of the Interior Department, which emphasized early buying will lighten the load likely to fall on the nation's transport system when the big defense program gets under way in a few months.

● Widely felicitated this week was a Birmingham Negro editor (Robert Durr of the *Weekly Review*) on a patriotic editorial front-paged in his newspaper, broadcast over a Birmingham radio station. Laden with sound Americanism, Editor Durr's forthright piece was in wide demand. Extra copies had to be printed to meet all requests.

Speaking of the city's Negro population, there comes to our desk today Volume 1, No. 1, of "Newspic," a weekly magazine of news and pictures for colored people, published in Birmingham, modeled on TIME. The production looks first class to us. We see no reason why it should not become the national or at least the Southwide periodical it seems to be bidding to be. Or, rather, we see no reason unless it decides to stop being admirably factual and objective as in this first issue and becomes what several other imitators of Time have become, merely a little political trade journal catering to some bitter and out-dated group.

Birmingham Ala.
OCT 1940

Grandma Married

DEC 16 1940

In Montgomery, Ala., the 112-year-old morning *Advertiser* last week took over its 52-year-old afternoon competitor, the *Alabama Journal,* celebrated by bringing out a joint Sunday edition. No run-of-the-mill newspaper union was this. The venerable *Advertiser,* known to most Montgomeryites as Grandma, is the most potent editorial voice between Atlanta and New Orleans. It cost the *Advertiser's* Publisher Richard Furman Hudson over $350,000 to buy out the *Journal* last week, made the combined papers a $1,000,000 property.

One good reason for the *Advertiser's* potency is its editor: farm-born, foppish Grover Cleveland Hall, who ranks with Louisville's Herbert Agar, Richmond's Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, as an editorial influence in the South. When former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio bought the Atlanta *Journal* last year (TIME, Dec. 25), he offered Editor Hall $10,000 a year—fabulous salary for a Southern editor—and a $25,000 stock interest to leave the *Advertiser*, move to Atlanta. Publisher Hudson, no piker, heard of the offer, promptly met it, making 52-year-old Grover Hall probably the best-paid editor in the South.

Chicago Ill.

Editor Hall's independence is his success. In 1910 Grover went to work as an editorialist on the *Advertiser*, started his career there by defending Alice Roosevelt Longworth's right to smoke cigarets. Editor of the *Advertiser* since 1926, Grover Hall won a Pulitzer Prize in 1928 for rousing attacks on racial and religious intolerance.

Plump, amiable Editor Hall rises late, always walks by a florist's shop on his way to work, buys a Talisman rose for his buttonhole. Magnificently mustachioed, he drives city editors to despair. They say anybody can walk into Grover Hall's office and persuade him not to run an unpleasant story about a suicide or an automobile smashup. Sometimes he carries a hot news tip around for days without thinking to tell the city desk about it.

Another editor once called Grover Hall "a fat radical advised by a cat named Clarabelle." Famous through the South was Clarabelle, Grover's office cat. When she died last fall, Associated Press put her obit on the wire. For the *Advertiser* Editor Hall wrote an editorial a column and a half long. Said he: "At this moment of sadness the *Advertiser* beseeches its friends and the followers of Clarabelle NOT to give this office another cat! The *Advertiser* is fed up on cats and does not wish to be bothered with another. . . ."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
September 1, 1940

Negro Paper Changes Tune

ONE refreshing note in the national campaign comes with the announcement that the Pittsburgh Courier has quit pretending to be Democratic and has rejoined the Republican party. This will serve to take some of the steam out of the movement for the enactment of a so-called anti-lynch bill and will also diminish the pressure on some Northern Democrats who have felt impelled to sell the South down the river in order to please negro voters in the North.

The Pittsburgh Courier is the outstanding colored newspaper in the United States. It has not only urged the adoption of the misnamed anti-lynch bill but has carried on a systematic campaign to have negro members of the United States army promoted to high official positions with authority over white members. It has always been bitter against the South and few issues fail to carry attacks on this section.

Yet so powerful did the paper become when it lined up with the notorious Guffey machine that the editor, a lawyer, actually was urged for a position on the United States supreme court following the appointment of a negro to a federal district judgeship two or three years ago.

But he didn't get the judgeship and perhaps suffered other disappointments and as a result has now turned upon Guffey and the machine Guffey has erected. This may be bad for Guffey but it is a gain for the South, for this negro editor can do less damage to the South, parading under his true colors, than he could do as an alleged Democrat.

Anniston, Ala. Star
October 15, 1940

The Press In Alabama

Occasionally we have admired the press of Georgia for its good humor and folksy style, but for liberality, we will put the press of Alabama up against that of any other state.

As a whole, the Alabama press is for progress all the while. No other newspapers in the South have been so conscientious in seeking an answer to the Negro problem; none has been more acutely aware of educational problems and zealous for their solution; none has been more ready to call to task those recreant in high office or to lead public thinking.

Some of our newspapers have proved a source of disappointment by what is considered apostacy, to the point of the most extreme conservatism on some points, but their failings in one direction have been corrected by their leadership in others. When militancy is called for, they are militant, or when sound reasoning is necessary, they can reason soundly.

When the average Alabama newspaper is accused of blocking progress, we can usually be assured that the accusation is false—especially regarding our daily press. Newspapers which mount their horses and ride off in many directions at once cause confusion and ill will. Reasonableness is needed in the newspaper business as in no other, for the people look to the daily newspaper for the facts they need and the mapping out of a course for future progress.

The Alabama press is a pleasure to us, and we hope the respective subscribers fully appreciate their newspapers for what they represent.

Sylacauga, Ala., News
October 4, 1940

NEGROES IN NORTH

Northern newspapers frequently comment on the plight of the negro in the South. In spite of the knowledge that the economic situation of the average negro in Dixie is not what the thinking white people would like for it to be, The Daily wonders if the negro in the northern cities are not in worse shape than the negroes in the South.

The New York newspaper PM recently published an article on the Chicago "Black Ghetto" in which the assertion was made "the trouble they've seen hasn't ended" for the negro in Chicago.

According to PM extraordinary high rents are required for the pitifully inadequate one and two room "apartments" in the section and goes on to say: "almost three fourths of Chicago's negroes have yearly incomes under $1,000; the negro infant mortality rate is twice as high as the city's, it's death rate from tuberculosis four times as high; a study of 100 cases of negro girl delinquents revealed that 72 per cent of the relinquent acts were performed not in bawdy houses but in one and two-room apartments."

The negro, like other low-income groups, has a tough time making both ends meet in the South, but those tall tales of quick success in northern cities is more mythical than factual.—Decatur Daily.

NEGRO PRESS OF STATE TO UNITE FOR SERVICE

Negro Newspaper Publishers and Editors of Alabama to Meet in Birmingham, April 8th

Realizing the need for closer cooperation between the Negro newspapers of the state of Alabama, a group of Negro newspaper men got together in Birmingham Thursday and decided to form the Alabama Negro Newspapers' Association.

Globe 3-7-40

April the 8th was set for the date of organization in Birmingham. Representatives will be asked to come to Birmingham from Mobile, Montgomery, Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, Sheffield, Tuskegee.

Huntsville Times

The Negro newspapers of the state finds that the Negro circulation and advertising market is the target of many high pressure newspaper organizations without the race and from out of the state to the end that unless the Negro press presents a united front for and in Alabama there will be no Negro newspapers as such in the not too distant future. The state race newspapers realize also that the public must be made aware of the full import of the situation as it stands today and as it affects the social economic and educational plight of the Negroes in Alabama.

The definite place of the meeting in Birmingham will be announced at an earlier date.

Now With A.N.P.

OCT 4 1940

Daily World

SHREVEPORT, La.—(SNS)—

MISS EDNA GERMAINE, well known newspaper woman, and at present a member of the Schreveport WORLD staff, has just received her credentials as an official member of the Associated Negro Press.

This is a real distinction and a worthy tribute to a worthy person. The WORLD is happy to have as a member of its staff an official Louisiana reporter of the ANP and at the same time is happy to salute Miss Germaine on receiving such national distinction.

Miss Germaine's newspaper work has taken her in many sections of the country and by being placed in this position she will be able to give publicity to Shreveport thru every worthwhile Negro paper in the United States, as ANP writers serve 112 papers.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood Producers 'Forget, Race When It Comes To Spending Money

Colored Press Committee, Seeking to Establish Definite Contacts, Subjected to a Typical Hollywood "Run-Around."

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-27-40

By EARL J. MORRIS
Motion Picture Editor

HOLLYWOOD, July 25—One million dollars for newspapers, but not one dime for the Negro press, decrees Hollywood. As far as Hollywood is concerned, there are no Negroes in America who attend motion pictures.

Recently Darry F. Zanuck of 20th Centuy-Fox Studios, announced that his studio would spend $1,000,000 with newspapers to exploit four motion pictures, last week. In February, Barney Balaban of Paramount Studios also set aside a large newspaper advertising budget.

NEGRO PRESS COMMITTEE CALLS

Last April and May this writer, along with T. E. Stubblefield and Clarence Muse representing the Negro press had conferences with Harry Brand studio publicity chief. Mr. Brand graciously listened to the statistics presented him, "that at least 20 per cent of the total Negro population were movie goers and that it was high time that they began to consider the vast colored motion picture audiences as a new market for their films to alleviate the loss of the European field."

Mr. Brand at these conferences gave the inference that something should be done about the Negro press. But that they were awaiting for Charles McCarthy, advertising head, to come to Hollywood last June. In June, no Mr. McCarthy.

BIG ADVERTISING BUDGET APPRECIATED

In the middle of July came a story in the daily press that Herman Wobber, general sales manager, following a conference with Darryl F. Zanuck planed to New York, got an okay from Sidney R. Kent, president of 20th Century-Fox to spend $1,000,000 for newspaper advertising on four films: "Maryland, "Brigham Young," "The Return of Frank James" and "The Great Profile."

"Maryland" has been released and reviewed in this newspaper and contains a large Negro cast. Ernest Whitman has a large role in "The Return of Frank James."

HOLLYWOOD RUN AROUND IN ACTION

Immediately following this announcement this press committee composed of this writer and Clarence Muse sought an audience to ascertain what the Negro press would receive to exploit these films.

Harry Brand could not be reached. After two days we located Mr. Dyches, his assistant. Mr. Dyches informed us that the motion picture industry was divided into four parts (1) Executives, (2) Production, (3) Distribution, (4) Exhibition. Of course we knew that.

He further stated that Charles McCarthy, advertising manager of 20th Century-Fox, 444 West 56th street, New York City, was the man we had to see.

In issuing this statement anent the $1,000,000 expenditure for newspapers, Darryl F. Zanuck is quoted by the daily press as saying: "In these uncertain terms, it is necessary to strengthen the domestic market for motion pictures. Newspaper advertising is the most powerful medium of reaching the public we have ever found.'

RACE SPENDS MILLIONS YEARLY

Out of 15,000,000 black Americans, it is safe to say that 3,500,000 men, women and children attend motion pictures. And if they only spent a dollar each a year; the sum of $3,500,000 should be adequate inducement to cater to the Negro public.

Recently at MGM studios seventy-five dignitaries of the Baptist Convention, Inc., which represents 3,500,00 Negro Baptists, were received by the colored butler of Louis B. Mayer, the president of the studio, on a tour of the plant.

FORGOTTEN PEOPLE CAST IN MINOR ROLES

Hollywood has, in the majority of cases, ignored the Negro as an integral part of America, save in the fact that they were slaves, cotton pickers, clowns, mammies and "Uncle Toms."

Darryl F. Zanuck does not wish to recognize the Negro press. This writer has been here in Hollywood long enough to know that if Zanuck, Balaban, Mayer, Selznick, Roach and all the other big shots wanted to recognize the Negro motion picture audience or the Negro press that it would be done. The above named men are not "yes men, but whom everyone "yeses."

In my opinion, Hollywood, with it's frequent production of pictures with a Civil War background, opens up the scars between the South and the North. That it revives sectional hatreds. They have placed controversial subjects on celluloid that have had a tendency to provoke unrest and frictions between classes, they have repeatedly villified the Negro clergy and church. They have turned the solemn, religious worship of the Negro into comedy, for the world to laugh.

Black America has seen Hollywood turn everything she holds dear held up to ridicule, in historic events the heroism of the Negro is forgotten.

If Zanuck, Louis B. Mayer, David Selznick and other movie moguls were running America, the plight of the Negro would be sad indeed.

Dr. Fred Whiteman, prominent physician and member of the Los Angeles Health commission, told The Courier, "If black America could forego going to the movies for one week, Hollywood would so feel the loss of the race's patronage that the producers would act kindly towards the race.

The Rev. Clayton Russell took Clarence Muse to task for portraying a sequence of the picture, "Maryland," on the American Red Cross radio program recently. In this film, Muse plays the part of a moaning, groaning preacher. Ernest Whitman, as a dice shooter. Rev. Russell was irked to learn that Ben Carter went to church to please his wife to soften her for a two dollar touch which he owed for shooting craps in "Maryland."

Darryl F. Zanuck and any other producer, can do what he pleases as long as it makes money for the industry.

One million dollars for newspapers, but not one dime for the Negro press.

WOMAN EDITOR SAYS NEGRO VOTER AWARE OF POWER AT POLLS

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 23 1940

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21—(ANP)—Widespread interest in the recent presidential election shows the Negro electorate is becoming aware of the power of his ballot, according to Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, publisher of the California Eagle, who was western woman's director for the Republicans in the campaign.

"In California, for instance," she said, "Negroes in their political views and leanings are perhaps more divided than any other section where the Negro population is large enough to be considered seriously. Thirty years ago it was unpopular for a Negro to declare any other than a Republican political affiliation. Today it is equally unpopular, especially among the younger voters, to be of the Republican faith.

"This swing from the Republican party was not due to any definite conversion into the Democratic, especially the New Deal faith, on the part of Negroes but a sort of restless wait for confirmation in the, or his, Republican party that he had served so long and faithfully.

"The Negro is disillusioned by past political promises. He is ready to bargain, not in the old way. His citizenship rights guaranteed to all Americans by the constitution of the United States is what he asks.

"Wendell Willkie, defeated presidential candidate, was more outspoken in his attitude toward all Americans than any office seeker since Abraham Lincoln's time.

"If Willkie had won the election, Negroes, in my humble opinion, would have received a larger portion of their citizenship rights under his administration than ever before."

Editor Who Left Suicide Letter Is Still Missing

DEC 14 1940

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Although he disappeared a month ago after leaving a suicide note, the body of Leroy S. Hart, highly educated newspaperman, teacher, and recently editor of the nationally circulated Silhouette Magazine, has not yet been found.

Chronicle

On the morning after he was last seen, his landlady at the Keller apartments where Hart had a large suite of rooms, discovered a note addressed to her. In it the 40-year-old writer told her that he was going to take the "easiest way out" and commit suicide. He instructed her to dispose of his effects.

Chicago Defender

Persistent inquiry by his friends and associates has not disclosed the least information as to his fate, or if he is still alive as to his whereabouts. Police who were notified at the time and listed him in the Bureau of Missing Persons have checked all reports of bodies found since then, but identification proved none of them to be the missing man.

Hart was for several years a professor of West Virginia State college.

Editor Says Election Shows Negro Becoming Aware of Ballot Power

NOV 22 1940

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The Call

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Kansas City

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Calvin's Service Now In Its Fifth Year

NEW YORK—(C)—The Calvin Newspaper Service, with editorial and advertising offices at 143 125th Street, is celebrating its fifth anniversary this week.

Eric Hercules, who succeeded the late Floyd J. Calvin, founder of the service in 1935, as head, was replaced three months ago by Ted Yates, well known columnist. Yates at present is manager and co-owner.

Students Will Hear Talks On Negro Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—"Bigger and Better Newspaper Week," national project of Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society, is being observed in Memphis this week by the LeMoyne College chapter of the society, and the Memphis World, semi-weekly publication whose editor Lewis O. Swingler, serves as a member of the National Board of Directors.

In school circles of Memphis, the LeMoyne chapter will carry a message to approximately 3,000 students, stressing the theme of this year's observance, "The Negro Press in the Struggle for Reservation of American Democracy."

William Johnson and Lytell Barrett, charter members of the chapter, and directors of the local program, stated that speakers will be presented in the two high schools, Manassas and Booker T. Washington, this week. Winston Hardiman, another member, will give an address on the topic, "The Future of the Negro Press." Other Delta Phi Delta members will encourage support of Negro publications.

A musical organization from LeMoyne will accompany the speakers. There will also be distribution of streamers, placards, advertising the observance, "Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week." It is hoped that the project will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youth of the race and nation.

President

OTTO McCLARRIN, editor of the Hilltop, student publication at Howard university, was elected national president of the Delta Phi Delta journalistic society at the recent meeting held at Lincoln university, Jeffersor City, Mo.

JOURNALISTS CHALLENGED AT CONFAB

College Fraternity Will Meet at Howard University Next Year

By Charles S. Holloway

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—America's future Negro journalists are back at their respective colleges, determined to make better journalism their career, after spending last week on the Lincoln university campus as delegates to the third annual Delta Phi Delta, national journalistic fraternity, national convention.

The delegates from 12 colleges, representing the staffs and journalistic instructors of as many college publications, selected Howard university, Washington, D. C., as the site of the fourth convention to be held in the fall, passed many timely resolutions, and elected new officers, with Otto McClarrin, editor of Howard university's Hilltop newspaper, as president.

Thank Lincoln Hosts

The convention closed Saturday night with a banquet and movie, at which time the delegates gave a vote of thanks to the host chapter, Epsilon, and to President Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs and the entire Lincoln student body and faculty.

At the final business meeting Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected: Otto McClarrin, president; Billy Jones, first vice-president; Harry Lee, second vice-president; James H. Huger, executive secretary; Charles Simmons, treasurer; Messrs. Stovall, Gore, Thorne and Langnorne, regional directors; Lorenzo Traylor, editor of the Delphid, official Delta Phi Delta journal; Jesuita C. Hughes, assistant editor of the Delphid; Charles S. Holloway, director of publicity; Gladys C. Martin, historian; Henry V. Hinds, Harriette J. Briscoe, director of projects; Lewis Swingler, organizer of professional chapters, and James O. Pugh, director of literature.

Bernard Milton Jones of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., unable to attend the convention, was honored as the founder of Delta Phi Delta, and was elected honorary life-time president.

Colleges represented at the convention were: Stowe Teachers' college, St. Louis; West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.; Tennessee A. and I. State college, Nashville; Florida A. and M., Tallahassa, Fla.; Langston university, Langston, Okla.; Howard university, Washington; Alcorn college, Alcorn, Miss.; LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn.; Fisk university, Nashville; Morehouse college, Atlanta; Johnson C. Smith college, Charlotte, N. C., and Lincoln university, Jefferson City.

The convention opened Thursday night, April 18, with a public meeting at Page auditorium, with Chester E. Stovall, editor of The St. Louis Call, as guest speaker. Miss Harriette Briscoe, editor of the Lincoln Clarion, was mistress of ceremonies and introduced the Clarion's staff advisor, Prof. T. Thomas F. Fletcher, who welcomed the delegates, instructors and advisors. Miss Betty Wilson of Lincoln sang and Billy Jones and his Tennessee State players presented an original journalistic playlet written by Jones.

'Keep the Faith'

Speaking on "The Challenge in Being a Negro," Stovall pictured the many problems facing Negro leaders who strive to inspire youth to real leadership. "Being a Negro is an assignment for future achievement,' the speaker said.

Speaking of the great task of being a Negro editor, Stovall said, "Our job as newspaper editors is to hold the light and keep the faith. We can only play our part effectively if we are conscious that we have a great part to play. It will be most unworthy if we allow the selfishness and unkindness that has been meted out to us, make us selfish, bitter and prejudiced in our outlook upon the future."

The feature of the Friday sessions was an address by Howard university's Hilltop editor, Otto McClarrin, on "The Trends of Journalism," in which the speaker spoke of the few white dailies that are giving employment to trained Negro journalists. McClarrin praised the editorial staffs of professional Negro newspapers for their gradual turn in the search for truth, rather than the continual display of scandal and "yellow" journalism.

Prof. Fletcher, who conducted the Friday journalistic institute, rapped Negro papers for their "very bad journalistic valuations" in a paper that he delivered during the recent annual Delta Phi Deta "Bigger and Better News Week."

Samuel P. Bills, managing editor of The St. Louis Call and advisor of the Stowe Sentinel staff, brought out many of the problems facing the professional journalists in their attempt to get the news before the Negro public.

During the final session, N. A. Sweets, editor of The St. Louis American, encouraged the delegates to consecrate themselves to the great task of making the Negro proud of himself.

Another feature of the third national convention was the annual college newspaper contest, directed by Henry V. Hinds, and judged by Stovall. In the contest, based on 22 points, including composition, editorial policy, pictures, human interest, features, advertising and circulation, the Hilltop of Howard university was awarded for the second consecutive year first place honors and the loving cup. The Campus Digest of Tuskegee was second with the Fisk Herald of Fisk university third.

Contest officials praised the Stowe Sentinel for its fine advertising program, the Magician Herald of LeMoyne college for the best human interest story, Howard university Hilltop for a well-rounded publication, and several other publications for their news coverage, clear-cut editorial policy and the modern trend of telling stories through action photos.

Womans Journal To Sponsor Seminar In Havana, Cuba

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Aframerican Woman's Journal, the new quarterly magazine of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., is off the press this month in its spring issue carrying the following interesting features: a resume of the five-year plan of the Council, (a national body made up of National Negro Women's organizations) printed in three languages because of the international outreaches of the council's program; articles on the Negro in recent court actions, propaganda techniques in stage and film, the Negro Woman in the Magazine Press, the recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and other shorter subjects and features.

The journal is sponsoring a seminar for Negro women to be held in Havana, Cuba, August 10 to 30, at which council members and friends will be guests of the leaders of thought and life in Cuba.

The editor of the magazine is Sue Bailey Thurman, in private life, Mrs. Howard Thurman, founder of the Derricotte Foundation and former national student secretary of the YWCA of America. Mrs. Thurman represented the Negro woman's point of view in 85 lectures given to schools and colleges in India during a recent pilgrimage of friendship to that country.

Since returning from India, the lecture-exhibit, "The Beauties of Indian Vivilization" interpreting the Indian people and especially the Indian woman, has been given 75 times to various groups in all parts of America and Canada.

The magazine, christened by Mrs. Mary R. Beard, historian, and wife of Charles A. Beard, Jr., in a brilliant dinner session held here in April, was devised as another medium of literal interpretation and expression for Negro American women. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is founder-president of the council, and Mrs. Carita V. Roane of New York City, executive secretary.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO HEAR COURIER AIDES' TESTIMONY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Undaunted by previous examples of nimble dodging and ducking by some members of Congress when confronted with the issue of discrimination against Negroes in the United States' Army, Navy and Air Corps, Attorney Charles H. Houston and Dr. Rayford Logan, of the Courier Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, were scheduled to go before the House Military Affairs Committee Wednesday morning, August 14.

They were to ask fair play throughout for the Negro citizen under the terms of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory selective service bill.

TEN PER CENT OF DRAFT WILL BE NEGROES

If the Burke-Wadsworth Bill becomes law, approximately one-tenth of those called into service should be Negroes. The Courier Committee will ask that these men shall be integrated into service on the same basis as other classes of citizens.

Attorney Houston and Dr. Logan are well equipped to give members of the House Committee a clear picture of the present status of the Negro in the United States armed forces.

Robert L. Vann, editor of The Courier, was assured Monday in a wire from Congressman Charles I. Faddis, 25th District, Pennsylvania, that arrangements had been made for The Courier representatives to be heard Wednesday.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS INFORMED OF INTENTION

All members of the House Military Affairs Committee, of which Andrew J. May, Congressman from Kentucky, is chairman, were apprised of the intention of The Courier to place testimony before the committee.

The Congressmen from whom Mr. Vann sought a sympathetic hearing for Dr. Logan and Attorney Houston were, in addition to Mr. May: R. Ewing Thompson, Dow H. Harter, Charles I. Faddis, Andrew Edmiston, Albert G. Rutherford, Paul W. Shafer, Charles H. Elston, Leslie C. Arends, Chas. R. Clason, Edwin M. Scheefer, J. Joseph Smith, Matthew J. Merritt, Anthony J. Dimond, Walter G. Andrews, Dewey Short and Forest A. Harness.

FIRST

The Most Widely Read *Church Page* of any Weekly Newspaper Is in Your own WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.

Tribune 3-2-40 Washington

Gertrude C. Frazier

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HERE ARE THE WINNERS IN SCRAPBOOK CONTEST

Tribune 3-23-40 Washington Dec

Winners in the Kelly Miller Scrapbook Contest sponsored by the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE are as follows:

Class A—CATHERINE EVERETT, 11, of 1332 Twelfth Street, Northwest, a pupil of 6B grade, James Monroe School, $5.

Class B—RUTH HOOPER, 12, of 1927 Fifteenth Street, Northwest, a pupil of 7B grade, Garnet-Patterson Junior High School, $5.

Class C—LUCENDA NETTERVILLE, 20, of 2918 Sherman Avenue, Northwest, a pupil of 11B grade, Dunbar High School, $5.

Grand Prize—CATHERINE EVERETT, for the best book, $10.

Judges were Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook ,ex-member of the board of education; Miss May Miller, daughter of the late Kelly Miller and Baltimore teacher, and Robert A. Pelham, editor and publisher of the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE.

Negro Press Association Ends Executive Committee Meeting

File

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Headed by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd and Benjamin J. Davis of Nashville, secretary-treasurer and president respectively, of the National Press Association the executive committee of the organization held a two-day meeting here last Friday and Saturday at Vincennes Hotel.

President Davis, former editor of the Atlanta Independent, is editor of publications for the Baptist Publishing House in Nashville, affiliate of the National Baptist Convention, Inc. Dr. Boyd is secretary of the publishing house and also head of the Baptist B.Y.P.U. and Sunday School Congress.

What is Your Favorite Club?

It Should Be Entered in the Tribune Most Popular Club Conetst

News

A name! A name! What's in a name? The Royal Seals were so disturbed about the "The Most Popular Club Contest" which is now taking Washington by storm that they made a loud and vigorous protest about the fact that their name had been wrong. This is just another evidence of the fact that the contest is gaining a grip on the city like a forest fire.

Other clubs in the city are just as interested as the Seals. You should start an investigation among the members of your club to determine whether it is lined up for the contest or not. Your club has as much chance to win as any other. All you have to do is to gather a few subscriptions, clip a few coupons from the paper and see that they are turned in. Votes will decide this contest and they can only be gotten by either buying the Tribune each week or subscribing for it.

The interest of the Royal Seals is so high that they have placed among the leaders this week. Last week found the Brown Bombers Athletic, Benedict College, Twilight and Women's clubs so closely matched that it was almost breath taking to look at the standings. This week finds the Seals moving into the top ranks. From reports coming into the office this is going to be the closest finish Washington has ever had.

It is remarkable to note that what is styled by many as the small clubs seem to be leading the way. The opportunity to use Washington's most sought after dance hall for that party, dance or anything your club might choose to have on the night of May 31, should warrant all the interest that your group and friends can muster. There are going to be additional prizes for the winner.

Such clubs as the Four Dots, Junior Brown Buddies, Jolly Thirteen, Derby, Golden Globe, Jesters, Delphians, La Garnett Bridge are expected to get started this week. Members of the La Garnett plan to jump into the lead ere the count is taken next week. Presidents or club members who are desirous of having a member of the Washington Tribune staff visit their club will be assured of same by calling the Contest Manager, MIchigan 6133, and giving the time and place of meeting.

Coupons Printed Each Week

Coupons for subscriptions and single copies are found in the paper each week. Just clip the coupon and send or bring the same to the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE office 920 U Street, Northwest.

A three-year subscription counts 3,000 votes. One year subscription means 500 votes. Six months counts 225. Three months will get you 100 votes. Check or money order must accompany all subscription coupons.

Standing of Clubs

Name of Club	Votes
Twilights	1,500
Benedict College	1,500
Dillard University	1,500
Brown Bombers Athletic	1,500
Women	1,400
Royal Seals	1,350
Bluette Bridge	1,300
Red, White and Blue	1,100
Play Girls	1,000
Aristocrats	1,000
Ace Whist	1,000
Mu-So-Lit	1,000
Sunset Royals	800
Royal Knight Hawks	800
Sultans	750
Beau Geste	750
Madrillionaires	750
Modern Misses	750
Avalon Whist	750
Cavaliers	700
Midnight Social	600
Guardsmen	500
Jolly Dames	500
D.C. 20th Century	500
Rio Ritas	500
Social Debs	500
Contact Social	500
Georgia Club	500
Jolly Jinks	500
Brown Skinned Models	500
Frauliens	500
El Dorado Bridge	500
Jolly Whist	500
Barons	500
Cross Keys	500
Cherokee Social	500
Washington Debs	100
Omega Psi Phi	225
Merry Maidens Art	400
Unique Social, Alexandria	100
Vagabonds	100
Police Boys' Club, No. 2	500
Queens	225
Palettes Art Social	500
Budgeteers	100

The Number

Washington Bee Tribune

The car bearing the winning number last week was owned by a well known columnist. He was not aware of the fact he was the winner. He, like thousands of others, did not take the time to read the number. You might have missed your free grease job in the same way. There is a winner each week. The owner of the car bearing the number that follows the (*) asterisk is the winner. Take a copy of the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE and the winning car to Acme Service Station, 813 Florida Avenue, Northwest, and the job will be yours.

The numbers this week are: 128-527, 186-247, 143-879, 19-851 and *123-007.

Howard U 'Hilltop' Awarded First-Class Honor Rating

The Hilltop, student publication at Howard University, was awarded first class honor rating in the annual Associated Collegiate Press judging of college papers, the ACP announced this week.

This is the highest rating yet to be attained by the Hilltop in this competition, last year's publication winning second class honors.

The Associated Collegiate Press conducts an annual newspaper critical service among 406 college newspapers in the United States and Hawaii.

In the annual newspaper contest sponsored by Delta Phi Delta National Journalistic Society, the Hilltop won first prize trophy for journalistic excellence as the best newspaper entered in the contest. The paper won the same honor last year.

The Campus Digest, of Tuskegee Institute, under the editorship of T. Rupert Brady, won second place in the D. P. D. contest. The Fisk Herald, of Fisk University, placed third. William C. Collier, Jr., is editor of the latter publication.

At the annual convention of the Delta Phi Delta scoiety, held last week in Jefferson City, Mo., Otto McClarrin, editor of the Hilltop, for the past two years, was elected national president of the organization.

Other newly elected national officers of the society are: Billy Jones, first vice president, Tennessee A. and I. College; Harry Lee, second vice president, West Virginia State College; James H. Huger, executive secretary, West Virginia State College; Charles Simmons, treasurer, Alcorn College; Charles S. Holloway, director of publicity, Lincoln University (Mo.); Lorenzo H. Traylor, editor of the Delphid, Lincoln University (Mo.); Gladys C. Martin, historian, West Virginia State; Henry V. Hinds, director of contests, Lincoln University (Mo.); Harriette J. Briscoe, director of projects, Jefferson City (Mo.); Lewis O. Swingler, director of professional chapters, Memphis, Tenn., and James O. Pugh, director of literature, LeMoyne College.

The fourth annual convention will be held next year at Howard University.

A. M. E. Zion Editorship Fight Stirs Interest

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— Keen interest is centered in the fight for the editorship of the official organ of the A.M.E. Zion church in the conference now being held in this city where the Rev. D. F. Martinez, A.M., D.D., is struggling for the post with the "Star of Zion."

Recognized as a logical man for the post, Rev. Martinez is more than qualified according to his background, to take over the position. A graduate of Tuskegee institute, Dillard university of New Orleans, with graduate work at Columbia university in New York city, Dr. Martinez has the support of a large number of delegates who wish to see the official organ elevated to the position it should occupy in the church world.

Besides his academic and theological training Dr. Martinez has served as a member of the staff of the Chicago Defender and with the Southern News Publishing company and was special correspondent of the Louisiana Weekly. He has contributed for 15 years to the "Star of Zion" and has also made special contributions to other leading periodicals. As managing editor of the "Arkansas World," he is probably best known in the newspaper world, but in addition, he is presiding elder in the church and has appeared on the "Wings Over Jordan" program.

Over 400 delegates together with the entire board of bishops, general officers, from various sections of the country, Africa, South America, and the West Indies are in attendance at the general conference. During the sessions which will end on May 20, many important legislations in connection with the work of the church will be discussed.

It is the general opinion that at least one bishop will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Bishop J. W. Wood. Among the outstanding candidates are Dr. H. T. Medford, secretary of foreign missions; Rev. E. B. Watson, pastor of Hood temple, Richmond, Va.; Rev. W. O. Carrington, pastor of the First A. M. E. Zion church, Brooklyn; Rev. B. C. Robeson, pastor of Mother Zion, New York; Dr. Buford Gordon, editor of church school literature; and Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tress. Candidates are also in the field for financial secretary, manager of the publication house, editor of Star Zion, editor of Quarterly Review, secretary of Christian education, secretary of foreign missions, secretary of church extension, of the ministerial brotherhood, and director of the bureau of evangelism. Bishops will preside over the session in order of their work.

GROWTH OF NEGRO PRESS IS CITED BY LESTER WALTON

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—The growing prestige and influence of the Negro newspapers was commented on by Lester A. Walton, the American minister to Liberia during an interview he gave staff members of the "Carlton Y Symbol" at his home in Dunbar apartments Wednesday evening. The young men were presented by Charles W. L. Johnson, boys' work director of the Carlton Y branch Brooklyn. Following the interview refreshments were served by Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Walton said:

"Having been a newspaper man most of my life, your journalistic effort is of considerable interest to me. I am well aware of the influence—for good or for bad—the printed word can exert by publishing 'Carlton Y Symbol' weekly you boys have assumed and acknowledged leadership which if constructively and objectively directed, should redound to the well-being of the branch in particular and to Brooklyn in general.

"During the last 5 years the newspapers and magazines owned and published by Negroes have made phenomenal progress. To a large degree they have been the yardstick by which racial advancement is evaluated. In prestige, influence, literary composition and typographical make-up Negro publications have made significant, gratifying strides. It becomes increasingly obvious that if Negro womanhood is to be glorified, Negro aims and aspirations suitably and consistently reflected, Negro achievement faithfull interpreted and chronicled, for the time being the chief medium will be the Negro newspaper under sane, intelligent, trained editorship.

"As editors and writers, I hope you will constantly keep in mind and stress pride of race ad pride of nationality. You are full-fledged American citizens. For more than three-hundred years the Negro has given life, limb and labor to help make the United States a great world-power-the richest on earth. You are American citizens with no divided loyalism, your patriotism is unquestioned. In your endeavor to realize lifes ambition remember that along with education and religious training one must possess character. In the long run character is more essential to success than the color of one's skin, the texture of one's hair.

"Since my return on leave of absence to the United States from Liberia, I have been deeply impressed by the rapidly-growing number of boys and girls sadly lacking in home training and the important part the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and recreational organizations are playing in giving these disadvantaged children a more cheerful outlook on life. In wishing you continued success, I am going to suggest that week after week in the columns of the 'Carlton Y Symbol', you emphasize the need and importance of adults assuming a more active responsibility and manifesting a larger measure of cooperation in movements designed to improve the social lot of the unfortunate youth.

It is right and fitting that parents evince great concert for the eductaion and training of their own children; but some concern must be felt for those having little or no home-life to boast of, and who, in the future, will reflect credit or discredit on the Negro race. That difference between a dismal, lonesome, untidy home and the wholesome, cherry, Christian environment of the Y may mean the difference between a life of service.

Negro Press Digest Latest WPA Project

CLEVELAND, Ohio — A Negro newspaper digest will be produced by WPA workers on a project recently put into operation here. It will be the first digest of Negro newspapers to be made by the WPA.

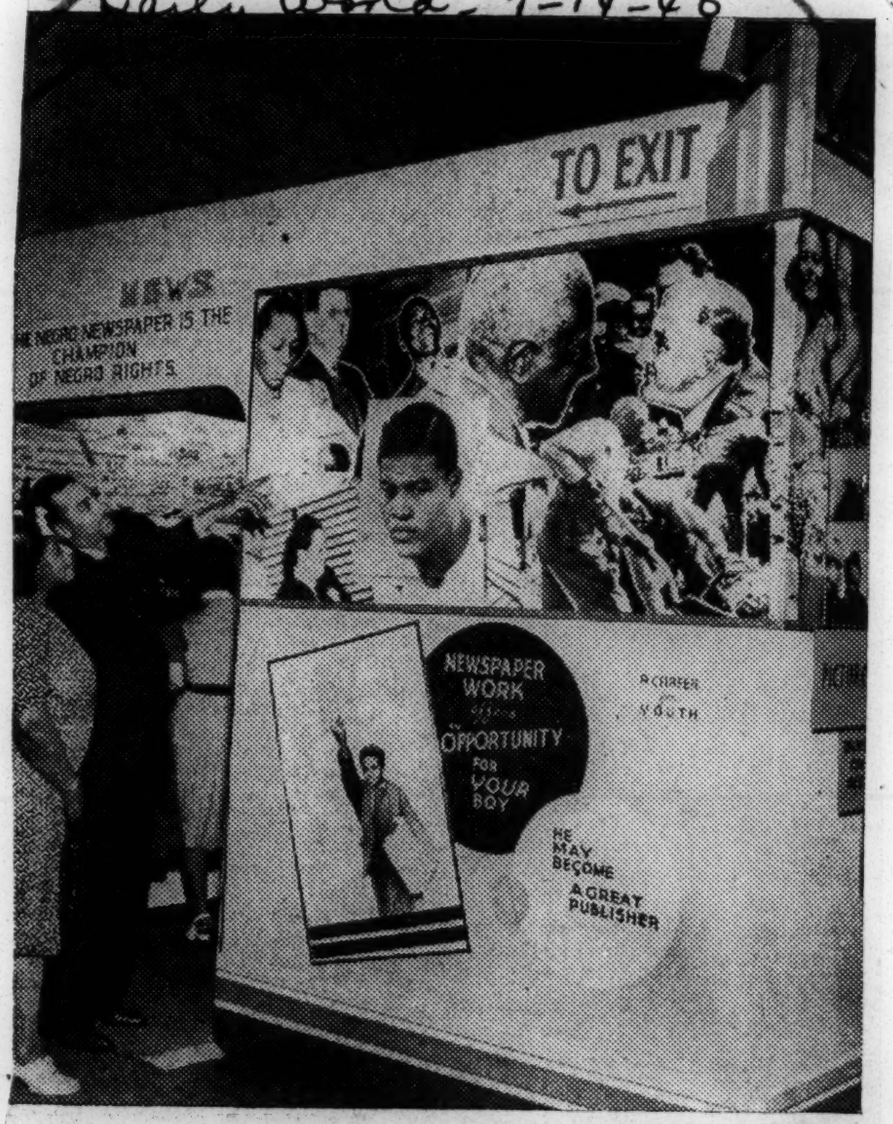
Eleven persons are now employed on the project, among them several newspaper men and college graduates. From this nucleus, the project will be developed to a total personnel of 30 workers. A thorough training period, necessary for the efficient conduct of the digest, precedes the actual assumption of duties which will include the abstracting of news items, feature and editorials from four selected Negro newspapers. The abstracts will be taken from files dating back to 1937.

The material abstracted will reflect the life and culture of the Negro population of Cleveland and the attitude of Negro citizens toward economic, civic, social and educational problems of the present day, as highlighted in the press. The digest also is expected to provide an interesting index to the progress and success of Negroes both in Cleveland and elsewhere.

A sample volume of the Negro Press Digest, containing abstracts taken from the January 1937 files of the selected weeklies, will be released next month. From the standpoint of the workers employed, the project is expected to have a two-fold value. It will provide additional experience for research and editorial workers in their chosen field, and also give to those having no previous experience, a chance to develop new professional skills.

A Tribute To Journalism

Daily World 7-14-40



Elmer Quinn of Chicago and Mrs. Hortense Rowley of Philadelphia are shown as they viewed the newspaper exhibit at the American Negro Exposition in Chicago's Coliseum. Copies of the 37 Scott Newspaper Syndicate publications including the Atlanta Daily WORLD are included in the exhibition.

Negro Press Has Always Been In Forefront of Fight

Amsterdam News 7-20-40 newspaper

(Continued From Last Week)

If space allowed, the part played in their respective communities could be told of the Washington Tribune, recently saved for the Nation's Capital by Robert Pelham, a veteran newspaperman; the Indianapolis Recorder; the Cleveland Call and Post; the Boston Guardian and the Chronicle, and the San Antonio Register—because, although the papers of national circulation are important as business institutions, the smaller organs also have an important place in the racial life of the Negro.

Press Is Basically Unified

Divided on many issues, there is one thing Negroes agree upon: The Negro newspaper must fight for their interests. Neither love of political party nor pecuniary and selfish interest must prevent the Negro press from waging war on those who would keep the race oppressed, exploited, enslaved.

When Negroes were refused training to become officers in the American Expeditionary Forces, it was up to the Negro press to lead the fight that ultimately made officers' training camps possible.

When Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina was named for the U. S. Supreme Court, again the Negro press was depended upon to speak both for, and to, Negroes—to the end that the Negro-disparaging jurist would not be confirmed.

When Negroes are being cheated out of relief or are getting the run-around on WPA jobs, or are being tricked out of their AAA checks, again the Negro press is looked upon to bring due pressure to bear.

When the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is pushing an anti-lynching bill through Congressional obstacles, or when the International Labor Defense is defending an Angelo Herndon or the Scottsboro boys against southern injustice, the Negro editor, too, must fight side by side.

If Negro women are insulted in Washington's department stores, if Negro children are bearing the brunt of overcrowding in schools, if Negroes are being steam-rollered to jail and are victims of police brutality, if labor unions are closing their doors to Negroes—all these insults and injustices the Negro press is expected to repulse militantly.

Progress Despite Shortcomings

Like other American newspapers, those published by Negroes get their share of public censure. Sometimes they are damned if they do, and damned if they don't. They are criticized for being "too sensational" or "too dull." Often they have been accused of selling out, and there are some Negroes who pride themselves in never reading a Negro paper (So they say!).

Nearly one and one-half million Negro families do buy Negro newspapers every week, nevertheless, and because of this, advertisers are willing to buy space and Negro papers have been able to expand. When Negroes advertise more, and when more Negroes read these papers, the Negro press will undoubtedly become stronger and more independent, but for the sake of truth it should be said that no important Negro paper today sells the race "down the river" in order to ring up another check on its cash register.

Even advertisers prefer a vigorous newspaper to a weak-kneed one which never raises a howl, never fights and probably, because its policy is neither hot nor cold, is little read. The day is past, too, when the Negro editor used to advertise his neighborhood butcher or grocer and collect his pay in meat and potatoes.

There are editors even in deep Dixie who are today writing biting, militant, meaningful editorials in the interest of the Negro masses. There are editors like Roscoe Dungee of the Black Dispatch in Oklahoma, who have had to issue their papers with a shotgun nearby but who have continued bravely, their heart and soul in their high calling and not worried about whether there shall be meat and potatoes for Sunday's dinner.

Influx of Negro Magazines Offer Additional Avenues of Expression

Tribune 7-27-40
Washington

That new vehicles are appearing these days, offering new avenues of expression for the Negro race was cited this week by Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, well known poet and author.

"There is perhaps no race on earth with a more abundant field of literary material than the Negro," she said, "and certainly none with a more colorful background from which to draw."

"THE DARK SINGER" appears from East St. Louis Ill., edited by John Adolph Turner. It is a sizeable book in cream tones and fully illustrated. Mr. Turner himself is a poet and sings his song, "There Is a Greater Hunger Than that of Food," with deep insight into racial longings.

"THE BROWN AMERICAN," printed at 1519 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, and edited by Joseph V. Baker is another magazine of merit. The cover shows Alfred Anderson, brilliant young Negro aviator with his trusty plane. The field covered is wide, moving from the arts on through the realms of business.

"SILHOUETTE" appears for Hollywood and is printed at 655 N. Broadway, Los Angeles. The frontispiece shows four lovely bathing beauties that picture beautiful Negro womanhood in four keys—striking a chord that intrigues and fascinates.

This book also runs the gamut of Negro affairs.

Then there is "THE NEGRO DIGEST," presented through George Norforn, printed at 1 West 125th Street New York City. There are a host of digests published but none heretofore that concerns Negroes. This book circles all interests, reduces the news to a nutshell and presents it pill wise so that all may be informed along all lines touching the race.

"OPPORTUNITY," one of the pioneer magazines, is carrying for the month of July a poem that thinking Negroes should read, called "Mixed Blood."

It reverses the idea of racial inferiority and gives the man of many bloods something to turn over in his mind—something to cause a lift to his chin and glow in his eye. Combination, strength, potentiality!

All in all, the Negro has much to hearten him—things are beginning to happen, because he is making things happen.

THE NEGRO PRESS

Defender

At the recent Democratic National Nomination convention here in Chicago the Negro press was treated in a shameful fashion. We believe that we are not lacking in modesty when we say that such an attitude to the Negro press is an insult to the Negro people as a whole. No provision was made for Negroes in the section reserved for the press. Yet the Negro press is a power to be reckoned with.

Chicago Ill.

We bring up this matter because of its relation to a very important point. The Negro press has no representations at the various press conferences held in the national capital. More and more these press conferences are becoming messages to the people treating of vitally significant issues. Were competent Negro reporters present, undoubtedly, questions would be posed which would bring out new and fundamentally important phases of these issues.

This weakness will be remedied when the Negro people begin to demand more from its press in matters socially significant.

Letters to President Roosevelt requesting that he send special invitations to the Negro press to be present at his press conferences will help. The Negro press has the great task of leading the fight for democracy and peace in these United States. We speak for the most forgotten of forgotten Americans

WHY SELL YOUR SOUL

Bystander

In an article in Life magazine last February and mentioned in Time magazine of July 15, Earl Brown, formerly managing editor of the Amsterdam News said "To the Negro Press, all things black are good," going on to say: "Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help keep it alive." The article contained information he gained in an interview with Joe Louis, John Roxborough, Julian Black, Jack Blackburn and Mrs. Louis in which he makes much of the shortcoming of the upper crust Negro. Bystander

7-27-40
Des Moines

The article is so ridiculous when one reads it, he must conclude that is was written to "sell" no matter how foolish and while it has been answered fully by the Negro press, many have had an opportunity to read it who will never see a Negro paper.

To the Negro press all things black are not good and if Brown glances at the front page of any Negro paper he would conclude otherwise. If he is talking about editorial expression he ought to be sufficiently informed to know that nobody writes an editorial because John shot Jim, a raid was conducted or a row occured in the black belt occupied by Negroes. 7-25-40

Possibly Joe Louis et al do have some shortcomings. Who does not? But why parade them in this instance any more than those of the movie colony people or the many other groups which put on a beautiful outward front, but whose private affairs would not bear inspection at all. Talk with bell boys, valets and others who have opportunities to know these folks intimately and their revilations would make anybody blush. But why emphasize this? And the same applies to Negroes. Yes, Brown wrote his article to sell and the black race has its modern "Esau's" today.

Dailies Attack FDR for Jim Crow in Army

Philly Record, Chi Tribune Call Race Hate Nonsense

Protest against perpetuation of discriminatory practices in the U.S. armed forces, in the face of the administration's increased defense preparations, last week, reached the editorial columns of two of the nation's foremost daily newspapers.

The Chicago Tribune, which a week earlier had pointed to the folly of closing the air force to a race whose members through superior athletic accomplishment, had proved possessing of tht traits most essential in aviators, came back with a vigorous and more general attack.

Discrimination Flayed

In spite of the excellent record of colored troops in previous wars, the Tribune said:

"They are subjected to almost as great discrimination in the army as they are in the navy, which accepts them only as cooks and waiters.

"The Tenth Cavalry is an example.... Its members are employed chiefly as grooms and horseholder for (white) officers and cadets .... The army's prejudice against colored troops is only one of its numerous stupidities that should be abandoned in the interest of sound national defense."

Record Cites Inconsistency

The Philadelphia Record, which, like the Tribune, called attention to the disproportionate number of colored units in the regular army and the limited opportunities offered therein, had this to say:

"If these opportunities are denied them, will it be surprising if extremists and radicals make headway in inducing colored citizens to resist conscription or not to give their full loyalty to the national defense?

"The United States, in event of war with dictatorships, will be placed in a position of defending the principles of democracy and equality. Isn't the best way to prepare for that the complete establishment of the democratic principle of racial equality in our own combat services?"

Advance Training In Journalism Urgent Says Prexy

Black Dispatch 8-10-40 Oklahoma City, Okla.

Eighty Per Cent of Texas Negro Newspaper Men and Women are "Self Made" Survey Reveals

In an interview this week with B. N. Jackson, President of the Texas Negro Press Association the progress of Negro Journalism in Texas was discussed from many important angles. Using the findings of a recent survey conducted by the The Texas Negro Press Association as the foundation of his argument, the young executive and publisher declared that "advance training in the field of journalism is necessary in order to insure the rich progress of Texas Negro newspapers.

During the course of the interview Mr. Jackson pointed out that "eighty per cent of the Texas newspaper men and women are 'self made' journalists having mastered the art of the work by the 'trial and error' method." The publisher immediately clarified this assertion by adding that " the great majority of the eighty per cent of self made journalists are college graduates who persued no courses in the journalistic field while attending school. They prepared themselves for other professions and accepted the newspaper work as a 'means to an end'. After making the interesting discovery that newspaper work is the most dignified of al lprofessional work and that through this channel a born leader finds an outlet for his stored up desires to work for the advancement of the Negro in points of growth and character, these men and women have remained in the newspaper field." Mr. Jackson did bring home the fact that journalists must be trained along the lines of the work just as men and women in other professions are trained for other professions.

The Texas Negro Press Chief said, "All Texas Negro newspapers should encourage the teaching of a primary course in journalism in high schools. If this is done then high school graduates will be apt to choose this field as a vocation in early youth and will further their training in the field in later years in college. The cornerstone of journalism should be laid in the high school because it is the primary aim of the secondary school to mold character."

"All Texas educators, especially College executive, are well aware of the value of the press and the importance of a newspaper as an official organ. Few, however, have given up considerate attention to the importance of finding a place in the curriculum for a course in journalism.

The dynamic young Galveston publisher continued by admitting that some of the minor points in newspaper work have been presented to alert students through student publications found on some of the institutions, "But", said Mr. Jackson, "here we find the student receiving training in some theory and not actually practicing the work. What the Texas youth needs now is both theory and practice in this work."

In an effort to lay a foundation for the perpetuation of the Negro press in Texas, the Texas Negro Press Association, through its President, B. M. Jackon, is advocating seeking the cooperation of the Executives of the various Texas colleges in an effort to encourage adding a course of journalism and printers science, both theory and practice, to the general course of study offered in Texas Colleges. "It is the aim of the Association and its leaders to open up the avenues of journalism to college men and women in the state in order to raise the standards of the Texas Negro press." This group asserts that the field of journalism is an open and worthwhile field and should merit the considerate atention of ambitious young men and women who are destined to become leaders in various Texas cities.

Mr. Jackson is a well known Texas business man; is owner and publisher of the Galveston Examiner and was elected to the position of President of the Texas Negro Press Association in January 1939 for the term of 1940 and 41.

Struggle For Manhood Rights Backed By Influential Friends

IT is an encouraging sign when men of wealth and influence, who have nothing to gain but everything to lose, go out of their way to befriend the oppressed and the underprivileged.

Colored Americans must never forget that in their struggle for complete manhood rights, they do not fight alone, but they have powerful white friends, whose sense of justice and fairplay transcends race and color.

In fact, the rapid rise of colored Americans and their assimilation of American culture is synonymous with the story of a small minority of white friends, who dared ostracism and ridicule to help the ex-slave and their descendants.

The technique of Negro leadership ought to be to find these friends, to work with them for the general good of the nation as a whole, and to let them know that a grateful people is not unaware of the contributions which they are attempting to make to its elevation to full American citizenship.

Publishers like Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Republican, and J. David Stern, Philadelphia Democrat, who editorially champion the admission of colored men into every branch of the national defense program on equal terms with all other Americans, deserve to be told that what they are doing is not going unnoticed and that we are grateful for their help and the aid of similarly public-spirited men in all walks of life.

The Chicago Tribune, in its editorial, registered vigorous protest against the attitude of Gen. Marshall, who, in testifying before the appropriations committee of the national House of Representations, told Congressman Ludlow: "There is no such thing as colored aviation at this time." The Congressman had asked the General what was being done to carry out the provisions of a recent congressional enactment requiring that facilities be made available for training Negro airplane pilots for the army.

"It is to be hoped," wrote the Chicago editor, "that Mr. Ludlow will see to it that the intention of congress is not defeated by burocratic buck-passing. This is said not only in protest against discrimination, but also in recognition of the very large contribution to national defense which may be expected of Negro pilots."

The writer pointed out that athletes possess the qualities which make good flyers and comments, pertinently, that "a race which has produced, in the span of a few years, Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Jefferson of Northwestern, Ozzie Simmons of Iowa, a substantial number of Golden Gloves champions, and a score of other absolutely top-notch athletes, provides a rich resource which ought not to be lost to the country thru prejudice."

The editorial concludes with this rather significant statement: "The record suggests that the country would lose less by refusing to train Harvard, Yale and Princeton men for the flying corps than by refusing to train Negroes."

The Record editorial said, inter alia: "There are now only 4451 Negroes in the whole U. S. army—and of these only five are commissioned officers. Two of the five are chaplains. There are no Negro aviators: no Negroes are accepted as flying cadets. The navy is closed to Negroes. The National Guards of many States are closed to them and few States will admit Negroes to all units of the National Guards."

The editorial suggests that the opportunity for colored men to be trained in time of peace, and to seek commissions on an equal basis with other citizens ought to be afforded, and asks pointedly, "If these opportunities are denied them, will it be surprising if extremists and radicals make headway in inducing Negroes to resist conscription or not to give their full loyalty to the national defense?"

"The United States, in event of war with dictatorships, will be placed in a position of defending the principles of democracy and equality," the editorial says and asks, in conclusion, "Isn't the best way to prepare for that the complete establishment of the democratic principle of racial equality in our own combat services?"

Finally, the knowledge that influential men of national prominence are genuinely interested in fairplay for the Negro ought to stimulate us to contribute our full share to accomplishing what we and they desire, and ought to make colored Americans more determined than ever to continue the fight until the un-American barriers which stand between us and complete American citizenship are broken down forever.

SEE DANGER TO NEGRO PRESS IF DICKSTEIN BILL PASSES

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP)—"The Negro press is doomed if congress passes the Dickstein bill." Such is the prediction made by the Rev. Owen A. Troy, pastor of the Sunset Avenue church of the Seventh-Day Adventists, Pasadena, this week.

"This bill," Rev. Troy declared, "is one of the most insidious that is to come before congress in that it is disguised as a protective measure for racial and religious groups and is, therefore, likely to gain the support of unwary peace-loving and tolerant congressmen and senators."

The resolution, if passed, will destroy the freedom of the press, Rev. Troy pointed out, by making unmailable whatever may incite "racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance." A fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for five years or both can be imposed if convicted of breaking this measure.

The terms used in the bill have considerable latitude for definition and interpretation. Thus anything published condemning the mistreatment of minority racial or religious groups, depicting conditions and the necessity for action or redress, can easily be interpreted as causing racial hatred or intolerance.

Every liberty-loving citizen is urged to write congressmen and senators to oppose this liberty-loving measure.

The bill is known as House Joint Resolution 228 and was introduced in the house of representatives. It has been referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads. It reads as follows:

To declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings non-mailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the matter described as non-mailable pursuant to section 211 of the Criminal Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 934), all papers, pamphlets, magazines periodicals, books, pictures, and writings of any kind, and every article and thing designed or adapted or intended to cause racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance, or to, directly or indirectly, incite to racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance are hereby declared non-mailable matter and shall not be transmitted through the mails nor delivered from any postoffice or by declared non-mailable matter shall knowingly dispose of, or cause to be disposed of, by mailing or delivering for mailing anything declared herein to be non-mailable or anyone who shall take or cause to be taken from the mails, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of circulating or otherwise disposing thereof, or for the purpose of assisting in the circulation or other disposition thereof, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM FACES ITS CORPSE

Month after month, news comes of a defunct and failing religious periodical. This frightful news, according to the Christian Advocate, is due to a general boycott of religious publications, on the part of advertising agencies. If the same practice were carried to the secular press the effects would be the same; they would cease.

The last church periodicals to suffer from this unfair attitude are the Missionary Review of the World, and The Christian Register. The former is to be discontinued. The latter is being turned over to a secular organization.

Events are repidly proving that religious publications cannot exist without some kind of subsidy. For people just will not pay their subscriptions to religious papers, leaving them no alternative, but to die, as they have no advertising accounts worthy of keeping them alive.

Is this not a blot on our Christianity? Is it not deplorable that we refuse to keep alive the very type of periodicals that have made America the great country it is? The time will come when the people shall regret this neglect.

By the way, is your subscription paid-up? Don't let us face our corpse.

Democrats Call Editors To D. C.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Representatives of eight Negro newspapers have been summoned to meet with the National Democratic committee chairman in this city during the week-end of May 2—4, it is reliably reported, to discuss ways and means of conducting the Democratic campaign for the coming election.

Much secrecy surrounds the call which comes simultaneously with the meeting of 4200 women of the Democratic party, who will assemble to hear discussions by seven cabinet members and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Carefully concealing the names of the newspapers thus summoned, no one connected with the committee will discuss the forthcoming meeting, other than to point out the fact that the "government institute' under which heading the women are assembled, is an event sponsored by the Democratic party to familiarize women workers of the party with the things the New Deal has accomplished in the past seven years.

Some Aspects of Negro Newspapers

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

There are two forces foremost in the development of the economic, social and spiritual life of the twelve million Negroes living in these United States. These are the Negro church and the Negro newspaper. The church, by virtue of its intimate and direct approach and its long and effective service, stands first. Next in influence and importance is the newspaper.

To those not familiar with our racial life, the extent and scope of this section of the country's press, edited and printed by colored people for colored people, may be surprising; for it forms the largest purely "class" group of publications being produced by any one racial minority in America. The Jewish group of some 70 papers is next.

There are more than 30 publications of various types published by Negroes. Roughly about 150 are secular newspapers, issued weekly. The others are magazines, religious, fraternal or educational publications devoted to some special cause.

What has brought about the need for those separate papers? What is their function?

There are 12 million black citizens in the United States who live what might be termed a dual existence—a circumstance developed as a result of color and race. This great multitude lives and thinks as Americans — but, faced on every hand by disadvantages, based chiefly on color, they look out upon the world through a glass darkly and always forced to consider its foibles and activities from another viewpoint that of Negro Americans as well.

The daily papers which chronicle the world's happenings rarely give space to the achievements and progress being made by these darker Americans who live too often apart—segregated, if not unconsidered. Custom has decreed that the principal space devoted by the general news sections of daily newspapers to the doings of Negroes shall be given over to reports of either crime or comedy. That is why so many people regard most Negroes either as criminally inclined or as simply funny. This belief springs from the type of news which is constantly served them.

In order, therefore, to learn what constructive developments are going on among his own people—in order to get a viewpoint of national and world events as they may effect his own particular and prescribed environment, the Negro reads first the dailies for their general information, and then these special publications which make a business of reporting the economic, social, religious, sporting and political affairs of the world as they occur in relation to this somewhat separate existence which he is forced to live.

These papers are not by any means, of course, a new development. It was 113 years ago, back in 1827, when Samuel E. Cornish and John B. Russworm began the publication of "Freedom's Journal." "The Weekly Advocate," "David Walker's Appeal," "The Ram's Horn" and other early publications which appeared at intervals during the next 20 years, bore little resemblance to the newspapers of today. They were almost solely organs of propaganda and protest. Published in the north, they fought against the institution of slavery which then had shackled most of the million black people living in the south.

One of the most widely read paers of those early days was "The North Star," later called "Frederick Douglass' Paper." Douglass was the black American who, though born a slave, played so great a part with his oratory and writing in moulding public opinion against slavery — and who rose to become an internationally revered statesman and a public official, representing this country where he had been held in bondage. Booker T. Washington recognized the value of the Negro press and at one time owned a considerable interest in an important newspaper published in New York.

Today our papers are more nearly carriers of news. They still voice the protests of the group and lead the van in fighting for civil rights but they serve to paint a complete picture of racial progress as well.

Here in Chicago, Negro newspapers have played an important part in the civic, economic and cultural progress of the colored citizenry. First Negro newspaper published here was the Chicago Conservator (1878-1908), edited until 1898 by the late F. L. Barnett. Next came the Chicago Defender, founded in 1905 by the late Robert S. Abbott.

Since that time, of the many weeklies that have flashed across Chicago's journalistic horizon there remains today the Chicago Defender, The Chicago Bee, the Chicago World and the Metropolitan Post. These journals have exerted a tremendous influence in steadfastly championing the rights of a minority group, in fighting prejudice and Jim Crowism and in helping Southern Negroes adapt themselves to the complicated social and economic life of Metropolitan Chicago. These newspapers have shouldered a great responsibility and acquitted themselves with credit. They have truly shed light in dark places, and in so doing have marked many a mile-post in the Negro's onward march toward full economic, social and political justice.

What are these vital factors in life, which Negroes must be made aware and which would be lost sight of were it not for the Negro newspaper?

First, there is the church; separate organizations and churches are the rule in America. Knowledge regarding the far-flung activities of the Negro church, touching as it does every section of the country and reaching even into Africa, can be obtained only through these special newspapers.

Second, Negro business; in particular fields, we have ventured into commerce. In insurance, for example, there are some 30 accredited companies, owned, controlled, officered and staffed by our racial group. These companies employ 9,000 people, have insurance in force amounting to $500,000,000 and assets equalling 20 million dollars. There are 24,701 retail businesses owned and operated by this group and scattered throughout the north and south, whose sales for the year aggregated $101,146,043.

The publicity, encouragement and support which makes these enterprises possible, the education of their clientele, so that enough racial interest will be engendered to encourage the development of such institutions, comes principally from the Negro newspaper.

Third is the field of labor. The greater proportion of Negro workers are laborers. Faced by barriers erected by organized labor, banned from many unions on the basis of color, the Negro faces the insuperable task of trying to earn a living in a world where unemployment is rife and all but the most meagre and menial opportunities closed to him.

He turns to his newspapers in an attempt to find information upon these questions which face him. The most effective method through which the Negro public is enabled to know of instances of gross discrimination against the race or of violations of constitutional rights which occur in various sections of the country, but which affect the group as a whole, is through its newspapers. Without these organs of information and were it not for the united action on the part of organizations and individuals which they make it possible to marshall, the rights of black Americans, so often trampled upon, would have very limited protection.

Politically, the Negro for decades since his emancipation has been bound to one party. The tradition of Abraham Lincoln and the dread spectre of southern domination of the opposition political organization were sufficient to keep him in that political groove.

But a change has come about. The defection which during recent years has caused Negro voters by the hundreds of thousands to change their political leanings was led by Negro newspapers. It is upon them that he must depend for an evaluation of whatever benefits the shift has brought. It is his publications which must analyze the dangers inherent in the relief program upon which many of the race are compelled to depend. It is these mediums which must point out the wide variety of discriminations and in equalities which exist in standards and quality of relief and federal aid as dispensed in various sections.

Are events shaping themselves so that the 10,000,000 persons whom experts say will always be unemployed in this country are apt to be chiefly black Americans? Where does security lie for the Negro? How shall he vote? How can he help emancipate the millions of his brothers down below the sun as well as millions of whites in the same general economic class?

Again he turns to his newspaper. He does not get the final answer, perhaps, but he knows that nowhere else is the same guidance and solace regarding his own problems to be found.

What about the remarkable educational, scientific and cultural progress which has marked the Negro's life since he emerged from slavery 75 years ago? Daily newspapers carry an occasional story — the unusual or bizarre, but it is the constant urging toward greater learning through the columns of Negro newspapers, the examples of accomplishment which they hold up, which have inspired Negro youth to go forward.

It is the influence, the protests, the pressure of these newspapers along with a growing white liberality in the south and the moral leadership of northern friends and foundations which has caused southern states which maintain separate school systems and state colleges to increase appropriations and open a little wider the doors of opportunity to students in these institutions

Wherever a battle for racial justice is to be fought, whenever a plea for fairer participation in American life is to be urged, whenever siege must be laid to secure constitutional rights, even the fundamental American rights of life, liberty and happiness, it is the Negro newspaper which is in the van.

Recognition of their value on the part of the people has brought strength. Circulations have grown, advertising revenue has increased, until in the case of a dozen of the foremost papers, they represent important investments, employ large staffs and offer advertisers the most effective channel through which to reach a tenth of a nation's population. These papers maintain the Associated Negro Press, a cooperative membership organization or the gathering and dissemination of news.

With the church the newspapers constitutes the rallying point in Negro life. They look toward that day when this great black minority, accepted by the rest of their fellow countrymen on a basis of equal citizenship, may be longer feel the need for particular information nor special pleading. Until then, the Negro newspaper constitutes the Negro's bulwark, his protector, his inspiration to a better, higher life.

Growing Influence Of Negro Newspapers Is Highly Praised By U. S. Minister To Liberia

New York Age

The growing prestige and influence of the Negro newspaper was commented on by Lester A. Walton, the American Minister to Liberia, during an interview he gave staff members of the Carlton Y Symbol at his hom in the Dunbar Apartments on Wednesday evening, April 24. For many years Mr. Walton held a unique place in American journalism. The young men were presented by Charles W. L. Johnson, boys' work director of the Carlton Y Branch, Brooklyn.

Mr. Walton told the visitors:

"Mrs. Walton and I are pleased to have you as guests in our home. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you boys on the successful publication of your weekly under the supervision of Archie Waters. Moreover, I wish to congratulate Charles W. L. Johnson for the initiative and energy displayed by him in the promotion and development of this activity and to commend the trustees and executive secretary for the moral support they have accorded in the furtherance of so praiseworthy a project.

"Having been a newspaper man most of my life, your journalistic effort is of considerable interest to me. I am fully aware of the influence—for good or for bad—the printed word can exert. By publishing the "Carlton Y Symbol" weekly you boys have assumed an acknowledged leadership which, if constructively and objectively directed, should redound to the well-being of the branch in particular and to Brooklyn in general.

"During the last twenty-five years the newspapers and magazines owned and published by Negroes have made phenomenal progress. To a large degree they have been the yardstick by which racial advancement is evaluated. In prestige, influence, literary composition and typographical makeup Negro publications have made significant, gratifying strides. It becomes increasingly obvious that if Negro womanhood is to be glorified, Negro aims and aspirations suitably and consistently reflected, Negro achievement faithfully interpreted and chronicled, for the time being the chief medium will be the Negro newspaper under sane, intelligent, trained editorship.

Stresses Race Pride

"As editors and writers, I hope you will constantly keep in mind and stress pride of race and pride of nationality. You are full-fledged American citizens. For more than 300 years the Negro has given life, limb and labor to help make the United States a great world power—the richest on earth. You are American citizens with no divided loyalties; your patriotism is unquestioned. In your endeavor to realize life's ambition remember that along with education and religious training one must possess character. In the long run character is more essential to success than the color of one's skin, the texture of one's hair.

"Since my return on leave of absence to the United States from Liberia I have been deeply impressed b ythe rapidly-growing number of boys and girls sadly lacking in home-training and the important part the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and recreational organizations are playing in giving these disadvantaged children a more cheerful outlook on life.

"In wishing you continued success, I am going to suggest that week after week in the columns of the 'Carlton Y Symbol' you emphasize the need and importance of adults assuming a more active responsibility and manifesting a larger measure of cooperation in movements designed to improve the social lot of the unfortunate youth. It is right and fitting that parents evince great concern for the education and training of their own children; but some concern must be felt for those having little or no home-life to boast of, and who, in the future, will reflect credit or discredit on the Negro race.

"The difference between a dismal, lonesome, untidy home and the wholesome, cheery, Christian environment of the Y may mean the difference between a life of service or a life of imprisonment—between good citizenship or bad citizenship".

Value of Negro Press In Economic Life Told on Air

Journal & Guide

3-30-40

31 Plants Are Show Improvement Of $2,952,000

Norfolk, Va.

WILSON, N. C.—The value of the colored press in the economic life of members of the race was reviewed by A. A. Morisey, field representative of the Journal and Guide, during the first anniversary of the Darden Hour, a radio program heard over Station WGTM.

The 15-minute program is sponsored by C. H. Darden and Sons Wilson undertakers.

MR. MORI

The speaker called attention to the observance of "Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week," a project founded in 1937 and designed to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press in America.

Scattered about the nation there are about 150 colored weeklies representing an investment of about $,4,000,000, Mr. Morisey asserted.

"A survey made about four years ago by the U. S. Department of Commerce showed that $2,952,000 is invested in 31 plants operated by colored persons," the speaker continued.

EMPLOYS 6,000

"This same survey estimated about 6,000 persons find employment with the newspapers alone.

Besides the 150 news weeklies, with their estimated total circulation of 800,000, there are 20 strictly religious periodicals maintained by the several denominational groups 35 college papers and magazines, scores of high school news organs, 16 trade journals, and 13 fraternal magazines.

PROGRESS DETAILED

"The leading colored newspapers have grown from 4-page sheets to 16, 20, and 24-page journals which are comparable in editorial influence and mechanical efficiency to the metropolitan dailies.

"They boast large circulations up to 140,000 or more and have become an efficient advertising medium for businesses of either race which desire to reach the Negro community. More and more the worth of this medium is being recognized and the leading colored newspapers are selling larger advertising spaces to the nationally known concerns.

"The minister and the teacher who perhaps formerly exerted the greatest influence on Negro life now turn to their papers for support. Both seek the publicity to be had for their various organizations through the race newspaper.

"The ministers accomplishments of the past year or the teachers' success in various activities of the school may both receive wide publicity largely because the Negro press presents a new medium for dissemination of their news.

MANY BORROWERS

"It is difficult to estimate the number of people who read race newspapers but it is suggested that the entire literate population reads them and that each copy has an average of five readers. It is that there are many borrowers of newspapers and that many of the readers are only slightly literate.

"One needs only to read the letters or news items, some almost unintelligible, that reach the newspaper office to appreciate the wide range of literacy covered by these papers.

The fact that Negro life is becoming more exciting each day—thus offering ample material for stories and pictures of which the Negro demands is a chief cause for this increasing influence.

"Then there is an ever increasing race consciousness, new outlets are being made and new demands for adjustments with the white groups.

NEWS CONSCIOUSNESS

Moreover the emphasis put on news in which Negroes are concerned, activities in which they play a part and the characters in which they are interested are vital factors.

After all, we could hardly expect the white man to be as interested in Negro life for journalistic purposes as the Negro himself. He cannot champion the cause of civil rights, equal teachers salaries or anti-lynching legislation. Hence the Negro turns to his papers for news and guidance in his thinking.

The colored man is far from content to read the opinions of his daily press which may send to his door segregated editions with a full page devoted to news of his race. He seeks the pros and cons as written by men of his own color.

Not to be overlooked in explaining the growing influence of the press are the editors themselves. Their editorials are vital forces in the educational, religious, economic and political life of the race. The editor is sought here and there to aid in movements for improvement. He may play an important part in politics, be a member of his city's chamber of commerce, or a participant in numerous movements for a better Negro life.

"The colored newspaper is a potent force in the development of race pride. The myth of superiority has been exploded and replaced by pride in his art, literature, athletes and even the color of his skin.

"He reliazes that he can have some things just as the white man has and he takes particular interest in these things or persons, as the case may be. In impressing the Negro that he has a real place in the world the press makes life significant for him.

The press is more than a mirror reflecting life but is in addition a spotlight which focuses attention to topics of the day, giving ideas for discussion and being a powerful force in creating that life.

Ga. Newspaper Woman Praises Negro Periodicals

By C. E. CHAPMAN

DETROIT.—(ANP)—Speaking with obvious seriousness and calmness as the final speaker on a program of celebrities here Tuesday evening before an overflow audience at the 75 Years of Progress Exposition in Convention hall, Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton walked off with high honors as she addressed herself to the subject of the Negro press of the past, present and future.

Extolling the Negro press as a major factor in bringing to the race the full and untrammeled opportunities supposedly guaranteed by the United States constitution, Mrs. Singleton, herself the sole full-time Negro editor on a large and influential white daily paper, the Macon Telegraph and News, spoke in the following glowing terms:

"Because the American Negro Press stands as one of the most potent factors in the moulding of public sentiment for a too-long benighted racial group; because the Negro press must continue to be a special advocate, lifting itself above the plane of mere propaganda; because the Negro press must convince America that in serving the cause of underprivileged people, it is raising the standard of American life—and, more than that, because the Negro press is bringing democratic ideals within reach of Negro people, it is serving the best interest of the nation as a whole.

"Of the 24 pre-civil war Negro newspapers, only one still is being published—The Christian Recorder. This credit goes to the great African Methodist Episcopal church, which, in conjunction with this exposition of Negro progress, is holding its 31st quadrennial session of the general conference in Detroit.

"Again, it is eminently proper that I should bring you greetings from Georgia, for the reason the first Negro paper published in the South was The Colored American, in Columbus, Ga., which was put in circulation in 1865. The first successful effort at a colored daily was tried also in Columbus, with the Columbus Messenger. The Daily Record was published for a brief while in Norfolk, Va., and the Daily Herald lasted a brief period in Baltimore.

"The Atlanta Daily World, organized in 1932, still functions as the most successful daily in the history of the Negro press. On the other hand, the Macon Daily Telegraph, one of the leading white dailies below the Ohio river and many other such setups in the South are operating to serve the Negro, are splendid examples of what the American press is offering."

Speaking of the Negro press of the future, Mrs. Singleton said: "The Negro newspaper of the future is destined to place more emphais upon the editorial page, the forum page, the intelligent interpretation of the social, political and economic issues of the times. This should be done with so much force and effectiveness that an awareness of the economic plight of the disadvantaged majority will be awakened in the more advantaged, but complacent minority; and they will move in the direction of collective action through the social forces that influence public opinion in America.

"The farmers, skilled and semi-skilled laborers need a more articulate press to plead their cause.

"Negro teachers, too, should cry aloud for justice for the underprivileged children of school age who are being denied a fair chance to acquire an education. These, too, stand in need of the Negro press to champion their cause."

'As we turn our faces toward the rising sun of a new day in the history of a progressive race, my plea is that the Negro press will remain ever faithful to that still small voice whispering thru the record of time, 'Go forth and point the way out.' Point the way out to political, to social freedom, to economic security, to a more lasting, a more enduring type of American citizenship."

Hilltop Wins Honors in 2 National Contests

Pittsburgh Courier 5-18-40

WASHINGTON

The Hilltop, student publication of Howard University, was awarded first-class honor rating in the annual Associated College Press judging of college papers, the ACP announced this week.

Last year, this paper won second-class honors. The Associated College Press conducts an annual newspaper critical service among 406 college newspapers in the United States and Hawaii.

OTTO McCLARRIN

Wins First Prize

In the annual newspaper contest sponsored by Delta Phi Delta, national journalistic society, the Hilltop won first prize trophy for journalistic excellence as the best newspaper entered in the contest. The paper won the same honor last year.

The Campus Digest of Tuskegee Institute, under the editorship of T. Rupert Broady, won second place and the Fisk Herald of Fisk University, third. William B. Collier, Jr., is editor of the latter publication.

McClarrin Elected

At the third annual convention of the Delta Phi Delta Society, held last week in Jefferson City, Mo., Otto McClarrin, editor of the Hilltop for the past two years, was elected national president.

Other officers are:

Billy Jones, first vice president, Tennessee A. and I. College; Harry Lee, second vice president, West Virginia State College; James H. Huger, executive secretary, West Virginia State College; Charles Simmons, treasurer, Alcorn College;

Charles S. Holloway, director of publicity, Lincoln University, Mo.; Lorenzo H. Traylor, editor of the Delphid, Lincoln University, Mo.; Gladys C. Martin, historian, West Virginia State; Henry V. Hinds, director of contests, Lincoln University, Mo.;

Harriette J. Briscoe, director of projects, Jefferson City, Mo.; Lewis O. Swingler, director of professional chapters, Memphis, Tenn., and James O. Pugh, director of literature, LeMoyne College.

The convention next year will be held at Howard University.

Scandalizing Our Name

Since we complain whenever the white press singles out Negro wrong doers for identification, an identification to which they alone are subjected, in maintaining the principle we must object to those Negro papers which said "Scottsboro Boy Charged with Rape." Only one person was involved in that charge—and he was found to be innocent. But that heading hurt all the eight boys, especially because the allegation now was the same as the one for which they were sentenced to die. Necessarily this story raised doubt of their innocence in the first case.

Maybe we do not know how to run a newspaper. But we absolutely refuse to play up the misdeeds of Negroes as do some of our race papers. We are of those who flinch every time a white paper tags an offender with an identification that makes him kin, and being that way, we do unto others as we would be done by.

Negro Press Race's Most Potent Weapon, Georgia Newspaper Woman Tells Exposition Visitors

By C. E. CHAPMAN

DETROIT, May 23—(ANP)—Speaking with obvious seriousness and calmness as the final speaker on a program of celebrities here Tuesday evening before an overflow audience at the 75 Years of Progress Exposition in Convention hall, Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton walked off with high honors as she addressed herself to the subject of the Negro press of the past, present and future.

Extolling the Negro press as a major factor in bringing to the race the full and untrammeled opportunities supposedly guaranteed by the United States constitution, Mrs. Singleton, herself the sole full-time Negro editor on a large and influential white daily paper, the Macon Telegraph and News, spoke in the following glowing terms:

Potent Factor

"Because the American Negro Press stands as one of the most potent factors in the moulding of public sentiment for a too long benighted racial group; because the Negro press must continue to be a special advocate, lifting itself above the plane of mere propaganda; because the Negro press must convince America that in serving the cause of underprivileged people, it is raising the standard of American life—and more than that, because the Negro press is bringing Democratic ideals within reach of Negro people, it is serving the best interest of the nation as a whole.

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First Negro Paper Published

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Negro Press of Future

Speaking of the Negro press of the future, Mrs. Singleton said: "The Negro newspaper of the future is destined to place more emphasis upon the editorial page, the forum page, the intelligent interpretation of the social, political and economic issues of the times. This should be done with so much force and effectiveness that an awareness of the plight of the disadvantaged majority will be awakened in the more advantaged, but complacent minority; and they will move in the direction of collective action through the social forces that influence public opinion in America.

"The farmers, skilled and semi-skilled laborers need a more articulate press to plead their cause.

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"As we turn our faces toward the rising sun of a new day in the history of a progressive race, my plea is that the Negro press will remain ever faithful to that still small voice whispering through the record of time, 'Go Forth and Point the Way Out.' Point the way out to political, to social freedom, to economic security, to a more lasting, a more enduring type of American citizenship."

Georgia Newspaper Woman Commends the Negro Press

DETROIT.—Speaking with seriousness and calmness as the final speaker on a program of celebrities here Tuesday evening before an overflow audience at the Negro World's Fair Exposition in Convention hall, Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton walked off with high honors as she addressed herself to the subject of the Negro press of the past, present and future.

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In clear, concise terms and convincing voice and a rare poise, Mrs. Singleton said:

"It is eminently fitting that the city of Detroit, America's greatest industrial center, should have been selected by that courageous disciple of Christ, Dr. George W. Baber, as the scene of the jubilee celebration. Detroit was the scene of important conferences prior to the Civil War. Detroit was the final station of the Underground railroad whence escaping slaves fled into Canada and to safety.

"Of the 24 pre-civil war Negro newspapers, only one still is being published—The Christian Recorder. This credit goes to the great African Methodist Episcopal church, which, in conjunction with this exposition of Negro progress, is holding its thirty-first quadrennial session of the General Conference in Detroit.

"Again, it is eminently proper that I should bring you greetings from Georgia, for the reason the first Negro paper published in the South was the Colored American, in Columbus, Ga, which was put in circulation in 1865. The first unsuccessful effort at a colored daily was tried also in Columbus, with the Columbus Messenger.

"The Daily Record was published for a brief while in Norfolk, Va., and the Daily Herald lasted a brief period in Baltimore.

"The Atlanta Daily World, organized in 1932, still functions as the most successful daily in the history of the Negro press. On the other hand, the Macon Daily Telegraph, one of the leading white dailies below the Ohio river and many other such setups in the South which are operating to serve the Negro are splendid examples of what the American press is offering."

Speaking of the Negro press of the future, Mrs. Singleton said:

MRS. MINNIE SINGLETON

"The Negro newspaper of the future is destined to place more emphasis upon the editorial page, the forum page, the intelligent interpretation of the social, political and economic issues of the times. This should be done with so much force and effectiveness that an awareness of the economic plight of the disadvantaged majority will be awakened in the more advantaged, but complacent minority; and they will move in the direction of collective action through the social forces that influence public opinion in America.

"The farmers, skilled and semi-skilled laborers need a more articulate press to plead their cause.

"Negro teachers, too, should cry aloud for justice for the underprivileged children of school age who are being denied a fair chance to acquire an education. These, too, stand in need of the Negro press to champion their cause."

"All For All", the slogan.

In concluding Mrs. Singleton made a passionate appeal for unity of action, for cooperation and oneness, "working together for the good of all."

Plough Company Finds Newspaper Advertising Pays

Large Space User In Negro Press Endorses Media

Stronger than ever is the demand for Black and White products and other goods in the Plough, Inc. line of quality cosmetics and medicinal products, say Negro retailers all over the nation.

Everywhere druggists say that one of the reasons for the success and the continued fast selling of the Black and White line is the heavy advertising being run in Negro papers.

For years the makers of Black and White cosmetics have spent more than any other single advertiser in the national field in race papers. That this policy has borne results is shown by the steadily increasing popularity of Black and White items.

"PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

"We have found that it pays to advertise in race papers," officials of Plough, Inc., makers of Black and White preparations, are quoted as saying.

"Such advertising has helped to make our products one of the most popular names in households over the Nation."

The Black and White line includes Black and White Beauty Creams, Pluko Black and White Hair Dressing, Black and White Bleaching Cream, Black and White Face Powder, Black and White Ointment and Black and White Skin Soap.

Other Plough, Inc., products well advertised in this paper include Moroline, St. Joseph Aspirin and Penetro.

BEST EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

Plaindealer - 7-12-40

NEGRO AMERICANS AT WORK

Our country at present is faced with grave dangers from within and without. Sparks from the conflagration which the dictators have kindled in Europe are being blown toward our shores and must be extinguished. This cannot be done alone by building great navies, armies and air fleets In addition to material military and naval preparedness, fortresses of increased loyalty and patriotism must be built in the heart of every American of every racial group.

In this work of material and spiritual preparedness, the fourteen millions of loyal colored American citizens must and will play their part. We must continue to turn deaf ears to the hon eyed whisperings of those who seek to stir up our hatred and resentment for the injustices we have suffered so long in this land we love. Despite the hardships we have experienced at the hands of the majority group, we fully realize that civilzation and the world are being made over and a new era is approaching. We also know full well that whatever the future may hold in store, our destiny as colored men and women is wrapped up in the destiny of America. If America is invaded and subjugated, we shall be subjugated too. If enemy bombs fall on our towns and cities they will know no color line, but will kill white citizens and colored citizens alike.

In all the breadth and length of this nation, there are no citizens more loyal and patriotic than the Negro. We have never betrayed our country, but have always rallied to its defense. We have labored diligently in the shops, fields and factories to help build a greater America.

In recent years, however, our opportunities for securing employ- Unfortunately, in too many instances, we have been fired in order to make jobs for men and women of other racial groups, some of whom can hardly speak our language and owe no allegiance to our flag. The present crisis reveals that this was a tragic mistake.

The Negro workers of our nation have received too little recognition and encouragement in the past, but this should not continue. Elsewhere in this issue, The Tribune is publishing the first in a series of labor-picture-pages showing some of Detroits loyal Negro men and women at work, faithfully laboring at the foot of the economic pyramid to help make a greater America.

These Negro workers and millions of other American workers who toil in humble capacities, represent the backbone of our race and the nation. They are indeed great Americans and we owe them more than words can tell. Long may they live and labor! May the day soon come, when the entire nation will fully appreciate the service which these workers are rendering, and give them the recognition and opportunity they so richly deserve! — DETROIT TRIBUNE.

Saturday, July 27, 1940

Amsterdam News 7-27-40 New York

It's Hard To Believe

The Amsterdam News and other Negro Newspapers have on many occasions spoken out boldly against and in no uncertain terms emphatically condemned Jim Crowism wherever and whenever it has poked up its ugly head. It is, therefore, easy to understand why we were shocked last week to learn that a New Jersey Tennis Club had adopted a policy of discrimination and refused to permit a white athlete to participate in the Eastern Section Open matches at Shady Rest Country Club in Westfield.

We cannot understand what the officials expect to gain by refusing to let the young tennis star compete, unless it is their belief that the retalitory tactics will tend to force white clubs to lower their bars of segregation. Frankly, that is one approach to the matter, but under the age-old tenet that two wrongs don't make a right, we can hardly subscribe to this principle, and besides minorities don't force issues that way.

We stand four-square against Jim Crowism in any form regardless of the person or group by which it is practiced. We don't believe any worthwhile purpose has been or can be served by such action on the part of Negroes. The position of a minority group in a community is essentially different from that of a majority. Their psychology is at variance, and therefore their point of view is basically different on the race or class question.

We do not believe the denying of a white athlete in otherwise all-Negro competition in sports or other events will dramatize Jim Crowism to an extent that it will act to affect the policy of white officials of certain organizations toward Negroes. On the contrary, we are certain a more liberal attitude on the part of Negroes would have a better reaction.

It is a known fact that Negroes are not permitted to participate in certain tennis, golf, polo, swimming and other organized athletic contests. However, Pat Ball did win the Cook County (Illinois) Open golf championship several years ago, and there is no reason why, in the future, Jimmie McDaniel or some of the other top-ranking Negro tennis stars may not be entered in one of the big tournaments. According to reports McDaniel is scheduled to play Donald Budge, ranking white star and for many years the number 1 player, in Harlem on July 29. While this is an exhibition contest, yet the event may go a long way toward directing attention to Negro tennis players.

If it is wrong to ban Negroes from so-called white tournaments, it is equally wrong to ban whites from so-called Negro tournaments. Negroes, we believe have most to lose by pursuing such a policy. We hope the New Jersey Tennis Association will see fit to amend its constitution again.

President Backs Better Newspaper Week

Daily Worker 3-10-40 Atlanta, Ga

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1940

Dear Mr. Kendrix:

It gives me great pleasure to extend best wishes for a successful observance of Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week. I trust as a result of this observance that all participating papers will have a renewed sense of their responsibility to maintain in their respective publications the highest traditions of American journalism.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. Moss Hyles Kendrix,
Director,
Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

This is how the letter from President F. D. Roosevelt to Moss Hyles Kendrix, director of Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week looked.

The president spoke encouragingly of the observance being sponsored nationally by Delta Phi Delta, collegiate journalistic society.

L. U. PROFESSOR SAYS NEWSPAPERS FAILING IN JOB

File

Newspapers

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — T Thomas Fortune Fletcher, assistant professor of English at Lincoln university, issued a challenge to the Negro newspapers of the country in an address last week.

Mr. Fletcher spoke in Page auditorium on the annual program sponsored by the Epsilon chapter of Delta Phi Delta, national Negro journalistic fraternity, in commemoration of national Negro News Week.

Selecting as the theme of his talk "The Role of the Negro Newspaper in Preserving American Democracy," Mr. Fletcher first stated that the Negro newspaper is falling in its function as an aid to the preservation of American democracy and that the fault lay with the Negro newspaperman. Mr. Fletcher citing some of his experiences as reporter on one of the larger Negro newspapers, said that the editors of such papers were too often guilty of sensationalism, too seldom aware of the virtues of truth, dignity, and restraint in writing.

Lincoln Times

The constant preoccupation with racial conflicts, Mr. Fletcher said, did more to aggravate race prejudice and bigotry, than to alleviate the conditions causing them. The fault which mars the Negro newspaper, Mr Fletcher held, is the employment of hackneyed words and phrases, and a tendency to exaggerate rather than to report news accurately in good English. Not until these evils have been eradicated from the Negro newspaper, Mr. Fletcher said can it expect to be an effective force in the preservation of American Democracy.

In conclusion, Mr. Fletcher commended the Delta Phi Delta fraternity upon its program which he believed might result in the improvement of the calibre of Negro newspapers by encouraging Negro youth to enter into schools of journalism and to secure training which would make them good newspapermen.

Epsilon chapter will be host to the third annual convention of Delta Phi Delta April 18, 19 and 21 when, the representatives of the journalistic society will come from all over the country to meet on the Lincoln University campus.

Introductory remarks were made by Miss Harriet Briscoe, senior from Independence, Mo., president of the Epsilon chapter and editor of the Clarion, Lincoln student paper. Mrs. Jesuita Hughes, senior from Berkeley, Cal., secretary of Epsilon chapter, sketched the history of the lively young journalistic society at Lincoln. David Brown, junior from East St. Louis, sang "Spirit Flower" by Stanton.

Negro Newspapers To Have Outstanding Exhibit At U. S. Negro Exposition

World To Hear Story Of Press From "Freedom's Call" Down To Present Day Publications

Plans Laid In Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO.—Plans for a comprehensive press exhibit, beginning with John Russwurm's "Freedom's Journal" and extending through today's publications, were discussed by representatives of nine newspapers with Exposition officials Tuesday at headquarters of the American Negro Exposition, 3632 South Parkway, Chicago.

Emphasis will be placed on the early history of the Negro press and the progress of today's newspapers as a whole, it was decided. A special mural, photographs, newspapers both past and present. And other relevant material will be exhibited in the Press Section. The plan is to show the current status of the craft as a while instead of emphasizing any present day publication.

The newspapermen were given a brief outline of the aims and purposes of the Exposition and visited the studios where murals and dioramas are being especially prepared by more than 70 artists. They were so enthusiastic over the coming event at the Coliseum from July 4 through September 2 that they offered complete cooperation in publicizing the Exposition.

Those who were present included Howard Murphy, Afro American newspaper; Dr. C. B. Powell, New York Amsterdam News; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City Black Dispatch; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; A. J. Smitherman, Buffalo Star; A. N. Fields, Chicago Defender. Representing the Exposition were Atty. Truman K. Gibson Jr., executive director, and Claude A. Barnett, Chairman of the publicity committee, who will have charge of assembling the press exhibit.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Pastor Urges Support Of Negro Newspapers

To the Editor:

Will you permit me to say thru the columns of your valuable weekly newspaper that a readerless, dumb, ignorant people or nation will not and cannot sustain themselves or protect others such as overwhelmingly seems to be the makeup of the American Negro. As a minister, I say I have far number of our people who tell me that they will not read such dirty sheets or papers as the Afro-American, Chicago Defender, or the Philadelphia Tribune. I have been a constant reader of each of them for the past twenty years or more, and while I do not pretend to hold a brief for either, I can truthfully say that the best and surest way to get the truth about our race as a whole is to read Negro newspapers, both good and bad. For white newspapers will not say anything about the Negro race worth while unless they can hear of some old slave Negro who waited upon his or her master, or some burly Negro assaulting some old down-and-out lade.

If any Negro minister, lawyer doctor or any one else with common sense will turn to the editorial page of the Philadelphia Tribune, September 26, 1940, and read anyone of of the three following articles without saying thank God for such able leaders and writers, I would question their sensibility: Number one, entitled "Racial Discrimination Suicidal"; number two, Microscope, E. Washington Rhodes, "Willkie Wasting Time Wooing Solid South"; number three, last but not least the very able article written by Eustace Gay, "Facts and Fancies," on the subject "Higher Earning." I feel that the above articles we would do well in these evil days of political tricksters to have them read to our congregations by the church news announcer each Sunday for one month, especially Mr. Gay's. I consider each of them to be acres of diamonds to the race. Yes, our newspapers do carry some very alarming and dirty deeds done by our people including ministers, school teachers and public people of every rank and file. If we do not wish to see our names appear as crooks, let us not act as a crook. The fault is not in the newspapers, but in the crooks. All of the newspapers do not love me, but I read them and shall continue to do so; for the Negro newspaper and the NAACP are champions of great value to the race.

Just a word about politics in conclusion: Maybe that class of poor, hungry whites and lazy, ignorant Negroes, as well as many higher-ups who are fed at the expense of the federal government under President Roosevelt and the New Deal, who has almost enslaved and robbed the Negro of his birthright, would not find much comfort in reading these valuable newspapers. I still believe in what Fred Douglass said "That the Republican Party is the ship of the state, even her deck is the last symptom of hope. All else for the Negro is Sea."

And as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., I can truthfully say that the condition of the Negro people here and their outlook for freedom and citizenship right under the President's nose and the southern New Dealers is miserable, woeful and hopeless.

Respectfully,

PINKNEY P. SAMUEL

Pastor, First Baptist Church, S. W., Washington, D. C.

Publishers Discuss Newspaper Exhibit At American Negro Exposition

Plans for a special exhibit at the American Negro Exposition detailing the history of the Negro press from John Russwurm's "Freedom's Journal" to the present day were discussed by representatives of leading newspapers and the Exposition last Tuesday in Chicago where the celebration will be held from July 4 through Sept. 2. In the photograph, taken at Exposition headquarters in the Appomattox club, seated, left to right, are A. N. Fields, Pittsburgh Courier; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Black Dispatch; Dr. C. B. Powell, New York Amsterdam; A. J. Smitherman, Buffalo Star; C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post and Howard Murphy, Baltimore Afro-American. Standing, left to right, are Frank Marshall Davis, publicity director; A. W. Williams, secretary-treasurer; Claude A. Barnett, chairman publicity committee, Horace Cayton, assistant to executive director; Sherman Briscoe, Chicago Defender, and Atty. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director. All those standing except Mr. Briscoe represent the Exposition.

Bigger And Better Negro Newspaper Week March 10-16

MACON, Ga.—Delta Phi Delta, national intercollegiate journalistic society, will sponsor its second annual Bigger and Better Negro Newspaper Week during the week of March 10-16, according to an announcement made recently by V. Treton Tubbs, editor of the Macon Broadcast, and national president of the society.

The observation will be promoted by Moss Hyles Kendrix, national director of projects of Delta Phi Delta, who directed the project last year. According to Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Kendrix has been authorized to conduct the project again this year because of a resolution of approval which was passed unanimously by the second annual conference of the society meeting at Tennessee State College in Nashville last spring.

This project is primarily designed to familiarize America with the accomplishments and possibilities of the Negro press—its history and status. Secondly, it is hoped that the project will stimulate a greater interest in journalism among Negro youths of the nation. The theme of the observation will stimulate a greater interest in

be "The Role of the Negro Press in the Struggle to Preserve American Democracy."

FOUR-FOLD OBJECTIVE

The objective of Delta Phi Delta is four-fold: (1) To stimulate among Negro college men and women an interest in the science and art of journalism, and confer honor upon such students as have distinguished themselves by their meritorious services on the various college publications; (2) To unite in bonds of good fellowship Negro men and women either engaged in collegiate journalism or proposing to engage in the profession of journalism; (3) To confer honor upon those who have distinguished themselves in the craft of writing; and (4) To appraise the works of Negro novelists, journalists, essayists and poets, and bespeak the value of their contributions to America.

The organization was founded at Morehouse College during the fall of 1937 by Bernard Milton Jones, V. Trenton Tubbs and Moss Hyles Kendrix, all graduates of that school. Mr. Jones is a teacher in the public school system of Tampa, Florida, whereas Mr. Kendrix is employed in the division of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration for Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

See Danger To Negro Press In Pending Bill

Dickstein Measure Is Threat

Pastor Raps Measure As "Dangerous"

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)— "The Negro press is doomed if congress passes the Dickstein bill." Such is the prediction made by the Rev. Owen A. Troy, pastor of the Sunset Avenue church of Seventh-day Adventists, Pasadena, this week.

"This bill," Rev. Troy declared, "is one of the most insidious that is to come before congress in that it is disguised as a protective measure for racial and religious groups and is, therefore, lively to gain the support of unwary, peace-loving and tolerant congressmen and senators."

Daily Herald Decatur, Ga. 1-31-41

The resolution, if passed, will destroy the freedom of the press, Rev. Troy pointed out, by making unmailable whatever may incite "racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance." A fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for five years or both can be imposed if convicted of breaking this measure.

CAN BE STRETCHED

The terms used in the bill have considerable latitude or definition and interpretation. Thus anything published condemning the mistreatment of minority racial or religious groups, depicting conditions and the necessity for action or redress, can easily be interpreted as causing racial hatred or intolerance. ed to write congressmen and sena-

Every liberty-loving citizen is urg- tors to oppose this liberty-destroy- ng measure.

The bill is known as House Joint Resolution 228 and was introduced n the house of representatives. It has been referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. It reads as follows:

To declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings non-mailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes.

FINE IS $5,000

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addtion to the matter described as non-mailable pursuant to section 211 of the Criminal Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 334), all papers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, books, pictures and writings of any kind and every article and thing designed or adapted or intended to cause racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance, or to, directly or indirectly, incite to racial or religious hatred or bigotry or intolerance are hereby declared nonmailable matter and shall not be transmitted through the mails nor delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly dispose of, or cause to be disposed of, by mailing or delivering for mailing anything declared herein to be non-mailable or anyone who shall take or cause to be taken from the mails, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of circulatiing or otherwise disposing thereof, or for the purpose or assisting in the circulation or other disposition thereof, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS"

We know a young newspaper man who describes himself as being in "the newspaper racket." There doubtless are many conscientious newsmen who thus describe their jobs and it is a plain indication that these men do not take the pride in their work that one would expect after hearing the "big boys" in newspaperdom sound off on the righteousness of the newspaper business.

The truth of the matter is that many newspapers have become so deliberately disreputable in their greed for dollars until there is a growing disposition upon the part of newspaper reporters as well as the general public to concede no higher morality to the press than to any other game where the motto is "With all thy getting, get the money."

If, as it is probable, the government begins to put restrictions on the press or courts begin to make rulings which put legal restrictions on the press, it will be because the government and the courts will be acting in response to the demands of a public which has become fed up on a "freedom of the press" which takes its freedom as a license to seek financial gain for itself at the expense of the public welfare.

Monopoly investigations by the government which are prying into the affairs of the nation's greatest corporations, have not as yet turned their attention to the great monopolies which newspapers have built up. But such investigations, it can be believed, are not far off. They will come when there is a public demand for them. And such investigations, doubtless, will be legalized, irrespective of what is believed to be the hindrances to them that are provided in the "Bill of Rights." Courts, in these times, are blasting away old landmarks and giving new interpretations to the Constitution. And it is no joke to say, as did Mr. Dooley, that the Supreme Court follows the election returns.

When so eminent a personage as the President of the United States charges that newspapers are unfair and deliberately distort what is told to them by government officials, what the President says is likely to be believed by more people than a denial of the charge, however united the press may be in issuing the denial.

When a former newspaper man like Secretary Ickes makes speeches and writes books charging a lack of principle upon the part of many publishers; when even the reporters on newspapers let it be known that they are given assignments and are required to write falsely about matters they have investigated, such information can not avoid becoming helpful to those who feel that a nation's press deserves being censored by some government authority.

How Negroes of the United States, the largest minority group of the nation, will react to a proposal for the government to have some kind of control over newspapers remains to be seen. However, it is certain right now that Negroes could not be induced to vote unanimously against such a proposal. This is because many Negroes can not bring themselves to believe that government censorship over the press would permit any newspapers to carry on a ceasless propaganda aimed at discrediting the whole Negro race.

The word "Negro" has been made anathema to millions of Americans because a large section of the press has campaigned to make it so. A crime committed by an individual Negro usually gets first page mention in newspapers and the race of that individual is played up in the headlines. The race of no other minority group is played up by newspapers in their crime stories.

For instance, take the case of the notorious "Dixie" Davis, mouthpiece for the worse gangsters that ever terrorized New York City. "Dixie" Davis is a Jew. However, this fact was never played up in the newspapers. Imagine how much harm would have been done even to upright Jews had the newspapers constantly referred to him as the "Notorious Jew Lawyer." A Negro attorney, it is certain, would have been played up as the "Notorious Negro Lawyer."

Negroes are faithful patrons of newspapers, and their patronage enables these papers to reap fortunes in advertising revenue. Negroes as a race buy more newspapers than any other minority group. At the same time they are singled out for persecution as a race and solely because there is profit in it for newspaper publishers.

No wonder Negroes almost generally would delight to see some sort of authority empowered to make and enforce rules that would prevent the publication of such falsehoods and distortions as special privilege resorts to under the Constitution's Bill of Rights.

THE PRESS AND ITS RELATION TO THE RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND DENOMINATIONS

As we attempt to write briefly on the above subject, we are thinking in terms of the Negro Press of the relation that the Negro Press sustains to the religious groups and denominations.

Much of the progress made by our race can be attributed to the wonderful work that the press has done. For a number of years our group depended largely upon the church papers to spread the news as to what the race was accomplishing, however, for the past twenty (20) years or more, we have had outstanding weekly papers in various sections of the country that have played a conspicious part in building a race.

The press and its relation to religious groups and denominations should be one and inseparable. The press should hurl to the public those matters pertaining to religious groups and denominations that will be constructive in thoughts and ideas. All reporters to the press should be men and women of dependability and sound judgment, men and women who will not reach hasty conclusions. The press association, the religious groups and denominations should work harmoniously side by side.

Most all appeals for worthwhile things supported by our race begin with religious groups and denominations, the minister is usually contacted and asked for an opportunity to get before the church by those representing the press. In other words, the religious groups and denominations can influence our people as a whole for or against any project or movement, therefore, the press and its relation to religious groups and denominations should be of momentus importance. Before there was a press among our group there were religious groups and denominations.

—The religious groups, the denominations and the press can be potent factors unequalled and unsurpassed in the future development of the race, provided, however, they work harmoniously together for each others good.

REV. ROY L. YOUNG
Meridian, Mississippi

Negro Editors' Line-Up

Some Democratic campaigners last week tried to make out that Wendell Willkie was anti-Negro because his ancestors were German, and some Negroes charged that the Negro press was unfairly biased against Willkie (*see p. 2*). Actually the Negro press, which in 1936 was overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, who gave Negroes relief, this year is heavily for Willkie. Of 55 most influential Negro newspapers surveyed by TIME, 27 were for Willkie, 11 for Roosevelt, 17 had not declared. Line-up of top-flight Negro papers:

▶ Robert Lee Vann's potent Pittsburgh *Courier* (circulation: 126,962), for Roosevelt in 1936, this year is for Willkie.

▶ Carl Murphy's Baltimore *Afro-American* is for Willkie too. The *Afro-American*, really four papers, publishes in Baltimore (54,330), Washington (18,596), Philadelphia (17,159), Richmond, Va. (5,467), is read by Negroes throughout the East.

▶ The Chicago *Defender* (82,059), a stanch Republican organ for 35 years until Editor Robert Sengstacke Abbott died last February, declared for Roosevelt.

▶ Harlem's *Amsterdam News* (35,841) also is for Roosevelt, like its Editor Clilan Bethany Powell, who is the Democratic Party's Negro publicity director.

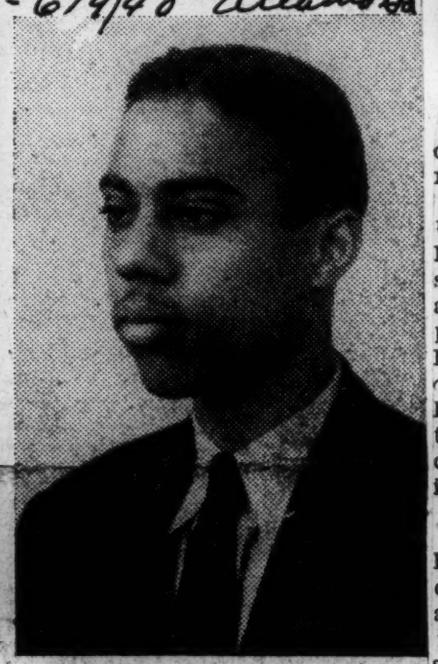
▶ Carter Wesley, A.B. (Fisk), LL.D. (Northwestern), onetime first lieutenant in the A. E. F., publisher of seven Texas papers (the Houston, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Austin, Longview, Lovelady *Informer*, the Dallas *Express*), backed Roosevelt in 1932, 1936, this year backs Willkie. Says Publisher Wesley: "We are supporting Willkie not because we think that he can do more for the Negro race, but because Negroes will share in the betterment of business if Willkie is elected."

TIME, October 21, 1940

Your Twenty Cents Helped Them To Obtain Education

Daily world - 6/9/40 Atlanta Ga

JOHN HARPER



NATHANIEL BRONNER

REEVES PALMER

WM. C. GAINES

Five World Carriers Finish College Work

Five Atlanta World carriers finished local colleges duri the recent commencement seasoi., it was revealed Saturday.

William C. Gaines finished Clark University with honors. Reeves Palmer, who completed all high school work in the David T. Howard evening school, and John Harper were also Clark graduates. Nathaniel Bronner was a graduate of Morehouse College and Donald Randolph a graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work. Randolph is on the Urban League staff in Philadelphia, Pa.

Over a score of other carriers have graduated from college while carrying the World. All of them are doing excellently in life. They include: Lucius L. Jones, Clark, now serving as sports and associate editor of the World; Charles W. Bronner, Clark, circulation manager of the World; W. O. Bryson, Morehouse, M.A., Atlanta University, now a Morgan College professor in Baltimore, Md.; Jesse Brazeal, Morehouse, district manager Atlanta Life, Cincinnati; Miss Annie M. Martin, M.A., Atlanta U., New Jersey social worker; Person Bronner, Clark, Cleveland, Ohio, grocer; Lucian Fair, Clark, insurance; W. S. Banks Morehouse David T. Howard school teacher in Atlanta; Forrest Yancy, Clark, operating drug store in Atlanta; Mark Birchette, Morehouse, M. A., Atlanta U., with J. B. Blayton Co., Atlanta; Carl Smith Jr. Morehouse supply teacher in Atlanta system; C. C. Beverly, Morehouse, insurance; S. J. Laws, D.D., Gammon Theological seminary, pastoring in North Carolina; A. T. Berryhill, Clark, Hampton school principal; Miss D. V. Elliott, Clark, teacher; Rufus Cooper, Clark; James Mattox, Clark; Clinton Bronner, Clark, district circulation manager of the World; B. T. Middlebrooks, Morehouse, student at Atlanta Univ.; John Finney, Morris Brown, teaching in North Carolina; Charles Pressley, Morris Brown, insurance in Columbus, Ga., and Russell Simmons, Morehouse, advertising department of the World.

BEN DAVIS THE MAN WHO MADE AUBURN AVENUE FAMOUS

Globe

Editor National Baptist Union-Review

3-22-40

By P. T. Redd, Sr.

I want to pay a public tribute to Ben Davis, the man who made Auburn Avenue famous all over the world. I have been personally associated with Mr. Davis in public and private life for thirty years, and know his worth and service to

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS

his race and country; I know of his courage and integrity. I was permanent secretary of Siloam Lodge 5447 G.U.O.O.F. during the Order's reconstruction period in the State and stood with him until its membership under his leadership numbered 40,000. In spite of the difficulties placed in his path, he has made the greatest contribution to Negro life in Atlanta that any member of his race ever made; materially and spiritually, because he built for others and not for himself.

Ben Davis paved the way for every construction enterprise Atlanta has today among Negroes. He was recognized as Atlanta's foremost leader in his day, because he really led and the people followed him because they had faith in his integrity and appreciated the wisdom of his leadership. No sucessor has as yet rose to succeed Ben Davis in public service. He is recognized nationally as an organizer and leader of his people of no mean ability. As a constructive builder of men and things, he stands pre-eminent among those who made effort to succeed; in politics, he was courageous and invincible; as an editor he was fearless and feared no man except his Creator because he fought with the truth. He built the Odd Fellows Block on Auburn Avenue, and the street became famous all over the world. In the church he was and is prominent, useful and helpful. He is fearless in fight and his only weapon is his Master's eternal truth. He is the greatest champion of his race living today. Ben Davis is unique in character and personality, and in a class by himself. He is not a snob nor an autocrat, but a commoner among the people. Had Mr. Davis been a white man as soon as the Odd Fellows passed, white men would have reorganized the Independent to save his talent, but Negroes rejoice when one of their number above them failed to maintain his lead. The loss of Mr. Davis' service to the people is a greater loss to Atlanta, than to him personally, because he is making a fine living editing the foremast religious news paper in America, the National Baptist Union-Review, Nashville, Tennessee. And it is up to Atlanta to call Ben Davis back to militant leadership or raise up another leader that the people will follow, for we are truly a people without a leader in Atlanta the greatest city in the South.

The Journal's New Program

In taking over the direction and control of The SAVANNAH JOURNAL including its editorial policy we think it our duty to the public of Savannah and this section of Georgia as well as our friends throughout the South and the nation to state clearly our program for the paper from now on.

Journal

First, we consider it the primary fuction of any newspaper to keep its readers informed about the interesting and worthwhile events of our contemporary civilization. Of course, in trying to do this, we shall give first place to happenings in the field of our influence, that is, local and regional news. We shall not try to print all the news but we shall try to print the news which the public should have and the publication of which will dispel ignorance, increase intelligence, serve the best interests of every one in the community.

7-28-43

Savannah Ga.

Secondly, through our editorials we shall attempt to inspire and lead our readers to work for the accomplishment of the things most useful to the masses of the people. We shall not hesitate to be critical of our religious, political, economic, social and educational leadership and institutions. In this criticism we shall endeavor at all times to be constructive and we shall deal with principles rather than personalities as far as this is possible.

Finally, we shall endeavor to be "streamlined" in news gathering and in our editorial interpretations. This means that we are not trying to be either "conservative" or "radical" but simply trying to follow where TRUTH leads. We shall try to remember that "new occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of TRUTH...Lo! her campfires gleam before us, WE OURSELVES MUST PILGRIMS BE. And so with TRUTH at our masthead we shall endeavor to steer our ship ahead without fear or favor and with a manly heart.

The Morehouse Journal of Science, a quarterly publication which suspended activities in April, 1931, has come to life as the official organ of the Alabama Association of Science Teachers and the Georgia Association of Teachers of Science in Negro Schools.

DEC 6 1940

Atlanta Daily World

Editor is Burwell T. Harvey, professor of chemistry at Morehouse College. On the editorial board are W. W. E. Blanchett, of Fort Valley State College, Georgia; Dr. K. A. Huggins and Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, of Atlanta University; H. L. Van Dyke, of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery; Dr. Clarence E. Monroe, Morris Brown College; E. Luther Brooks, of Clark University; Dr. H. V. Eagleson, Harold E. Finley and C. B. Dansby, of Morehouse College; Miss Thursa Davis, Spelman College; Floyd W. Sullivan, of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, and W. H. Brown, of the Atlanta University Laboratory School.

Get Ready For Winter

OCT 5 1940

Here comes winter. In a very short space of time a large part of the country will be experiencing rainy days and cold nights. And not far away are the months of snow and sleet and storm.

Winter is something to get ready for. That means buying new clothes, or repairing and cleaning old ones. It means buying wood and coal and fuel oil. It means fixing that leaky spot in the roof that has been neglected during the dry summer. And finally, to the wise householder, it means taking special precautions against a destroyer that waits for winter—fire.

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

Have your furnace inspected—and have that inspection done by somebody who knows what to look for. It's no work for an amateur. Have needed repairs effected at once. See that chimneys and flues are properly cleaned. Hard-pressed heating plants in bad order are one of the most prolific sources of home fires. It's no fun to wake up in the middle of the night and suddenly realize that your house is burning away beneath you.

Winter means that you'll use lights oftener. Exposed electric wiring should be checked. Pay special attention to lamp cords under rugs and around baseboards—they fray in time, and when that happens a short circuit may occur. Electricity, mishandled, is one of fire's potent allies.

Go through your whole house and get rid of any and all accumulations—old clothes, old papers and magazines, collections of rags, etc. They make a fine starting place for fire—and spontaneous ignition isn't so rare a phenomenon as you may think.

World Christmas Fund Total Reaches $93.88

DEC 8 1940

While additional appeals for help came to the Atlanta Daily WORLD Xmas Cheer Fund campaign headquarters Saturday, the total contributions rose to $93.88. Fund leaders observed that contributions to date this year exceed those recorded at the same time last year and expressed belief that with continued help of the public a new record can be set.

Daily World

Saturday, the Modern Priscilla Club pledged $2. The previous total had been set at $91.88 Friday night. The Modern Priscillas are the first among the great number of Atlanta social, savings and religious clubs to give to the Cheer Fund this year. Officers and members of the other "Four Hundred" are asked to again give that the needy may have food and cheer on Christmas Day. Fund leaders for years have asked that social organizations set aside a small portion of their outlay for entertainment to help cheer the poor on the day of Christ's birth.

Persons and organizations that wish to make donations are advised to do so at the WORLD office, 210 Auburn Avenue, NE, Mrs W. A. Scott, Sr., cashier. Any amount, large or small, will be appreciated.

Atlanta Ga.

Lucius Jones, chairman, and William Fowlkes, associate, announced Saturday that helpers in the many activities of the Fund leading up to the making of baskets and their delivery will be the same as of last year. Again, residents of the "old Fourth Ward" may secure gifts from a headquarters to be established soon. Other recipients of Christmas Cheer will get the baskets at their homes in outlying areas. First distribution of baskets will be on December 21, while the final distribution will come on December 23. Church leaders are asked to follow the example set every year by Bishop J. S. Flipper, senior prelate of the AME Church, in giving liberally to a worthy movement. Bishop Flipper gave $10 as the first donation of an Atlantan outside WORLD employes on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Abbe Wallace gave their usual $15 for the largest single contribution. WORLD employes have pledged $53.

Daily World

Letters of appeal continued to come to Fund headquarters. Here are two received Saturday:

Atlanta Ga.

Dear Atlanta World Xmas Cheer Fund

I am a poor widow with three children. Please help me with them on Christmas Day. I am not able to work. I am old and sickly. I am asking you to please remember us with Christmas baskets. We will be so happy to receive some sort of remembrance on Christmas. I am thankful in advance, since I don't believe you will fail me.

Sincerely yours.....

Dear Santa Claus:

I am a little boy, 12 years old. My father is dead and my mother has no work to do. I have two sisters and four brothers. Won't you please help me and my poor family to enjoy Christmas Day?

Very truly yours .....

With such appeals as these flooding Cheer Fund headquarters, workers said they could not see how able Atlanta individuals and organizations could say "No" to a plea for help through a liberal donation.

DEC 8 1940

Persons who send additional appeals for help are advised to furnish correct addresses and apartment numbers in order that a check may be made to ascertain worthy cases and so that baskets may be delivered to the right places.

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Daily World
7-26-40

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The Savannah Journal

Published Weekly
509½ West Broad St. Savannah, Ga.
Advertising Rates on Request

Journal
7-27-40

A. H. GORDON ..... Editor and Publisher
GEORGE KENT ..... Assistant Editor
N. G. MORRISON ..... Circulating Manager
EDGAR PRINCE ..... Advertising Manager

Savannah, Ga.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Savannah, Ga., June 15, 1918, under Act of March 3, 1879
Subscription rates—One Year, $2.00; 6 Months, $1.25; 3 Months, 75 Cents

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

E. J. Tilton & Son Machinery Equipment Company Appreciates The Negro's Patronage

Savannah Journal
8-4-40

The slogan on the front page of this paper reminds me of a story which is so adaptable to our paper. "When quality speaks, the world listens." Honest merchandise at an honest price is a rarity according to Mr. H. J. Miller, Promotional Manager for the Thor Washing Machine Company of Chicago. Mr. Miller has been in our city for the past three weeks redecorating and remodeling the beautiful store of the E. J. Tilton and Sons Machinery Equipment Company, the home of household electric appliances.

This company for the past year has been rendering the Colored people of this city the very best of service for business transactions of household electrical appliances. The E. J. Tilton & Son Machinery Equipment Co., wishes to announce that it appreciates the hardy support given it by the Colored citizens of this community, and they are hoping that the colored people will continue their policy of patronizing his company. This company will carry a complete line of Thor Washing Machines, Stewart Warner Refrigerators, Electric Ranges, and Radios; and a Thor electrical appliance corner with a complete line of globes radio tubes, waffle irons, etc. This merchandise is sold at a very reasonable cost. Terms can be arranged to suit the customer.

The remodeling sale for E. J. Tilton & Son Machinery Equipment Company will take place Saturday, August 33. The manager of this store wishes to extend a hearty welcome to the Colored citizens of Savannah to see the great bargains offered Savannah housewives

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 31, 1940

Negro Paper Must Pay Back Wages

The Atlanta World, Negro daily newspaper, must pay back wages totaling $4,000 to 21 employes under terms of a consent decree signed Tuesday by Federal Judge E. Marvin Underwood, which enjoins the newspaper from further violation of the wage-hour law.

A complaint filed by the Atlanta regional office of the Wage-Hour Division charged Cornelius Scott, administrator for W. A. Scott, former owner of the Negro daily, with failure to pay required minimum wages, failure to pay overtime and failure to keep proper records.

Letters

SEP 1 6 1940

Negro in the News

Editor The Telegraph:

The Negro patrons of The Telegraph generally view in silent disgust the type of articles about Negroes that seem to sustain marked and often front-page recognition in your paper. This, of course, is the type that discloses persistently almost identical cases involving backstreet brawls, violent repercussions in "gas-house-alley" and the like. They are the type, in other words, that reflect in the public eye gross discredit upon the Negro since they are the only accounts that appear vulnerably in his behalf and since there seems little willingness to compensate by publicizing information about him that is singularly noble and meritorious.

Macon Telegraph

There are some groups of ill-informed white people who actually believe that this front-page Negro is the typical specimen, the prototype of the colored people. This is unfortunate, for it bolsters social intolerance, misunderstanding and unnecessarily threatens a basic principle of Democratic institutions. Newspaper men in consequence of their wide and varied sources of information certainly are not victims of any such distorted generalities about colored people.

There is no place in America today for the nurturing of social discord and of ideas implying racial inferiority. It is of prime importance that we attempt at least to approximate in actual practice the ideas that we are arming to defend. Mental confusion and contradition of feeling weakens our inner defenses and affords Hitlerism its most potent opportunity.

WILLIAM B. RUTHERFORD.

Savannah Journal
6-4-40

The editorials at appear under FORUM on the Editorial page entitled: The Negro and Americanism, Giving the Negro a Chance and In The American Mould, were not given the credit which should go to the following publications respectively, Atlanta Daily World, Virginia Methodist Advocate, and the Southern Frontier. The article quoted in Prof. Gordon's column was taken from Richmond Times-Dispatch.

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Funeral Directors Pledge Support To Atlanta World

NOV 13 1940

The Atlanta Funeral Directors' Association held its monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sellers, 1373 Mosley Drive, Monday evening, with C. A. Scott, general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, as special guest.

Mr. Scott made a talk in which he outlined the policy and aims of the Daily World and pledged the cooperation of the paper with the work of the association. His remarks were warmly applauded.

H. M. Ivey, president of the association, presided. The various representatives present also made remarks in response to the editor's talk in which they pledged continued support to the Atlanta Daily World.

Atlanta, Ga.

Constructive plans were laid for future work in the association meeting. A delicious repast was served.

The association will hold its December meeting with C. S. Cox.

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Phylon New Publication, Off Press

"Phylon", the first issue of the Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, has just come off the press. It is an attractive 100-page journal, containing social, scientific, and economic research, rural problems, world affairs, and cultural achievements of the Negro.

The publication is to some extent an outgrowth of the Atlanta University Studies of Negro Problems, which were edited by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, during the year 1896-1910, when he was on the faculty of the old Atlanta University. The noted educator and sociologist, now chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta University, is editor-in-chief of "Phylon."

Included among the contributors to the first issue are Arthur T. Raper, professor of sociology at Agnes Scott College and author of many books on Southern social conditions; Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University; H. V. Eagleson, of the department of physics at Morehouse College; John Hope II, of the department of economics at Spelman College; Elizabeth Perry Cannon of the department of education at Atlanta University; and Rushton Coulborn, professor of history at Atlanta University.

Articles in this issue include "The South Adjusts—Downward", a monograph based on a forthcoming publication by the authors, entitled "Sharecroppers All"; "René Maran Looks at the Negro in France", a recent work of France's most distinguished Negro author. In two parts, one of the articles gives an explanation of why the French Negro is loyal during the present crisis; the other describes an interview with one of the two Negro bishops consecrated by Pope Pius XII, who recently led pontifical high mass in Westminister Cathedral, London. Originally written in French, the translations in "Phylon" are by Mercer Cook, professor of French at Atlanta University.

Other articles appearing in the initial issue are "Architectual Acoustics", "Rochdale Cooperation Among Negroes", "Leaves from a Rural Journal", and "The Individual and the Growth of Civilization".

Completing the journal are a chronicle of race relations for the past year, books by and about Negroes; and a chronology of the happenings of the race as seen in the nation's periodicals for the year 1939. A poem "Ascension" from the pen of the noted literary critic, William Stanley Braithwaite, also is included.

Representing achievement of the Negro in the field of fine arts is a striking photograph of a bust, a Negro head by Elizabeth Prophet.

Managing editor of the journal is Ira De A. Reid, who before joining the faculty of Atlanta University in 1934 was for ten years in charge of research for the National Urban League. Others on the editorial board are William Stanley Braithwaite, Mercer Cook, Rushton Coulborn, William H Dean, Oran W. Eagleson, and Rufus E. Clement (president of the University.) Contributing editors are Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State College; Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University; and Allison Davis, professor of anthropology at Dillard University.

"Phylon" is a quarterly publication. There is an introductory subscription rate of one dollar a year in the United States, and one dollar fifty cents in foreign lands. Single issues are 35 cents each.

A. U. Publishes New Scientific Journal, 'Phylon'

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I. P. Reynolds Tells Grantvillians 'World' Is "Their Paper"

GRANTVILLE, Ga.—(SNS)—I. P. Reynolds, columnist of the Atlanta Daily WORLD, addressed an enthusiastic gathering at the local high school Sunday at the invitation of Professor Lewis, the principal.

The pioneer newspaperman urged the students to strive hard to reach a successful goal.

The program rendered by the senior class was creditable and the students' singing was exceptionally pleasing.

At the close of the program, Mr. Reynolds urged the Grantville people to support the Atlanta Daily WORLD and told them General Manager C. A. Scott was anxious to please them. The WORLD was described as "their paper" and that of "all the people".

Support Your Advertisers

The struggle for existence on the part of the Negro is both real and protracted. The depression has forced upon the Negro the many complex ramifications of this struggle, and has found him formulating various technics to meet the pressure under which he is forced to move.

Of these technics, none has been more vigorously exploited or more logical than that of refusing to spend his money where he receives neither employment nor help otherwise, such as advertising through the medium of Negro owned publications.

Fortunately there is a growing recognition of this fact on the part of many firms selling national products which either do or may have a large Negro patronage. This being the case it is only an evidence of fair play and good sense for Negroes to give support to those who are increasingly giving recognition to the Negro market.

Fortunately there are almost enough of these firms to supply the usual needs. Negroes should make their appreciation felt by giving at least first consideration to these products.

—From Service Magazine, February, 1940.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

(From The Star of Zion, February 12, 1925)

"Lives of Great Men" is the subject of a feature article by Walter R. Lovell on Price, Lincoln and Douglass. Dr. J. Francis Lee's poem "To the Memory of Lincoln" is also on the front page. Leonard Massenburge informs us that "The first A. M. E. Zion church established south of Mason and Dixon Line was St. Peter's, New Bern, N. C., in 1862." That "the first race newspaper published in the South was the Colored America, Augusta, Ga., 1865." That "Frederick Douglass, in his early life, was a local preacher in the A. M. E. Zion Church." Rev. J. Morris Lawson writes about the church at Binghamton; Rev. P. C. Wilburn writes "Flashes from West Kentucky;" Maud Mauney extols the pastorate of Rev. G. H. Spaulding at St. John's Church, Rutherfordton. The following were general officers: F. M. Jacobs, general secretary-auditor; W. H. Goler, financial secretary; S. D. Watkins, manager Publication House; W. H. Davenport, editor Star of Zion; J. Francis Lee, editor Sunday School Literature; C. S. Whitted, secretary of Brotherhood; J. W. Younge, secretary of Education; Aaron Brown, president V. C. E. Union; Mrs. Daisy Johnson, president General Missionary Society; Mrs. Victoria Richardson, general secretary Y's; Mrs. Marie L. Clinton, superintendent Buds of Promise. Dr. Davenport editorializes on "The Lincoln Sunday." "Pacific Coast Alarms," discussing the race problem there; "Revivals," revealing that many "large and successful revivals are being held;" "Shattering Our Idols," "Paul and Floyd Collins" and "Criticising the Preacher."

Persons mentioned in "Personal Glimpses:" Bishop E. D. W. Jones, honoree of reception by New York Alumnae of Livingstone College. The death of Miss Nora E. Branner; Dr. W. L. Hamblin's pastorate at Big Zion, Pensacola; Dr. E. M. Argyle's card of thanks for remembrance in his illness at Charlotte. "The Voice of the People" has letters from James T. Gaskill, J. H. McMullen, Bishop R. G. Shaw, C. Dillard E. F. Rollins, and F. R. Killingsworth

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THE JOURNAL'S NEW PROGRAM

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FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

(From The Star of Zion, February 12, 1925)

"Lives of Great Men" is the subject of a feature article by Walter R. Lovell on Price, Lincoln and Douglass. Dr. J. Francis Lee's poem "To the Memory of Lincoln" is also on the front page. Leonard Massenburge informs us that "The first A. M. E. Zion church established south of Mason and Dixon Line was St. Peter's, New Bern, N. C., in 1862." That "the first race newspaper published in the South was the Colored America, Augusta, Ga., 1865." That "Frederick Douglass, in his early life, was a local preacher in the A. M. E. Zion Church." Rev. J. Morris Lawson writes about the church at Binghamton; Rev. P. C. Wilburn writes "Flashes from West Kentucky;" Maud Mauney extols the pastorate of Rev. G. H. Spaulding at St. John's Church, Rutherfordton. The following were general officers: F. M. Jacobs, general secretary-auditor; W. H. Goler, financial secretary; S. D. Watkins, manager Publication House; W. H. Davenport, editor Star of Zion; J. Francis Lee, editor Sunday School Literature; C. S. Whitted, secretary of Brotherhood; J. W. Younge, secretary of Education; Aaron Brown, president V. C. E. Union; Mrs. Daisy Johnson, president General Missionary Society; Mrs. Victoria Richardson, general secretary Y's; Mrs. Marie L. Clinton, superintendent Buds of Promise. Dr. Davenport editorializes on "The Lincoln Sunday." "Pacific Coast Alarms," discussing the race problem there; "Revivals," revealing that many "large and successful revivals are being held;" "Shattering Our Idols," "Paul and Floyd Collins" and "Criticising the Preacher."

Persons mentioned in "Personal Glimpses:" Bishop E. D. W. Jones, honoree of reception by New York Alumnae of Livingstone College. The death of Miss Nora E. Branner; Dr. W. L. Hamblin's pastorate at Big Zion, Pensacola; Dr. E. M. Argyle's card of thanks for remembrance in his illness at Charlotte. "The Voice of the People" has letters from James T. Gaskill, J. H. McMullen, Bishop R. G. Shaw, C. Dillard E. F. Rollins, and F. R. Killingsworth

Atlanta Daily World

The Nation's Only Colored Daily Newspaper

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The ATLANTA DAILY WORLD is an independent newspaper—non-sectarian and non-partisan, printing news unbiasedly and supporting those things it believes to the interest of its readers and opposing those things against the interest of its readers.

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THE JOURNAL'S NEW PROGRAM

In taking over the direction and control of THE SAVANNAH JOURNAL including its editorial policy we think it our duty to the public of Savannah and this section of Georgia as well as all our friends throughout the South and the nation to state clearly our program for the paper from now on. Savannah Ga.

First, we consider it the primary function of any newspaper to keep its readers informed about the interesting and worthwhile events of our contemporary civilization. Of course, in trying to do this, we shall give first place to happenings in the field of our influence, that is, local and regional news. We shall not try to print all the news but we shall try to print the news which the public should have and the publication of which will dispel ignorance, increase intelligence, SERVE THE BEST INTEREST OF EVERY ONE IN THE COMMUNITY. Savannah Journal September 1, 1940

Secondly, through our editorials we shall attempt to inspire and lead our readers to work for the accomplishment of the things most useful to the masses of the people. WE SHALL NOT HESITATE TO BE CRITICAL OF OUR RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONS. IN THIS CRITICISM WE SHALL ENDEAVOR AT ALL TIMES TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE AND WE SHALL DEAL WITH PRINCIPLES RATHER THAN PERSONALITIES AS FAR AS THIS IS POSSIBLE.

Finally, we shall endeavor to be "streamlined" in our news gathering and in our editorial interpretations. This means that we are not trying to be either "conservative" or "radical" but simply trying to follow wherever TRUTH leads. We shall try to remember that "New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of TRUTH Lo! her campfires gleam before us, WE OURSELVES MUST PILGRIMS BE" AND SO WITH TRUTH AT OUR MASTHEAD WE SHALL ENDEAVOR TO STEER OURSELVES WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR AND WITH A MANLY HEART

THE FIRESIDE SCHOOL 50 YEARS AGO

MISS JOANNA MOORE
DIED APRIL 16, 1916

"Her Works Do Follow Her"

HOPE, about two-thirds as large as now was published in Baton Rouge, La., and one-fourth of the paper wase devoted to the Bible lesson. Names of several people who are still faithful in the work appeared in HOPE thirty year's ago. We read that Mary Bell, who was a graduate of Oberlin College and now teaches in Vicksburg Miss., promised to teach in Miss Moore's school for ten days. Sister Bell is one of our Vicksburg clubholders. President Coleman, and his wife, Mattie Coleman, were beginning their work at Coleman College, Gibsland, La. They have kept HOPE in that school all these years. Rosa Brooks, our largest clubholder in Minden, La., was fifty years ago conducting a Bible Band of thirty members. Nellie West of Baldwin, La., and others were then active in this work. Rev. J. B. Livingston of New Iberia, La., and Bro. A. F. Evans of Coushatta, La., are men who have been HOPE supporters for fifty years or more.

Three decades ago some of the articles later collected in "For Mother" appeared in Hope.

The Training School for Wives and Mothers had a very successful session in 1889-1890, closing the term April 15. In the closing exercises the following subjects were discussed by four of the students: "The effect that order and cleanliness in the home have on the character of the child." "Gentleness," "Temperance" and "How can a housekeeper get time to study the books?" The school reopened in the fall of 1890, but had a disastrous closing near the race disturbances in the city and end of the year. There were serious a warning to close the school was placed on the gate signed by "The White League." Though promised protection by the authorities, the students were in such fear because of other happenings in the city that they all went home and unwillingly Miss Moore was oblige to give up this helpful and promising work. The students had done much practical work by holding mothers and children's meetings in the homes. At the close of the day all would gather about Miss Moore for a twilight meeting when each worker reviewed the events of th day and praised the Lord for his help and blessing, kneeling in prayers of gratitude and confession. This twilight service continued where ver Miss Moore had her home.

In spite of the sad disappointment caused by the closing of the Training School, the larger work of the Fireside Schools continud and HOPE reached the homes of increasing number of people

EDITOR REVIEWS PROGRESSIV TREND OF THE NEGRO PRES

By GENE RAY

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3—(ANP) "The Negro Press and the Ballot are the two great weapons of the Negro in these United States," said Clarence L. Simmons, veteran newspaper man, in an address here recently to a large gathering of Garveyittes of the city, Youngstown and Warren at Cleveland's Liberty hall.

Simmons interested and impressed his vast audience by his presentation of the review of the Negro press after paying tribute to the memory of the late Marcus Garvey, founder-president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association, and expressed his confidence in the future of the organzation now in the hands of James R. Stewart, successor to Mr. Garvey.

In his address, Simmons mentioned pioneer publishers and their attitude towards the Negro who were very instrumental in securing better treatment for the race just emerging from slavery. He intimated that the pioneer publishers had a goal and a purpose and went about their work faithfully.

"Shortly before the birth of some of our leading newspapers of today," Simmons said, "a few sheets used 'yellow journalism and agitation' as a means to promote and increase circulation, a tradition being followed by a few publishers today."

Race's Major Weapon

Then the former Associated Negro Press representative told his hearers how the Negro press fought Booker T. Washington and other leaders, only to learn that a more beneficial purpose of the press was to protect and promote the general welfare of the race in every community. He intimated that outside of a few "Uncle Tom" publishers, the Negro press in general was fighting for the Negro people of the world in every sphere of life and was doing a very effective and proficient job.

"They are putting the situation up to the masses in bold print so that the question as to the Negro's stand may be thoroughly understood, not only by the Negro but other races as well," he declared. "It was Frederick Douglass, through the Liberator, who fought for the abolition of slavery," Simmons shouted.

Asserting that in the year 1918 when Mr. Garvey came to these shores bent on conferring with Mr. Washington, who died during 1915, Mr. Garvey turned to the only real source of securing a picture of the deceased educator . . . the Negro press . . . only to find a group of conflicting stories, which were the outcome of yellow journalism.

Cites Garvey Opposition

"But regardless to these conflicting stories," Simmons blazed, "Mr. Garvey launched his dream, the Universal Negro Improvement association, amidst the opposition of publishers who did not understand his purposes or platform. Therefore, the great modern emancipator published the Negro World and later the Black Man as official organs of the association and the African Communities league.

"Despite the opposition of the Negro press of those days, the organization advanced and increased its numbers, and of about 16 millions of us, more than 2½ millions became Garveyites within about 14 months. And it is safe to say that had the Negro press supported rather than fought the man's program, he would not have suffered the difficulties he did, and the race internationally would not be in its present predicament.

In his final remarks, Simmons stated that he was glad to see that the Negro press and a few white publishers are turning the tide of the former publishers and is presenting the Negro problems to the masses in a straightforward manner, thereby obtaining the desired results.

SHOWER COMES AS COLORFUL PARADE ENDS

Defender 8-17-40

Chicago Ill.

Thousands Cheer As Joe Louis Rides By In New Sedan

By DAVID H. ORRO

Bud Kellum Billiken learned Saturday that the ol' weather man, on auspicious occasions, makes a brave effort to do the sporting thing despite the urge of duty.

Mr. Weather Man, after a two-day attack of blues during which he kept clouding up for a big cry, finally broke out in a flood of tears Saturday, but not until the Chicago Defender's annual Billiken parade had reached its grand finale in Washington Park. Then Came the Rains.

But back to the beginning and the brighter side of life. Despite a murky sky at 9 in the morning, two hours before parade time, little groups of spectators began lining South Parkway, determined not to be denied sight of the extravaganza they had been looking forward to since this time last year.

It arrived, in all its glory, on the hour and lasted fully an hour and was blessed almost through its entirety by a beaming sun overhead.

The vanguard reached Forty-fifth street at exactly 11:45 and was heralded by bugle notes and booming drums of the Mosely school corps. The first person visible in the line of march as seen over the heads of the closely packed crowds was James "Big" Russell, mounted on a chestnut bay and heading a group of equestriennes from Charlie and Ella Mae's riding club. The horses pranced. Spectators applauded. The show was on.

At Forty-sixth street a little flea-bitten pot hound dashed into the street and started barking at the hindmost rider's mount, but the young lady in the saddle pretended she wasn't frightened and just kept on looking pretty.

Joe In Parade

Following the riders was an unimposing sedan which for some reason was drawing applause from spectators who were close enough to peek inside. Of course it bore several printed streamers, but nobody bothered to read streamers in such a colorful procession as this. But those who did look inside the car quickly passed the word on to others and soon the throngs were loudly acclaiming the world's heavyweight champion, Joseph Louis Barrow. Modest boy!

On the side-lines stalked scores of ice cream vendors loaded down with wares, and expecting to do some tall business. "Get your refreshments while waiting for Bud Billiken!" they cried. But, alas, they had the idea backwards. Those folks came out specifically to WAIT for Bud in order to get their ice cream free; and brother they waited. In fact they later consumed some 50,000 ice cream bars and 12,000 gallons of orange-ade — On the House.

A small contingent of Illinois veterans of the Spanish American war paraded past and were paid a fitting ovation. Close behind came David W. Kellum, Bud Billiken himself, perched on the tonneau of a shiny, new sport roadster. The multitudes roared acclamation.

The CCC boys; Chicago's firefighters from Engine company 19 with their big red hose wagon; boy scouts units with a phalanx of flags; the ever colorful Madden park groups—, all were numbered among the organizations comprising the first section of this gay spectacle.

Came the floats! Charlie and Ella Mae's with a huge white paper hen mothering a couple of very lovely brown-skin "chicks;" a truck load of bathing beauties; a bus-load of little Chinese Billikens from Chinatown; White's Wholesale Food products, featuring a string band that played "God Save America," (and the parade from rain).

Bride and Groom

There was Anne Rita's Vogue Shoppe float presenting a juvenile Bud Billiken bride and groom all dressed up in marital finery. The older folks shook their heads and surmised that it was such a tender age to embark on a road leading to a life of headaches.

But a future equally threatening appeared to be in store for the guy behind the young bride and groom He came jostling along on a bicycle that must have already been through the divorce courts. Its front had been separated from its hind-part, and there was no sign of a middle. The daring rider was doing his best to hold this vehicular couple together in holy wedlock; but as with humans, the two wheels kept trying to sneak off from each other and get into devilment.

A bicycle repair shop featured a float with a 3-year old youngster in a cart drawn by a billygoat. Sponsors made the mistake of arming the tiny driver with a whip, and he was spending all his time trying to beat the fur off poor billy.

2nd Section Floats

The gentleman behind the goat-driver evidently didn't approve of abusing dumb animals. He was all up in the air about it on a pair of 6-foot stilts. The trousers he used to cover the stilts, if pushed down from the top a little, might have been big enough to fit some of those plump ladies who parade the streets in slacks. One such damsel stood near me, and every time somebody scraped their feet on the pavement the men would look down at the fat lady to see if her main line of defense had given away in the rear. "God Save America," played the band.

Among the floats in the second section of the giant parade were Lake View dairy's gorgeously decorated truck. The sponsors wasted time and money on the tinsel. Nobody had eyes on anything but the beautiful girls who sat intriguingly all over it.

The Ben Franklin store float, however, proved that milk distributors don't have a monoply on feminine pulchritude.

Beauties On Parade

Then there were colorful floats from Ward's and Silver Cup bakeries, Hindu Products company, and sir—, a Pepsi-Cola display that made it rather difficult for police to keep the gentlemen backed in line on the sidewalks. Reason for the commotion was Pepsi-Cola's bevy of beauties perched about the float, all of which was climaxed with a sepia bathing cutie reclining atop the truck's cab. That gal wouldn't have to beg odds in anybody's charm contest.

Yes, everybody in that vast throng of some 150,000 souls was happily cheering the whole spectacle, with the possible exception of Bud Billiken himself at the hour of 12:30. It was about this time, with the parade nearly over that storm clouds began hovering above Bud's sweet promotion of the year. Kellum, with apprehensive glances, kept looking skyward, fearful that at any moment those clouds would lose balance and drop a deluge on the show. But the rain wasn't to fall till the parade ended.

Bud's frame of mind was fittingly symbolized by a performer in the Billiken line of march. This performer, a jugler, negotiated the entire route with a gallon jug of water balanced precariously on top his bare head.

Ever and anon the juggler would halt and do a spirited jig dance and the jug would wobble threateningly, while onlookers gasped in suspense. But like the rain, that jug didn't fall till the parade ended.

PRESS 'CONFAB EXPLAINS AIMS OF RACE PROBE

Outlines Course of Action

SEP 29 1940

Chicago Bee

The determination to alleviate conditions handicapping Negroes throughout the state and eradicate existing discriminatory barriers now restricting the race, was expressed in a plea for city-wide support made when on Friday members of the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population met with representatives of several Chicago newspapers.

The Commission, created in July of 1939, under a bill introduced in the state senate by Senator William A. Wallace, is empowered to inquire into present conditions and to make recommendations to the general assembly to improve the Negroes' economic, cultural, health and living conditions in the state.

$10,000 Appropriated

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose. The bill was drafted by 2nd Ward Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, who outlined techniques and procedures to be employed. Alderman Dickerson, pointing to the deplorable living and health conditions of Illinois' urban Negro population, decried discrimination which has kept the race in a "straight jacket."

He scathingly denounced restrictive covenants, the school situation and inadequate housing and slum areas.

"While the nation rants of democracy, one-tenth of its population has never known democracy," he declared. "Restrictions inflicted on him because of his color, has worked to retard and hinder his progress, although he has been the most loyal of American citizens."

Newspaper Support Urged

In stressing the need for such a body, Alderman Dickerson urged the support of the city's press in informing the public of its work, the major purpose of which will be to probe employment barriers, inadequate housing, health and educational facilities and repeated denials of civil rights to Negroes.

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In its final report to the general assembly in March of 1941, recommendations and suggestions concerning methods of eradicating these evils will be included.

An indication that the state legislature will be requested to increase its appropriation and extend the time for a more thorough investigation of conditions affecting the state's urban Negro population was seen in the assertion that the $10,000 appropriated has proved inadequate.

Wallace, Kaindl Pledge Aid

Senator Wallace, is commenting on the inadequacies of the funds available in comparison to the vast amount of research entailed, stated that he would devote his efforts toward increasing the appropriation. Representative A. M. Kaindl, one of the members of the commission who attended the conference, assured members of the press that the Commission's efforts had his wholehearted support and approval.

Chicago

The work, Elmer W. Henderson, director of research for the Commission, pointed out, will be carried on mainly by questionnaires to individuals and organizations, investigations by the office of the research director and information secured from organizations that have made a study of certain phases of racial discrimination.

Public Hearings Planned

Discriminatory practices of utilities, officials of various transportation companies and officers of labor unions in denying jobs to Negroes will result in their subpoenas before the commission to testify at public hearings to be conducted throughout the state, Henderson declared.

He is assisted by St. Clair Drake, of the University of Chicago. Miss Lutherene A. Martin is secretary. Members of the commission are:

Senators William A. Wallace, Springfield, and Emmett McBroom Brascher, Chicago Defender; William J. Connors, Chicago; Clinton L. Ewing, Douglas and John Richard A. Forest. Atty. Richard A. Burr, Chicago Herald-American.

J. Parish of Centralia; Alderman Chicago's various newspapers were represented by Ulysses S. Earl B. Dickerson, A. L. Foster, Atty. C. C. Wimbish, Representative Ernest A. Greene, I. A. Palmer, West Frankford; Arthur M. Kaindl, Chicago; William J. Lawyer; John Senggestack, Chicago Defender, Marion Baxter, Chicago Defender, Marian Downer, Hugh and A. N. Fields, Courier; Enoc P. Gardner and A. Waters, Jr., C

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Chicago Bee

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THE CHICAGO DEFENDER NEEDS TO BE PITIED RATHER THAN CONDEMNED FOR ITS BAD BREAK

DEC 27 1940

No decent citizen of the United States, can read the cartoon appearing on the Editorial page of the Chicago Defender, December 14th 1940, without feeling the uttermost contempt for both the cartoonist and the publisher of the sheet. But after considering the attitude of the mind of the publisher and soberly thinking what may be the mental condition of those, who produced the picture; one cannot escape the conclusion, that the management of the Defender is hopelessly insane, and ought not to be held responsible for what appears on the Editorial page of the paper. No sane man with an iota of self-respect, would write such nonsense. So the Defender is to be pitied rather than condemned. In our country an insane person is not held guilty of murder when he commits the crime, and the decent manhood of the race will be as liberal with the Defender as our courts are with the irresponsible, and will not condemn the Defender's staff until it returns to normalcy; because insane people are mad and cannot be held responsible for the bad breaks they make.

Globe-Independent

But the cartoon: the cartoon presents a picture, carrying the pictures of Mr. Lincoln, Hugo Black of Ku Klux notoriety. President Roosevelt and a modern Negro, holding out a banner bearing this inscription. "Move over Lincoln, for men whom we shall always be grateful," meaning Hugo Black and President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt is commended in the cartoon for his tireless fight for full citizenship for all, and Mr. Justice Black for his reason fight for justice for all. Do you believe any sane man would publish such a cartoon in his paper? We do not believe it. Mr. Black a recent member of the Ku Klux Klan, and who voted for and supported the amendment to the Alabama State Constitution: disfranchising every Negro in Alabama, and who voted against every bill of legislation favorable to the Negro while he was a member of Congress, are called upon in the cartoon to take the place of Lincoln. Mr. Roosevelt is on record as refusing to support the anti-lynch bill now before Congress, and as refusing to integrate Negroes into the Army and Navy.

Nashville Tenn

President Lincoln integrated the Negro into the Army before he was a citizen, and Mr. Roosevelt refuses to integrate him into the Army and Navy and we free citizens charged with the full responsibility of citizenship along with white citizens. Yet, these are the men the Chicago Defender asks Mr. Lincoln to move over and make room for. Who can believe that the Defender was in its right mind when it writes such insane folly? The men on the Defender staff must be plain crazy and riding the paper to a fall. We forgive them; we pity them because we do not believe they know what they write. President Lincoln gave them the ballot and Mr. Justice Black took it away from them so far as laid in his power, yet the Defender says, move aside Mr. Lincoln and let Mr. Black, whom we will always have gratefulness lead us. We might have been against them once, but the Defender staff is to be sympathized with rather than scolded for its bad break.

Pleas For Bee Baskets Reveal Desperate Need

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill

DEC 8 1940

During the past week, although the date for receiving applications for the Bee's annual Christmas baskets has not been set, more than a score of requests have been received from families whose desperate needs were etched in taut lines about the mouth and evidenced by a look of despair in the eyes.

The plight of those visiting the Bee office to make personal requests and the flood of letters which are received daily reveal that this year's need is greater than in years gone by. Contributions are continuing to come in from business groups throughout the city, although the response from clubs and social groups continues to lag.

Friends Pledge Support

Heartening, however, were contributions from some of the Bee's staunchest supporters in the annual Christmas basket fund drive. Several well known clubs and organizations, apprised of the great need for funds this year, have made known their intentions to make their contributions within the next few days.

Although results so far have been gratifying, it is imperative that we continue to urge our readers to join us in our campaign to bring a small measure of joy and happiness into homes which otherwise would be cheerless on a day which should bring "Peace and Goodwill to All Men." Help us to make more families happy on Christmas day than ever before.

Our Political Policy

DEC 1 1940

THE Chicago Bee broke its traditional policy of remaining neutral in politics during the recent election. Suffice it to say that we have, hitherto, maintained our neutrality through the years and changed only because of the seriousness of the domestic situation and the gravity of the international crisis that were reflected in the issues set forth by the presidential candidates. Accordingly, we reasoned that this was no time to follow our usual precedent when the better part of wisdom dictated the pursuit of a different course.

Aware of the fact that our democracy was threatened; conscious of the fact that by the breaking of the third term tradition, the country's best interests could best be served and assured that Negroes could best conserve the gains already made and obtain fuller participation in the economic, civil and political rights of this nation under a liberal president, we joined in the chorus to urge the re-election of a tried patriot, an inimitable statesman and a great president—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Chicago Bee

Furthermore, we supported President Roosevelt because his policies with respect to Negroes are very much similar to the Bee's platform and, therefore, we felt and still feel that the object of our platform could best be achieved by Roosevelt's reelection.

Now that the campaign is over we shall resume our policy of non-participation in politics. Our news and its interpretation thereof will continue to be fair, unbiased and impartial. We shall pull no punches. We shall be "as uncompromising as justice." We shall continue to ask for the full and unhampered participation of Negro citizens in the benefits of this democracy; the full and unrestricted participation in all phases of employment essential for national defense and national welfare, and the integration of Negroes in all phases of the defense program.

Chicago, Ill

The Bee will, in the future as it has in the past, maintain its status as an independent newspaper and will energetically and courageously pursue this course without fear or favor and thus, we shall keep "our eyes to what we see, our ears to what we hear, and our mind to what we know."

THE DEFENDER FORUM

Defender

Chicago's great South side is to have another forum. We have decided upon that. The Chicago Defender will launch its forum in the fall.

7-20-40

The world is moving at a breakneck speed. America, our country, is changing overnight. Recently the New York Times called for compulsory military training for our country. And as though he had been waiting for the call, President Roosevelt endorsed it.

Chicago

New figures are coming to the fore front of battle. Old faces are receding. Chicago must meet and know these new men. The Chicago Defender will bring them here. Such men as led the Negro voters to the polls in Miami, Professor Brier of South Carolina who defied the Klan and registered black men and women, Rev. Owen D. Whitfield who led the white and Negro share-croppers in Arkansas and Missouri, these men should speak to Chicago audiences.

7-20-40

We will see our own problems the more clearly when we see them in their relation to the problems which perplex men and women of our political and economic status elsewhere. These problems stem from the same fountain head.

We have got to understand that the destiny of America will not be worked out without our full and equal participation. So long as we ignore vital issues just so long will those vital issues which affect all Americans be debated without our being asked how we feel. The time has long since passed when we can allow life to proceed in such a vein.

The Chicago Defender wants Chicago to lead the nation. The Chicago Defender wants to bring Chicagoans in touch with the most progressive and dynamic thought of the country. The pace of the development of Negro thought must be tuned up to a higher pitch.

The Defender Forum will provide a platform for advanced ideals touching upon the fundamental problems which affect our daily lives.

EVERYBODY'S HAPPY AT LIBERTY

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Ill.
SEP 22 1940

Sunday morning, before 2000 members and friends of Liberty Baptist church, Anthony Overton, publisher of the BEE, presented a check for $70 to the Rev. Wm. Tillman, assistant pastor, while the Rev. D. Z. Jackson, pastor, smiles his approval. Liberty, first place winner twice during the 12-week Good Samaritan campaign sponsored by the BEE and participating advertisers, polled 664,000 votes during August, the final month of the drive. Four hundred dollars will be given away in this consumer-merchant goodwill campaign. Next Sunday, Sept. 22, Progressive Baptist church will receive a check for $35, second place award. In the picture, reading left to right, are James Bozeman, director of National Feature Service, who conducted the Good Samaritan campaign for the BEE, Mr. Overton, the Reverend Jackson and his assistant, the Reverend Tillman.—Photo by Gordon.

BEE OFFERS DRAFT INFO

Chicago Bee

The Chicago Bee will conduct a draft information service bureau for its readers, in accordance with its policy of service to the community. The draft bureau will answer questions concerning conscription. Young men between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive may call or write into the Chicago Bee, 3655 So. State street, Bou. 7002 and this service will be given them without charge.

Chicago Bee

Press Club to Hold Meeting Friday, Nov. 22

NOV 17 1940

The Press Club of Chicago, of which Enoc P. Waters, Jr., is president, will hold its regular meeting Friday night, Nov. 22, at the Quincy Club, 3808 South Michigan avenue.

Chicago Bee

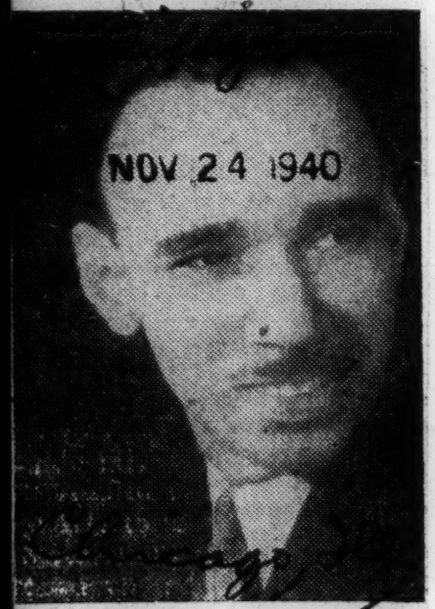
The club, composed of workers on newspapers and news services throughout the city, holds its meetings every other Friday. A program committee, now functioning, has intimated that its meetings will be interesting and informational.

Chicago, Ill.

Reports of this committee, the housing committee and elections to fill vacant posts will occupy Friday's meeting. All workers, and those now engaged in newspaper work but who have not yet affiliated themselves with the club, are urged to be present.

ON WHIP

NOV 24 1940



Chicago

HOWARD D. GOULD, industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League, whose address on the subject, "The Negro and National Defense" was one of the Radio Forum's most outstanding.

College Presidents Praise Defender Scholarship Plan

Defender 7-13-40 Chicago, Ill.

Because of the wholehearted support given to the Chicago Defender by 16 of the nation's leading educators, 22 young men and women will make their way to college this fall. They will be recipients of full or partial scholarship grants.

7-13-40

These grants have been made possible through a cooperative plan between these colleges and the Chicago Defender. More than 200 others will find gainful employment during the summer months.

Plan An Employment Idea

The Chicago Defender in developing this plan took into account not only the need for aid to worthy students but also the need for opening up employment opportunities for Negro youth.

In addition to $3,350 in scholarship grants to be made to the winning contestants, all have an equal opportunity to earn in proportion to his initiative and his ability. Thus engaged, each contestant has an opportunity to show his would-be employer his real worth.

Participants Confident

All contestants admitted to date are confident of victory. Each contestant must remember that his chance is as good as he chooses to make it. The winners will be those of enduring confidence and an indominable will to succeed.

The colleges which have responded to the invitation to cooperate with the Chicago Defender in this plan are anxious to admit the type of student who proves that he is made of winning stuff. This winning stuff is work, ambition, common sense, persistence, honesty, thoroughness, foresight and enthusiasm to mention a few.

To Publish Leading Contestants

In the issue of July 27, the names of all leading contestants will be published. Send in as many subscriptions as possible to reach the Chicago Defender on or before July 19. For each cent reported prior to that date, the contestant will receive 10 votes. Each week after July 19, each cent reported will count for one vote less.

HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PRESS IN CHICAGO TO BE OUT SOON

Bee 7-7-40 Chicago, Ill.

We once had a Negro daily paper that created great excitement about the office at 38th and Indiana Aevnue. Frank Marshall Davis, poet, and writer for the Associated Negro Press, was one of the editors. Its history, and the reason for its failure are now to be told in the "History of The Negro Press in Chicago," a study made by the Illinois Writers' Project as one of a series of studies on the life and times of the Negroes of Chicago and Illinois.

The Illinois Writers' Project unearths and directs public attention to facts and information about the people and history of the state that private initiative has left untouched. Approximately forty-five Negro newspapers and twenty-five Negro magazines have been published in Chicago. Their influence upon the development of the Negro people of Chicago, perhaps the most progressive group of Negroes in the world, cannot be overestimated. The Writers' Project, realizing the social and economic influences of periodicals in the political, economic, social and religious growth of a community undertook this unique study.

The Negro press has taken so many different slants upon such subjects as war, riots, politics, education, that were so different from those expressed in white periodicals, that only a thorough student of the Negro press could judge what the attitude of Negroes might to toward legislation and movements for and against the welfare of the American Negroes might be toward legislation oughly analytical study of the Negro press in Chicago, giving the effects of such periodicals upon the development of movements and actions among Chicago Negroes, will contribute greatly to a better understanding of the growth of a minority voice in the development of true democracy.

Magazine Has Photographic Salon On Race

CHICAGO, Ill., (SNS)—A publicity item which appeared in the Camera Club column of the July "Popular Photography," national photographic magazine, has lent great impetus to the number and scope of entries for the photo salon to be held in conjunction with the American Exposition to be held in Chicago this summer.

Pittsburgh Courier

Living up to its slogan, "The Leading Photographic Magazine," "Popular Photography" drew a multitude of requests for salon entry blanks from camera fans throughout the United States and many foreign countries.

Miss Mabel McCullough, secretary of the Lone Camera Club of Chicago which is sponsoring the salon, reports that the enthusiastic acceptance accorded by "Popular Photography" readers is contributing greatly to the success of the show.

As stated in "Popular Photography," the subject of the salon is to be "Negro Life." All amateur fans entering their prints in this exhibit will be eligible for the prizes and medals to be awarded.

50,000 NEGROES DUE TO ATTEND ANNUAL PICNIC

Tribune 8-4-40 Chicago, Ill.

Billiken Club to Hold Outing Saturday.

A program dedicated to Americanism has been arranged for the 50,000 Negroes expected to join in the 10th annual picnic sponsored by the Bud Billiken club, an organization for children, Saturday in Washington park. The ceremonies, which will be held near the swimming pool at 55th street, will include patriotic addresses by Mayor Kelly and other civic leaders and community singing of J. Wesley Jones and his Metropolitan Community Church choir.

Preceding the picnic there will be a parade along South Park way beginning at 11 o'clock. Led by Joe Louis, world's heavyweight boxing champion, the parade will go from 32d to 55th street and into the park. Refreshments for the children will be adonated by business leaders of the south central district.

In the Parade.

Participants in the parade will be a squadron of Negro police from Stanton avenue, Wabash avenue, and Pekin stations under the command of the newly appointed Capt. John T. Scott; firemen from engine company No. 19, a unit of the Illinois National Guard commanded by Col. William Warfield, Giles post, No. 87, American Legion senior drum and bugle corps.

Unit of the Spanish American War Veterans, disabled veterans of the world war, a unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and thousands of children from Sunday schools. The line of march will be lengthened with floats, decorated cars, and hundreds of bicyclists.

Contest for Beauty.

The festivities will be concluded in the evening when the most beautiful girl and the most popular man in Bronzeville are chosen at a dance at the Savoy ballroom. The winning girl will then be eligible for the finals of the American Negro exposition contest which is endeavoring to select "Miss Bronze America."

John H. Sengstacke is general chairman of the program, assisted by David W. Kellum, Maulding Gibbs, Roy A. Lucas, Vernon Blanchett, Dr. Clifford Doyle, Joseph Jefferson, and Foster Branch.

Rebecca Stiles Taylor's Home State Endorses Her As NACW President

Courier

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—(ANP)—Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, past president of the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, this week was endorsed by that group and by the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women, of which she is a founder and past president, as a candidate for the presidency of the National Association of Colored Women at the organization's next biennial meeting in Oklahoma City, 1941.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Taylor, who is known throughout the women's club world as "Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Georgia," because of her close feeling and loyalty to her native organization State, has been a national club figure for the past twenty years. Though she has been engaged in newspaper work in Chicago for some time now, Georgia has not forgotten what she meant to it, and when the thought arose that it was time for Georgia to be represented by a national president, having never had one, although every other State has, the name of Mrs. Taylor unanimously entered the minds of Georgia's women.

As an educator, a religious, fraternal, social and civic worker, Mrs. Taylor's strong, upstanding character, constructive, far-visioned and unselfish leadership are well known, declared Mrs. J. S. Williams, chairman of Georgia's steering committee, in offering her name for the presidency.

"We believe her to be the only woman of our group to have been a founder and twice president of her city federation, a secretary and president of her State federation, a founder, secretary and president of her regional federation, and the woman for whom the national executive secretary's position of the National Association of Colored Women was created," Mrs. Williams continued. Mrs. Taylor served as private secretary to Mary McLeod Bethune when she was national president.

As a newspaper woman, Mrs. Taylor's slogan has been, "Selling Negro Women to Negro Women and to the World," and through her columns in the Chicago Defender, she has given wide and constructive publicity to Negro club women.

"With so many fine qualities as well as experience to fit her for the office, Georgia feels she cannot lose with Mrs. Taylor as standard bearer," Mrs. Williams concluded. Mrs. A. S. Clarke is State president of Georgia.

Leading Colleges Cooperate With Defender In Scholarship Drive

Defender 7-20-40

Chicago Ill.

The management of The Chicago Defender takes pride this week in pointing out that the scholarships offered in the current campaign give students an opportunity to enter the leading Race colleges.

The colleges cooperating with the Defender in this effort to aid worthy students are not only accredited and fully equipped, but their graduates have taken their places as leaders in scores of fields.

Hampton takes pride in mentioning Booker T. Washington, R. R. Moton and Robert S. Abbott, Bishop college is proud of Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist convention; both Virginia Union and Lane college have turned out their share of excellent ministers; Alcorn college has turned out more men who have entered the field of medicine and made good than any other college in the South.

While many of the colleges cooperating with the Defender are younger than the publication which is only 35 years old, they have shown tremendous promise.

In 12 years Dr. J. B. Watson has transformed Arkansas State from a high school into an accredited college which is the pride of the state of Arkansas. It has a beautiful, new elaborate plant and is rapidly turning out a fine set of graduates. Alabama State Teachers college is the source to which the educational authorities of Alabama and many other states in the southland look for teachers to supply their ever expanding school system.

Recently the state of Louisiana spent a million dollars improving and expanding Southern university. Many declare that it is one of the most beautiful and complete institutions in the southland.

The finest institution built by the Catholic chuch for members of the Race is Xavier university in New Orleans, a new beautiful college where more money is spent on athletics in one year than is used to pay teachers in many southern high schools. Shaw, Philander and Rust colleges have long been noted for their fine work in the field of education. Although Lincoln, North Carolina college and Fort Valley State college are relatively new, the caliber of work being done by them merits the highest commendation.

Students who win scholarships to any of these colleges will be exceedingly fortunate and the management of the Defender, in helping to make these scholarships possible, feels that it is opening a door that might otherwise be closed to some boy or girl who only needed an opportunity to make good.

BROADCASTS

Robert R. Taylor, member of the Chicago Housing Authority and manager of the Michigan Boulevard Gardens apartments, who was heard in the first in a series of radio addresses sponsored by the Bee over station WHIP, Tuesday afternoon. The series, known as the Bee's Radio Forum, will be heard each Tuesday at 1:15 p. m. The entire text of Mr. Taylor's address "Public Housing" appears on page 16.

News Men to Meet, Organize Chi Press Club

Definite steps will be taken to set up an organization to be known as the Chicago Press Club at a meeting at 3605 Prairie avenue, Friday, February 16, at 7 p. m. All persons employed in any phase of newspaper work in the city are eligible for membership and are urged to attend.

The Chicago Press Club springs from the realization of a growing need for improvement in newspaper work and for the promotion of high ideals of conduct within the profession, thereby commanding better respect for workers in the field from the public.

Aims and purposes as expressed by certain workers to whom the idea of a press club has been suggested, embody the need to establish a common bond of interest in newspaper work among all workers and to develop within the group mutual respect and comraderie. It is also hoped that through such an organization the entire reading public will be benefited.

Expect Huge Crowd At Bee's Cooking School

Newspapers

Although almost a month's time must elapse before the doors will be opened and the Chicago Bee's annual Cooking School and Home Planning Exposition begins, already entries are pouring in for the Cake Baking contest and Healthy Baby contest, main features of the four-day exposition.

From all indications the Cooking School will exceed in interest and attendance last year's classes. Seven sessions will be held and over 1,000 prizes will be given away free at these classes. The grand prize, which will be awarded the best cake baker in Chicagoland, is a 1940 model Sunbeam Mixmaster with the new automatic mix-finder.

Madame Housewife just turns its dial to the desired mixing speed and all her worries—and efforts, incidentally—are ended. Mix-Master does the work.

Seven Electric Cookers Free

Other prizes include the Nesco Electric Cooker. The Commonwealth Edison Company is giving away seven of these cookers, one at each session. They can be seen on display now at the company's store at 426 E. 47th street. These cookers sell for $19.95 and are an appliance any housewife will be proud to own.

The BEE's second annual Cooking School and Home Planning Exposition will be conducted by Mrs. Hallie Carper, one of America's foremost home economists. Classes begin Monday, Mar. 11 and will continue through Thursday, Mar. 14.

Neighborhood businesses are cooperating and have a supply of free tickets on hand which will entitle the holder to attend and participate in the day and night classes. See their advertisements listed elsewhere in this issue. Don't fail to read Mrs. Carper's article, 'Neatness Holds Your Man", on page 6 of this week's BEE.

Defender Sale Rumor Quieted By Abbott Will

Tribune

To Run Newspaper Under Plans Enforced For Several Years

CHICAGO (By ANP)—Rumors that the "Chicago Defender" would be sold were silenced here, last week, when the will of Robert S. Abbott, who founded the newspaper, was filed for probate.

"It is my wish and desire that the Robert S. Abbott publishing company continue to own and publish the newspaper known as the "Chicago Defender," Abbott's will stated.

The trustees have voted to carry out Abbott's will and run the "Defender" under the same plan which has been executed during the past several years.

Named as executor and trustees were: Mrs. Edna Abott, widow; John H. Sengstacke, nephew, and James B. Cashin, attorney.

"Trust Estate"

As trustees, the executors are to manage the estate except certain personal property left Mrs. Abbott under terms of the will. Net income from this estate, to be known as a "trustee estate," is to be divided in the following manner: one-third to Mrs. Abbott and two-thirds equally between Abbott's two sisters, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke, Mrs. Eliza McKay, and his nephew, John Sengstacke.

According to the terms of the will, the estate is to be kept intact until John Sengstacke reaches the age of 45 when it may be divided in the plans set up by Abbott.

Sengstacke, formerly acting head of the company, was appointed chief executive officer and will continue also as general manager.

Abbott Came Up the 'Hard Way'

Afro American 3-9-40

Chicago Editor-Publisher Knew Rags and Riches, Too

CHICAGO — The death here last Thursday of Robert Sengstacke Abbott, 69, founder and editor-publisher of the Chicago Defender since 1905, recalls the story-book life narrative of a fearless crusader for racial equality in the world.

Coming to Chicago in 1895 at the age of 25, he attended the Kent College of law and received his LL.B. After practicing for a few years in Gary, Ind., he abandoned the profession and secured employment as a printer with the ambition of founding a newspaper to fight segregation. His first venture was a daily, but it did not last long.

On May 5, 1905, there appeared the first issue of the Defender. For several years, during the struggle to survive, it was published in the living room of an apartment on State Street. From the start, Mr. Abbott carried on a bitter fight against southern Negrophobes and sought to encourage the race as a whole.

He saw the Defender grow phenomenally in 10 years. Then came World War and entry by the United States into the conflict. Mr. Abbott fought uncompromisingly for the rights of colored soldiers and the colored southerners who came north to work in industry.

Hit Peak Circulation

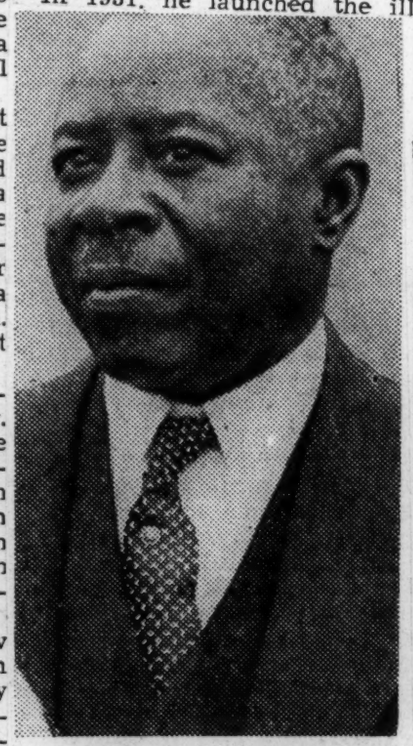
In 1921, when the colored people who went to France to fight for democracy had returned and were fighting, with Mr. Abbott's help, against discrimination at home, the Defender had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to move to its present quarters on Indiana Avenue. Its circulation, according to publisher's figures, was 205,000.

He became a millionaire, and at that time paid himself a salary of $2,500 weekly. This was in contrast with stories of the editor's early days of struggle, when he wore patched clothes, went without food, and begged the assistance of friends.

Had 2 Shakeups

Twice he had to oust key workers from the newspaper after he became convinced they were determental to the business. The first major shakeup was in 1924 and the last was in 1934. Minor shakeups occurred frequently.

In 1931, he launched the ill-fated Abbott's Monthly which together with other losses sustained by business generally during the depression, ate into his reserve.



ROBERT S. ABBOTT

Always interested in the advancement of his race, Mr. Abbott was active in fields other than newspaper. He made trips to Europe and South America to bind together Negroes and natives of these foreign lands. Here in the United States, he was awarded honorary degrees by Morris Brown College and Wilberforce University.

When he and his first wife visited Europe in 1929, the publisher reported that they were refused admission by thirty London hotels, compelled to leave one at half an hour's notice and requested to leave another after having engaged rooms for two weeks.

Said he at that time:

"If I had tried to enter a hotel in New Orleans, they would lynch me. At least they would kick me out, and if I resisted they would lynch me. But in England, which has millions of colored people under the flag, I expected different treatment."

A former president of the Hampton Alumni Association, Mr. Abbott, according to intimates, expected to be named to the trustee board of the Virginia Institution and was known to have given more money to the school than any other individual alumnus.

He paid many visits to the school and on one occasion, it is said, pointed out that Hampton's printing department was behind the times in equipment and teaching, pointing out that its graduates were not prepared to hold jobs on his newspaper immediately following their graduation.

Not long after this, the trustees overlooked Mr. Abbott and named Dr. Morgan E. Morris of Kilmarnock, Va., to the board. It is said that Mr. Abbott was "too outspoken" for Hampton. After that time, he ceased his activity in Hampton's behalf.

Had he desired, he could have received many political posts but he always declined. During World War I he served as a speaker on vairous Liberty loan drives, was an advisor to the Southside draft board, and served on Gov. Lowden's Race commission after the 1919 race riots. He was also a life member of the Art institute and Historical society, and received the highest honor of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity for distinguished service to his race.

Mr. Abbott first married Helen Thornton of Athens, Ga., in 1918. They were divorced in 1933. Later he married the widow of Col. Franklin Dennison who survives him. Other survivors are his nephew, John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Defender; two sisters in Savannah, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke and Mrs. Eliza McKay, and two other nephews and four nieces in Chicago.

When the first Mrs. Abbott won her divorce in 1933, she was awarded a settlement of $50,000, an automobile and furniture and silver in the Abbott home at 4742 South Parkway. Mr. Abbott was also ordered to pay $2500 of $5,000 attorney's fee allowed his wife by the court.

She had previously been awarded $300 a month temporary alimony, and had offered to settle their domestic rift for $100,000. Mr. Abbott spurned the offer. At the trial, he was so weak from long illness that he had to be pushed into the court in a wheel chair.

Blount Reveals Success Secret On Bee Cooking School Program

CLIFFORD BLOUNT

Clifford Blount, who achieved success despite an almost unsurmountable handicap—that of having no arms—will be one of the principal speakers on Thursday night, Mar. 14, at 7 p. m., during the final session of the BEE's second annual Cooking School and Home Planning Exposition at Bacon's Casino.

Bee 3-17-40

Blount will reveal how he refused to let the fact that he lost both arms in early youth deter him from rising to a place of prominence in the business world—a place which has brought him nation-wide publicity and a spot in the famous Robert Ripley "Believe it or Not" syndicated newspaper cartoons. Blount also appeared on Ripley's broadcast sometime ago.

Without arms he operates his own business, rings the cash register, makes change for a stream of customers much faster than many cashiers who employ the normal use of both hands. Don't be late—hear Mr. Blount. See him tie his own necktie and do many other things that appear difficult tasks for many of us employing both hands. "I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul", has a striking relationship to the life of Clifford Blount, who was born 38 years ago on a farm just outside of Jefferson, Tex.

The Chicago Defender's Annual Tea To Take Place May 26, At Savoy

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER'S annual tea will take place Sunday afternoon, May 26, at the Savoy ballroom, presenting a program of exceptionally outstanding and unique features, and honoring thousands of members of organizations and their friends in the largest and most colorful social event of its kind. Music by the community's most talented artists, a "midget" fashion congress, in which wee models will display the colorful and smart creations of the leading women's apparel shops and tailors in Chicago, Evanston, Ill. and Gary, Ind., a moving picture showing the Chicago Defender in the making, and other exhibits demonstrating the various processes the paper must go through before it is a finished product — these will be the treats in store for the friends of the Chicago Defender when they gather to enjoy refreshments with their fellow readers of the world's greatest weekly.

Admittance to the affair will not be by invitation, inasmuch as all are welcome. The program begins at 2 p.m., and individuals desiring seats should come early. Doors will be open at 1:30.

Shops to Create Designs

Supporting the saying that "good things come in small packages," local and suburban women's apparel shops and outstanding tailors or instructors in tailoring have combined their efforts to display the latest in spring fashions for adults. Adults will not be used as models, however, but small children with an abundance of "oomph" yill saunter about in a "midget" colony, portraying in miniature the designs which are kindest to the wardrobe.

June brides will be given a few timely "pointers"; vacationists will find a treasore of ideas in play togs, and sports wear; spectators and those who love the dance, song and romance of the night will have even an additional treat for them.

Besides the various evening gowns that will be modeled the exceptionally talented pupils of Miss Sadie Bruce will execute a waltz in formal adult attire. Little Lillian Petty and Irving Calvei are the dancers.

The shops participating, who have turned in names of their models, include the following:

The Club Store, 426½ East 47th street; Walter Scott, young mascot of the store will model spectator sports; Clotilde, Inc., Dresses, 65 East Thirty-fifth street: little Miss Imo Jones, Anne Rita Vogue, 220½ East Garfield boulevard; little Edward Sneed, Blanche Easter, Joyce Beckaire, Master Howard Hayes, II, and Arthur Howe, Chappell Frocks, 205 East Fifty-first street; Gonzell Montgomery, Joan Swanigan, Jo Ann Moore; Mae's Dress Shop, 559 E. 63rd street; Franies N. White, Carolyn Scott and Mae's Smart shop, 114 East 47th street, whose charming little niece from Gary, Ind., will display various fashions. The Henris Dress Salon, 2010 Broadway, Gary, Ind., is also presenting models. The Rousseau and Douglass Contractors are among the furnishing Midget Town stage equipment.

Mr. Clark, instructor at Dunbar Vocational School, is supervising the making of the formal adult styled suit to be worn by Miss Sadie Bruce's pupil in the ballroom scene.

Organizations to Assist

Because of the vast undertaking of serving and seating so many guests, various organizations have volunteered assistance. Among them are the following:

Sophisticated Playmates, National Alliance of Postal Employees, Frisky Few, Sempre Paratus, Bronzeville Matrons, Circle of Charm, Exclusive 12, Popular Pals; Exclusive Glamour Girls, Winsome Misses, Royal Tippers, Pipe's, Silent Cylindrias, Foxy Kings, Invincible Knights and Ladies, South Side Smarter Set, Gloster, Up and Ready Bon-Av-Asant, Voguettes, Fellowship Circle, Original Dukes, Wyandotte;

Charmaine Eight, Original Happy Hearts, American Legion, Jr. Girls, Golden Eagles, La Baron, Sempre Gilez, Exotic Coeds, Snappy Whatzis, Original Aristocratic Belles, Advecta, Feminae Gravitae, Eight Toppers, Loyal Comrades, Dardenella Bridge, Pattie Social, Community Improvement, Copsetic, Orchid, Peter Pan, United Ladies Bridge, Modernistic Swingsters, Otchi Tchornia, Brown Blazers, Pollyanna's, Florida State, Topettes, Eleven Wonders, Les Amerites, Tioma, Chicago-Tuskegee, Vivacious, Governor's, Sojourner Truth, Esquire Playgirls, Oceca Girls, Swift Efficiency, Hi-Tonians, Cadena-De-Amour Girls Avalon Bridge, Friendly 17, 89th Precinct Democratic Club, Handicraft Art Charity Club, Hi Glamour, Eureka Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Flaming Peacocks, Girls About Town, 41st Street club, Woh Lo Ho, Phi Delta Kappa, Eleven Wonders, Woodlawn Crusaders, Camu Counselors, Junior Hostesses, Y.M.C.A., Lens Camera Club, Constant Climbers Art and Charity club, White Rose Service League;

Original Tuxedo, Alax Sport, Du Sable Art Guild, Jolly 14, Secret Gazettes, Scholarship Club, Modern Matrons, Nine Star Bridge, Seminole, Modernistic Flashettes, Original Buddies Bridge, Ever Ready, Original Gladiators, Les Consolatrices, Vassar, Optimistic, Du Sable History club, Royal Gents, Dignified Duchess, Original Gay Octette, Dunmore Theatrical Group, Original Rosebud, Blackwood Social, Valencia Bridge club, Zeta Phi Beta

No Admission Charge

The tea is the annual gesture of hospitality on the part of the Defender to the organizations of the community. And there is no admission fee or other form of charge. The women's department of the publication sponsors the event. Miss Elizabeth Galbreath, women's editor is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Members of the committee are: L. M. Quinn, assistant to the general manager and president, John H. Sengstack. Mrs. Burdette Trigg, circulation manager; and Valores Washington, advertising manager.

The committee in charge of the Chicago Defender exhibit is headed by Mr. Quinn, with Lucius C Harper, managing editor, and Jay P. Jackson, staff artist, as members

Negro Weekly Says FDR Heads People To Destruction in a Robber's War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, July 7.. — America's "kings of industry" and President Roosevelt are leading our country to war and destruction, says the Chicago Defender, leading Negro weekly newspaper, in an editorial in its July 6 issue.

Wars like this one are the result of imperialist policy, it says. "Only when the hellish nightmare of imperialist domination is done away with will the curse of war be destroyed."

Negroes stand for defense, the editorial declares, but defense begins with jobs, security, civil rights, especially for the black man to whom these things have always been denied. Following is a partial text of the editorial:

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

"We are for defense, but it begins with the granting to the masses of the democracy so long denied. Will starving sharecroppers believe they are called to the colors to preserve freedom? They are not free. Will Negro peonage accept the old arguments that democracy will come if it does not reach them ere they start? The experiences of Europe are the lessons by which we learn of life.

"Build the morale of America's oppressed and jobless millions! Give equality of opportunity to black men and women! This constitutes the first line of defense.

"The fundamental urge possessing hundreds of millions of men is the urge for freedom and peace. The colonial peoples of Africa, India, the Near East and the Far East have been the slaves for centuries of those who own and control the economic wealth and political life of Western Europe.

"Germany is challenging again the right of the 200 families who own France and the lords who own Britain and rob Africa. Hitler wants loot. But the Wendels of France and the Astors, Chamberlains and Churchills of England will allow no gang to muscle in without selling the lives of millions of innocent men and women on the field of honor.

"Both sides are equally covered with the blood of millions of innocent people. Who can deny this today?

"There are black men in America who seek to define this holocaust as a white man's war. How terribly naive they are. How can a war which decides the fate of millions of Africans be a white man's war? How can a war which may engulf us be a white man's war? True, it is a robber's war, but race or nationality has nothing to do with that.

"Negro America faces decisive issues. The war American steel and oil magnates want, is not our war. Dare we say to our posterity, 'No amount of humiliation, or of persecution on the part of the great landlords and industrialists would halt our rendering services, even life itself, to them in their blood bath?' We dare not do this thing. Accursed would be the day of our birth if we were so devoid of manhood.

"We desire to see a free Africa emerge from this war.

"We long for a free India—free peoples everywhere. The equality and sovereignty of nations—the right of all people to govern themselves, the removal of every and any racial national prejudice and restriction, the free development of free people is our desire. Is it difficult to see what this means to black men?

"This desire will not be realized unless the people are victorious. Only the people can and will end war. This has become a truth which can no longer be hidden even from the most politically backward.

"Only when the hellish nightmare of imperialist domination is done away with will the curse of war be destroyed."

Reelect Van Arsdale In Electrical Union

Sweeps to Victory in Test Vote on Policies of Administration; Blasts Anti-Trust Indictments Against Union by Federal Government

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager, and the entire administration slate of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, were re-elected to office by overwhelming majorities Saturday.

The Van Arsdale vote was 9,169 against 1,823 votes cast for a scattering of opposition candidates. Despite the large administration vote, Van Arsdale ran far ahead of his ticket. Nearly 11,-

MORRIS WATSON

Progressive ALP to Meet Here Tonight

87 Clubs to Attend Parley to Discuss Coming Elections

Tonight the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party will meet, together with representatives from 87 ALP clubs in the city which support its program, to discuss the issues and the platform of the party in the coming fall elections.

It is expected that several upstate counties will also be represented.

The meeting will map plans for the three conventions that will meet some time this fall:

1—A convention of the New York State Committee to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the United States.

2—A convention of elected delegates to nominate a candidate for U. S. Senate to replace Senator Mead, and two Representatives-at-large.

3—A convention to nominate candidates for three state wide judicial posts.

Delegates to the two last named conventions will be nominated in the September primaries.

Candidates for the State Senate and Assembly will also be nominated in the primaries.

TO DISCUSS WAR

Tonight's gathering is also expected to discuss the position of the Progressive Committee on the question of war, compulsory conscription, and related matters, according to Morris Watson, committee chairman, and Eugene P. Connolly, chairman of the New York County and upstate director for the Committee.

Both men declare that they have really started building a genuine American Labor Party, and report growing support upstate from farmers' groups and other organizations.

The meeting tonight is also expected to take action on the attempt to replace the discredited Alex Rose with the equally discredited Eli L. Oliver who recently left Labor's Non-Partisan League.

DAKAR

Since the abortive attempt to General De Gaulle's "free Frenchmen" and the British navy to capture Dakar, much has been written about the economic, political and strategic significance of the capital of French West Africa in the struggle between "democratic" Britain and the Axis Powers.

To the colored world, however, Dakar has a deeper significance which has been apparently lost upon the Anglo-American editors, columnists and politicians; for in the ignominious retreat of the "free Frenchmen" and their British allies there is a lesson for imperialists.

OCT 5 1940

That lesson is that it pays in the long run to give subject peoples at least the semblance of freedom and opportunity.

Courier

What saved Dakar from falling to the British and their renegade French allies was not the defense made by the French navy, but the superb fighting of the loyal black army which repulsed six separate efforts of the enemy to land north and south of the capital over a stretch of eighty miles in either direction.

Pittsburgh

Without that superb black army preventing a landing on the coast, Dakar would have been taken from the rear and the entire French navy could not have saved it.

The stalwart Senegalese remained loyal to the French government because they regard its fight as their fight, and this psychological frame of mind is the result of the preferred status which these people have enjoyed in the French empire.

They have schools, they elect the municipal governments at Dakar and St. Louis, and for years they have had an elected representative in the French Chamber of Deputies. They serve freely, can rise in the French navy and army, and many of the commissioned officers are Senegalese. Along with the black French in Cayenne and the West Indies, they enjoy most of the privileges of French citizens of lighter hue.

If the British and their renegade French allies should at some future time succeed in capturing Dakar, the Senegalese warriors will fight for every inch of the hinterland as loyal Frenchmen.

OCT 5 1940

In most colonies the white imperial Powers cannot place full dependence in native soldiers and populace because these people have not been treated fairly. They are voteless even in local affairs, without proper educational facilities and exploited without mercy.

This is true in all the British, Spanish, Belgian, Portuguese, Italian and Dutch colonies, and none of these Powers can feel as sure of their natives as can the French of the Senegalese.

Courier

If they were wise and far-sighted they would see the enlightened self interest inherent in treating the dark world with consideration and justice.

Pittsburgh

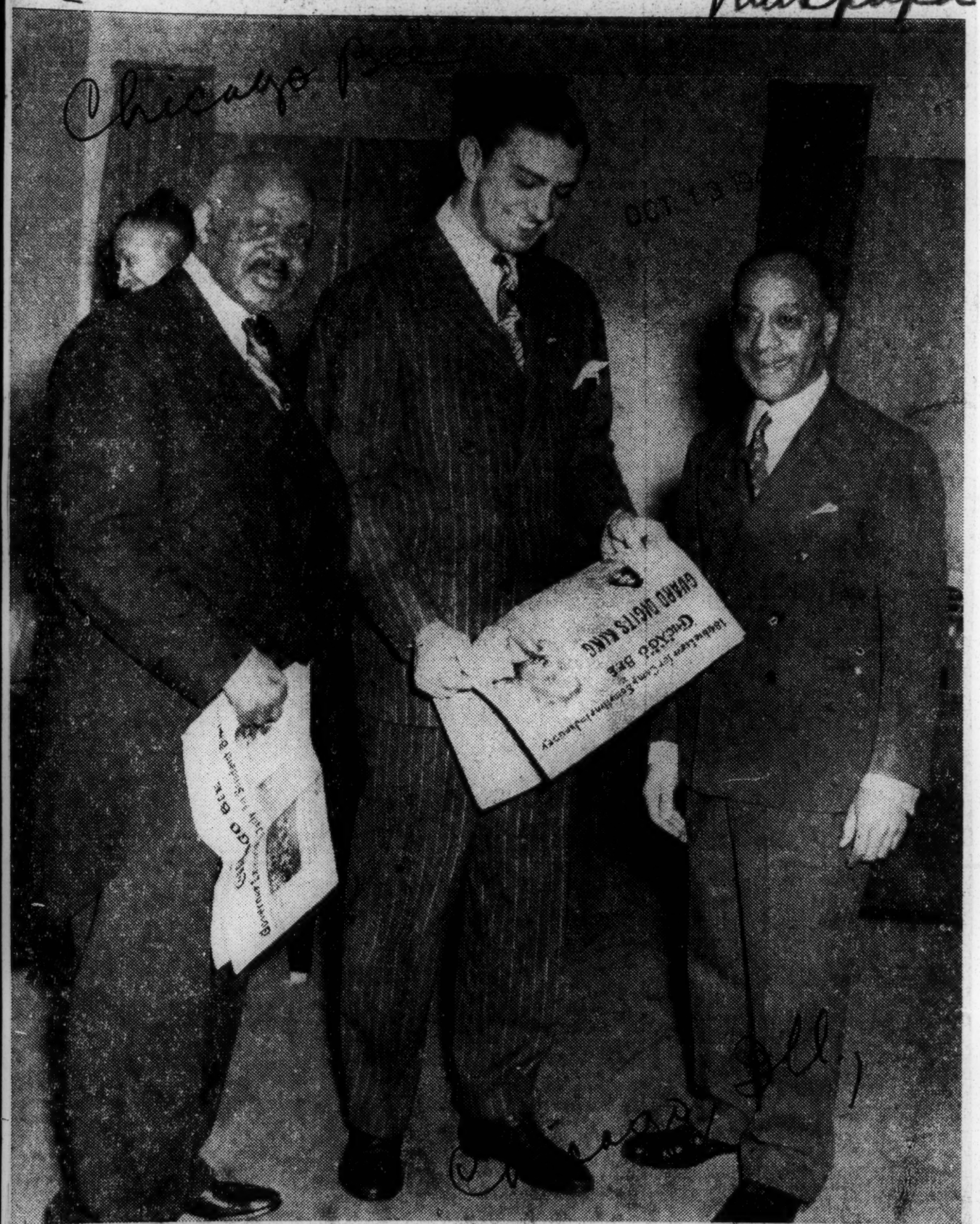
But events have shown that they are blind and ignorant, thinking only of the profits from debasing exploitation. Even the United States in its treatment of its dark citizens has repeated the mistakes of others, and the French in their other African colonies have done much the same.

There will be other engagements in this war similar to that at Dakar and, like that, they may well be determined by the loyalty or disloyalty of the colored people.

IT'S A MIGHTY FINE PAPER

Newspaper

Chicago P



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, JR., found the Chicago Bee mighty interesting when he took time out during a conference last Thursday in the Stevens Hotel to pose for the cameraman. On his left is Civil Service Commissioner Wendell E. Green. Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., who is in charge of the Democratic campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt in the Middlewest, is on Young Roosevelt's right.

—Photo by Gushiniere.

Defender Editor To Lecture At Chicago U.

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard, foreign editor of the Chicago Defender, former professor at Howard and Fisk, will be a visiting lecturer at the University of Chicago, February 20, 27 and March 5.

He will give a series of lectures dealing with the historical survey of the background of the Negro in America. One of the lectures will be devoted to a critical examination of British and French administration of the African colonies.

The series, under the auspices of science and society, will last three weeks and will be given at 3:30 in the Social Science building, room 122, on the following dates: Tuesday 20, 27 of February and March 5.

DR. METZ T. P. LOCHARD

DEFENDER TO GIVE READERS NEW SERVICE

William F. Thornton To Conduct Question And Answer Column

Beginning next week, the Chicago Defender will institute an "Advice to Homeowners" column, a new service to its readers, that is unique in Race journalism.

The column, to be conducted along the question-answer basis, will be conducted by William F. Thornton, registered structural engineer with offices in Room 305 of the Garrick building, 64 West Randolph street.

Collaborating with Mr. Thornton will be members of the Chicago chapter of the National Technical Association of which he is president.

The association is made up of experts on all phases of home building and operation who will assist Mr. Thornton in answering any questions which may not be in his field. The reader is thereby assured of competent and authoritative advice.

There is no charge for this service which represents another effort on the part of the Chicago Defender to be of greater service to the community it serves.

Mr. Thornton earned his bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois in 1923. Since that time he has supervised the construction of bridges for the Illinois State Highway department, designed and supervised the construction of housing settlement projects in Newport News, Va., and Tuskegee, Ala.; served as inspector of public school buildings for the Chicago Board of Education, designed and supervised construction of southeast farms at Sikeston, Mo., and supervised the structural engineering phases of farm resettlement projects for the Farm Security Administration at Indianapolis.

Bee Cooking School Creates Citywide Interest

Community businesses are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Chicago Bee in its 2nd annual Cooking School and Home Planning exposition which will begin Mar. 11 at 8 p. m. at Bacon's Casino. These classes, seven in all, will be held daily through Thursday, Mar. 14.

One thousand prizes will be given away during the sessions which will be in charge of Mrs. Hallie Carper, one of the nation's outstanding home economists and Cooking School demonstrators.

Mrs. Carper Here Mar. 4

Mrs. Carper will arrive in Chicago a week before the Cooking School opens to personally supervise its operation. An all-electric kitchen and electric appliances will be used throughout the demonstrations. Features of the Cooking School will be a Cake Baking contest, Healthy Baby contest and Style Show.

As early as a week ago entries for these events began piling into the BEE offices. On page 6 of this issue is a form for applicants, who are interested in these contests. Applicants are urged to clip and fill them out and mail them at once to the BEE office, 3655 So. Sate street. The Cake Baking contest is open to all housewives in Chicagoland. Children up to six years of age, are eligible to enter the Baby Contest.

The grand prize in the Cake Baking contest is a Sunbeam Mix-Master; seven Nesco Electric cookers will be given away during the sessions—one at each session. Neighborhood merchants are cooperating and have a supply of FREE tickets. Don't fail to get yours.

R. S. ABBOTT WILL IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Trustees Endorse Present Management Of Newspaper

Under the will of the late Robert S. Abbott, filed for probate late Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, John H. Sengstacke and Atty. James B. Cashin were named as executors to serve without bond.

At the same time the will named the executors as trustees to manage the entire estate with the exception of certain personal property which was willed to Mrs. Abbott.

After the disposition of certain personal property the last will and testament of Mr. Abbott set up a "Trust Estate" to be managed by his widow, his nephew, Mr. Sengstacke and Attorney Cashin.

The net income of the trust estate is to be divided under the following plan: One-third to Mrs. Abbott, and two thirds to be divided equally between his sisters, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke, Mrs. Eliza McKay and the nephew, John Sengstacke.

The will provides that the entire estate is to be kept together and that it is to exist until John Sengstacke reaches the age of 45. At the above time the will provides for the division of the estate in the same proportions as the incomes were willed by Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Abbott's will reflects the great thought he had given to The Defender and its future. In making provisions for The Defender he will stated:

"It is the wish and desire that the stock owned by the undersigned in the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, a corporation, be voted by the trustees and that the same be so voted that the said Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company continue to operate and do business throughout the life of this trust.

"It is the further wish and desire of the undersigned that the said Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company during said trust continue to own and publish the newspaper known as The Chicago Defender."

The trustees under the will have already met and voted unanimously to continue the management of The Defender under the same plan as has been in effect for the past several years during the illness of Mr. Abbott.

John Sengstacke, who has been acting head of the company, was named as chief executive officer and will continue to serve as general manager in addition to his new duties.

In commenting on the action of the trustees, Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, the widow of the deceased, said: "It is my sole desire to see to it that the institution and ideals established by my late husband be continued. To this end I will devote every energy. I am happy that John Sengstacke has consented to continue in active direction of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company."

In her usual gracious manner Mrs. Abbott continued: "I know how close The Defender was to the heart of Mr. Abbott and I know I am speaking for the other two trustees when I say that every effort will be made to continue this great newspaper as a lasting testimonial to his memory . . ."

James B. Cashin, another trustee, said: "I am happy to be named a trustee of the estate of Robert S. Abbott. I knew Mr. Abbott for years, and in some small manner caught the spirit of this great personality. He appointed John Sengstacke to manage the Defender and guided him through many months—this training must be utilized and I am glad that Mr. Sengstacke will continue at the helm of the publishing company. I predict a continued upswing under Mr. Sengstacke's direction."

"I pledge every reader and the staff of the Defender," says Mr. Sengstacke, "my best thoughts and efforts for the progress of the institution. Mr. Abbott was and is my ideal—during the years I have been associated with him he has continually stimulated my heart and brain for the forward surge of The Defender. I bespeak the cooperation of a great staff and a great reading public."

First Bud Billiken

The Chicago Defender

About Himself Afte

Chicago, Ill. News

Willie Motley Writes Interesting Story For Our Page

1-26-40

By WILLARD F. MOTLEY
(The First Bud Billiken)

"Well, Billikens—." It has been almost 15 years since began a column like that. Fifteen years! Many of the Billikens who belonged to the Bud Billiken club then have grown up, married and probably have small children of their own who are now, no doubt, members of the Bud Billiken club. Others, who were members of the club then, have gone out into the world and into professions and business.

Fifteen years! Back at the old job again after so long a period! Back as Bud Billiken, even if for only one column. Memories come in. I think with melancholy and with a tender smile of the boy of 1924. The boy who every week wrote this column. The boy who printed birthday dates, answered letters, published stories and poems, sent out membership cards.

Here's What Happened

And what has happened to that boy, the first Bud Billiken in those 15 years? Well, Billikens, here he is to tell you . . .

When I was editor of the Bud Billiken club I was in grammar school. I had a big desk at the Defender newspaper office. I came down every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock and on Saturdays from 9 until noon. There were big stacks of letters from all the Billikens that I opened and read. Lively, interesting letters—and stories and poems.

When I enrolled in high school but at Englewood there was so much homework to do that I didn't have time to come down to the office every day. Then, too, I was interested in football and had to practice after classes. So Willard Motley, the first Bud Billiken, cleaned out his desk and David W. Kellum took over that job along with his many other duties. That was a sad parting and there were many, many days in the years to come when I looked over all the old copies of the Billiken club—but life goes on.

I was a little runt of 133 pounds who wanted to play high school football. The bigger boys pushed me around for a couple of years. But finally I made the team and earned my letter. Those were some of the happiest days. I also played basketball and became editor of a little community house sports newspaper called "The Cheerleader." Then I graduated and left high school and all the wonderful pals I had made there. That was a sad parting too—but life goes on . . .

I wanted to go to college but didn't have the money. And I also wanted to be a writer. Since I couldn't go to college, at least right away, I thought I would like to see something of the world. I would go to New York and then work my way to Europe on ship. My mother was in Paris at the time, and I thought what great fun it would be to drop in on her there.

I bought a $3.00 bicycle and with 51 cents in my pocket started out for New York. My bicycle had a sign on it that read: "The Knight-Errant of Englewood—Chicago to New York or Bust!"

I managed to get to New York. It took me 13 days and I covered 1,069 miles. On my best day I did 118 miles. One night I slept in a graveyard. On another night a priest let me sleep in the basement of a church. And once when it rained the sheriff of a jail in Ohio let me sleep in a cell. Hardest of all war riding across the Allegheney mountains—but oh, how I enjoyed myself!

My mother returned to America before I could get a job on a ship. She changed my mind about going abroad and soon I found myself on my way back to Chicago. But I didn't ride my bicycle back—one way was enough!

Helped the Poor

After this slice of adventure I started coaching neighborhood football teams. Then one season during spring practice and also during the fall I helped coach my old high school team. My job with the school team was coaching the backfield. I was very proud. The little 133-pound runt had made good.

Then I organized a neighborhood athletic club. We had a football team, a boxing team and a basketball team. And one Christmas we took up a big collection and had a Christmas basket drive. That year our athletic club gave out a great number of Christmas baskets, clothes and toys to the poor. We called the club "The Camelots" and all of you know, of course, that Camelot was where King Arthur had his court.

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Volume 31 Number 15

THE CHICAGO BEE'S PLATFORM

1—The suppression of superstition—enlightenment.
2—Higher education for all groups.
3—Cordial relations between races.
4—Civic and racial improvement and development.
5—The promotion of Negro business.
6—Good wholesome and authentic news.

MAGAZINE STAFF

Chicago Bee Chicago Ill 8-1-7-40

(1) Allan Morrison, writer, associate editor; (2) George Norford playwright, associate editor. (3) Hazel Cummings, secretary and music editor. (4) Horace Carter, Boy's sales director. (5) William Cummings, production manager on the staff of the Negro World Digest.

AND NOW I'LL TELL ONE

Bee 3-25-40 Chicago Ill

With the approach of the election season comes the thought that we will soon find ourselves listening to campaign speeches by candidates who will modestly proclaim their great abilities for the jobs to which they aspire and that unless we elect them to those jobs the country will go to the dogs. Before the advent of the radio, the candidates did their talking from a platform and were always subject to heckling from somebody in the audience who had been planted there by the opposition. At one such meeting before an audience of farmers, a candidate for Congress in cataloguing his many capabilities proclaimed, "I can milk a cow, I can shoe a horse, I can plow, I can reap—in fact, if there's one thing about a farm that I can't do, I'd like to know what it is." From far back in the audience, a long, lanky, blue-jeaned farmer called out, "I say, mister, can you lay an egg?"

ABBOTT, DEFENDER EDITOR, SUCCUMBS

ILLNESS FATAL TO GEORGIA BOY WHO SCALED HEIGHTS

Publisher Started With Patches on Pants and Became Millionaire—Success Came Through Sturdy Defense of Race—Stuck With Emigrants From South.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7—Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, a pioneer in the Negro newspaper business and first of the great Negro publishers, died at his South Parkway residence here early Thursday morning after an illness of nearly 15 years.

Mr. Abbott was 69 years of age, having been born in Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, 1870, the son of Thomas and Flora Abbott.

He was educated at Beach Institute, Savannah; Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Hampton Institute and Kent College of Law. He was graduated from the course in printing at Hampton in 1896 and almost immediately went to Chicago, where he made his future life and career.

PUT HIS PERSONALITY INTO NEWSPAPER

The Chicago Defender was founded by Mr. Abbott in 1905. For a number of years it was published from the living room of an apartment at 3253 State street. Abbott put his personality into the newspaper, which early became distinguished for its novel fighting qualities. He surrounded himself with able men who were able to interpret his ideals, so that within ten years the newspaper had grown to phenomenal proportions.

In those early days, it carried on a bitter fight against the detractors of the race in the South and struck a solid note of encouragement to the race as a whole.

The Defender's great opportunity came during the first World War when Abbott placed it on the side of the colored soldier and the colored emigrant from the South.

Circulation figures leaped.

CIRCULATION WAS 205,000

In 1921, the business was moved to its present location at 3435 Indiana avenue, the site of a former Jewish synagogue. At that time, the circulation, according to the publisher's statement, was 205,000. The newspaper sold for five cents.

Coincident with moving to the new location, the price was increased to ten cents.

In 1918, Mr. Abbott married Helen Thornton of Athens, Ga. That marriage lasted 15 years when they were divorced. Later, he married the widow of Brigadier Franklin Dennison who survives him.

Legends of Mr. Abbott's early days in Chicago are characterized by stories of the sturdy struggle he made to attain sucess in his chosen field, of how he wore patched clothes, carried his papers under his arms, went without food and begged his acquaintances to befriend and help him.

FORCED TO FIRE HIS MANAGERS

When success came and he was rated in the millionaire class, his business entered upon a turbulent period. Twice he ousted the trusted management of his newspaper, the first time in 1924, and again in 1934.

Fabulous stories were told of the money he made in the boom days.

Personally, Mr. Abbott was a man of retiring disposition and almost Spartan-like habits. He socialized very little.

At the height of his success he made trips to Europe and South America and endeavored to establish closer relations between the colored people of those continents and of the United States.

His success and his civic activities brought him many honors. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Morris Brown college and Wilberforce university. He was a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of Gov. Frank O. Lowden's Interracial Commission; national president of the Hampton Alumni Association; a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and many other organizations.

The OBSERVATION —POST

—By—

By DAVID WARD HOWE

ROBERT SENGSTACKE ABBOTT A GREAT LEADER A GREAT MAN

Robert Sengstacke Abbott, the founder of the Chicago Defender is dead. With his passing the Race has lost a great leader.

During the years of his life Robert S. Abbott exercised a far reaching influence upon the social and economic status of his race. Even though he is gone the forces which he set into operation will continue to influence the lives of the American people.

In the years to come when time provides sufficient perspective, scholars will be able to evaluate his full contribution to American life. For the present, however, we must of necessity content ourselves with a review of the great work he performed, and a description of some of the benefits already derived from his efforts.

MR. ABBOTT AND THE MIGRATION

While only a young man he helped set into operation forces which have had and will continue to have a dynamic effect upon the position of the Race in American life. When Mr. Abbott began to publish his paper early in the century the overwhelming majority of his people lived in the south. There for the most part they were a simple rural folk living under conditions which have often been described as comparable to peonage.

Before Mr. Abbott came on the scene the great majority of his people were denied opportunity for even an elementary education. They were not permitted to vote, and had few if any rights which white men were bound to respect. Mr. Abbott helped change all that.

Perhaps more than any other man, Robert S. Abbott was responsible for the migration from the south, and accordingly since the migration set into operation forces which have meant improvement in the south, he is entitled to some of the credit for that improvement.

HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE RACE'S POLITICAL POSITION

Every student of political affairs now knows that the voting power of the Race is sufficient to influence national elections. Every student of political affairs should learn of the part Mr. Abbott played in encouraging and effecting the present distribution of Race voters which is responsible for our influence in governmental affairs.

The Chicago Defender under the direction of Mr. Abbott took the lead in encouraging Race persons to leave the south. Through its pages oppressed Race workers read of a new land and a new opportunity. In its columns discouraged and despairing people found the incentive for the venture north.

HE LED FIGHT AGAINST LYNCHING

Not only did the Chicago Defender serve as a medium for acquainting southerners with the opportunities in the north; but the fearless editor also provided a great vehicle for exposing the vicious conditions in the south. He hammered ceaselessly away at lynching, constantly espousing the cause of anti-lynching legislation; and here again is an instance where his influence has been profound.

Robert S. Abbott was unselfish in his devotion to his people. Wherever and whenever members of the Race attempted to stage a fight against discrimination, for example a battle against disfranchisement they could count him on their side. He was ever ready to throw the full weight of his mighty paper behind any sound program for Race advancement.

In addition to his great work with his paper, Mr. Abbott carried more than his share of the responsibility for civic affairs. He gave liberally not alone of his money, but also of his time to many local and national organizations. He worked actively as a member and director of religious institutions. He served continuously as a member and director of civic agencies like the Urban League and N.A.A.C.P. He gave liberally to educational institutions and hospitals throughout the land.

Like Monroe Trotter, he believed in equal rights for all, and opposed separation and segregation. Here again we must recognize the true worth of this great man.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT A TRULY GREAT MAN

Finally, Robert S. Abbott has been and will continue to be a shining example for all people. He has pointed out a path which others may follow. The fact and example of his achievements will demonstrate that great things are possible for all of us. In the years gone by many have secured ambition and inspiration from his work; in the years to come many more will guide their wagons toward his star.

Robert Sengstacke Abbott was a kindly and generous man. Robert Sengstacke Abbott was a fearless and noble citizen. Robert Sengstacke Abbott was a great humanitarian—may there be others like him.

One of the Pioneers of Journalism Has Passed

ROBERT S. Abbott's niche in the realm of journalism is secure. He made definite, if at times, dubiously spectacular contributions to publishing. Born on a southern farm with serious lack of advantages, he secured academic, technical, and legal training and in 1905 at the age of 34 founded the Chicago Defender, nurtured and developed it until it had, for a time, a circulation not yet approached by any other colored weekly and by none too many dailies.

He was daring, inventive, ambitious. He had his obstacles and setbacks. He suffered from misplaced faith and the inevitable jealousies that attend success. But when he died he had been honored by his state, his city, and his fellowmen of both races.

His newspaper knew its greatest growth in the troublous times between 1920 and 1930, when hundreds of thousands of Negroes, seeking an escape from economic, civil, and spiritual proscription, migrated northward and westward. He sensed their discontent and their resentment, and his paper reflected it and fed it. Vicariously, in the treatment he gave the Defender's contents, he gave revenge and succor to those who left the South as well as those who stayed but chafed, and their brothers of the North and West who sympathized for those elsewhere.

With the passing of years and the softening of "refugee" wounds, the Defender's so-called "sensationalism" lost its potency and it fell victim, as well, to the psychological certainty that any stimulus loses its effectiveness with repetition, becomes its own antidote.

There were few things that Robert S. Abbott's interests did not encompass. His paper was a national byword when the vast majority of today's fine and now widely circulated colored papers were shrouded in the anonymity of "the Negro press."

His death brought to an end an interesting and colorful life, closed the book on a career of productiveness, and removed one of that group of pioneering journalists whose flaming spirits paved the way for the vital Fourth Estate now conducted of, by, and for Negro Americans. It was a life that was not wasted.

Publisners Pay Tribute to Abbott's Memory

Representatives of many of the nation's leading Negro papers gathering here in a national conference called Thursday by John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Defender, took time out from opening sessions to pay tribute to the memory of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Defender, who died a few hours before the conference began.

Drawn up and signed by Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Anthony Overton, Chicago Sunday Bee, and Calvin James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune and Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, the resolution as passed by the conference said:

"The National Conference of Negro Publishers, assembled in Chicago on February 29, March 2, 1940, having learned simultaneously with the opening of its deliberations, of the passing of the Honorable Robert S. Abbott, do hereby formally pause to pay respect to the memory of the dean of Negro publishers, by calling an adjournment of our opening session and by causing these resolutions to be engrossed.

"Born in Savannah, Ga., 70 years ago, he came to maturity when the Negro race sorely needed leadership in the fight for civic, economic and political equality, and staunch, able, courageous champions of their rights.

Life an Inspiration

"Choosing the newspaper as his weapon, Mr. Abbott set out 35 years ago to vanquish the enemies of the race, both within and without. The force of his blows afelt not only within the city of gainst injustices to the Negro were Chicago, but throughout the nation. Inspired by his gallant fight in the Chicago Defender, humble and disadvantaged Negroes everywhere took courage and found a new faith in their cause.

Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST NEGRO WEEKLY

APPLICATION FOR $10,000 ACCIDENT SERVICE READERS POLICY

ISSUED TO READERS OF THE CHICAGO DEFENDER

I hereby apply for a $10,000 Accident Service Readers' Policy in the North American Accident Insurance company, and enclose $2.00 for one year's premium.

My full name is .....

Address .....

City ..... **State** .....

My age is ..... **Date of birth** .....

Place of birth .....

Occupation .....

Totally blind? ..... **Crippled?** .....

What is the name and address of person to whom you want his insurance paid in case of death or disability? (If not answered insurance will be payable to your estate.)

Beneficiary's name .....

Relationship .....

Address .....

City ..... **State** .....

Do you certify that you are or will become a reader of the Chicago Defender? .....

Sign name here .....

Notice—Not more than one policy will be issued to any one person. Issued only to applicants over 15 years and under 70 years of age.

ON W-H-I-P

MRS. M. L. HANDY, expert Home Economist, who is now being featured in a series of lectures on "Better Foods for Better Health" over Station W-H-I-P each Thursday on the "Good Samaritan Hour". 11 a. m. to 12 noon. Tune in for her recipes. Watch this paper for her weekly menus and recipes.

Indiana Student Writes Essay On The Defender

MISS ANNETTE TURNER

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., April 19—Miss Annette Turner, who is studying in the extension department of the University of Indiana, read a paper at the close of the Choir Popularity contest here Friday at Zion Baptist church. The paper pointed out why she likes The Chicago Defender. The complete essay follows:

"Being of an age when school activities are of great interest to me I find in the Defender many articles along this line. I often read the programs that are being carried out on the various campuses; intercollegiate sports and their outstanding participants, college plays, the function of the student body, as a whole and the progress that schools are making.

"Through my reading of famous women of our race I became particuuarly interested in one who has done splendidly in one special field. Every time I see an article about this personage I always stop to read it. She has inspired me and has become my ideal. If the young people would read more often about the work of our outstanding leaders, they too, would be inspired to attain new heights.

"The literary efforts of our poets, short-story writers, novelists and historians are discussed to great extent in The Defender.

"I can pick up just any paper and find the recent contributions that Negroes have made to the literary world, but I can pick up The Defender and find the information that I seek.

"This paper has made possible a firm basis for the dissemination of achievements and culture among members of our group. The paper not only has news from the most remote parts of the world, but it also carries information to sections which have little direct outside contact. I always look forward with eagerness to the local news of the various churches and clubs of our city.

"A common interest or feeling has been created by the widespread circulation of the paper, an interest which will never wane so long as Negroes have an easy access to The Chicago Defender."

ENOC WATERS ELECTED HEAD OF PRESS CLUB

Approximately 50 persons, representatives of various city newspapers, met last Friday night at Dotson's, 3605 Prairie avenue to officially organize the Press Club of Chicago. Election of officers was held and Enoc P. Waters Jr., who had acted as temporary chairman since the first of the year, was unanimously elected president.

One person from each of the newspapers represented was selected to comprise an election committee and was accorded three votes in the election proceedings. They were Mrs. Marion Baxter, Chicago Bee; Garfield Smith, Chicago World; H. George Davenport, Metropolitan Post; Enoc P. Waters, Chicago Defender: Frank Marshall Davis, Associated Negro Press and Charles Earle Carroll, Herald-American.

Fosters Understanding, Respect

The Press Club of Chicago was organized to create a better understanding among newspaper employees and to foster respect for the profession from the public. Its membership is composed of those actively engaged in the production of newspapers. Those not now employed, but who have had at least a year's experience on a newspaper were accorded the status of associate members.

In recognition of his cooperation and interest in the press, Miles Dotson, at whose place of business the group has been meeting was unanimously elected honorary member of the club. Dotson, who was also elected chaplain, opened the meeting with prayer.

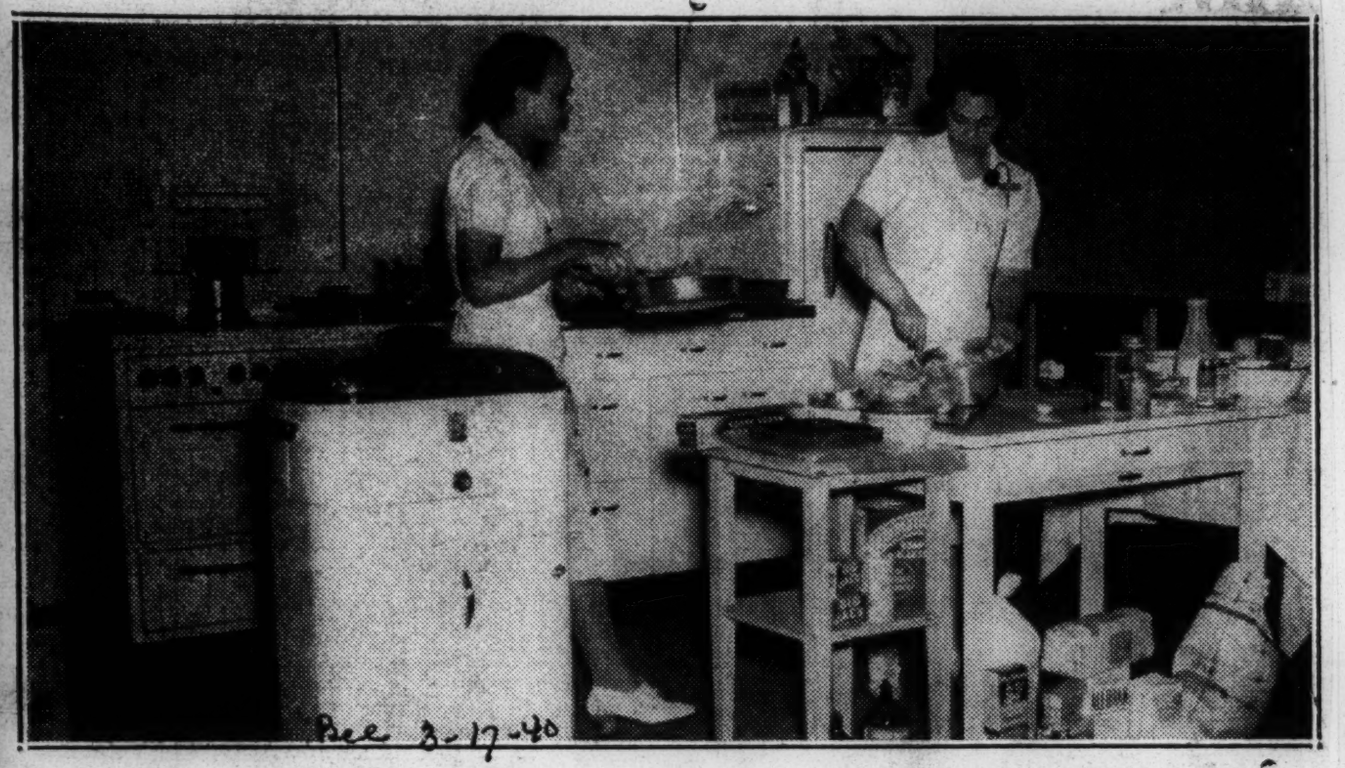
Officers Elected

This year's officers were elected unanimously. They include Enoc P. Waters, president; Garfield Smith, vice presidest; Marion Baxter, secretary; Jeannette Ivy, assistant secretary; Charles E. Carroll, treasurer; Miles Dotson, chaplain; Thomas Roberts, sergeant at arms; Wallace Johnson, parliamentarian and Frank M. Davis, business manager. Luther Townsley was named publicity agent.

The next meeting of the club will be held May 10 at Dotson's, 3605 Prairie Avenue. Meetings begin promptly at 8 p. m.

All unsettled business pertaining to the governing of the club was turned over to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, Marion Baxter, chairman, which will be heard at the next meeting.

MRS. CARPER AT WORK



Here is Mrs. Carper, (right) busy preparing one of the delicious, attractive and economical dishes during one of the sessions of the BEE's Cooking School at Bacon's this week. The affair, called the "best ever staged in Chicago", has attracted capacity crowds. Walking behind Mrs. Carper is her assistant, Miss Sykes, a Chicago girl. Demonstrations were conducted in an all-electric kitchen supplied by Commonwealth Edison company. (Photo by Gushinicre

Chicago Bee

TRIBUTE TO NOTED JOURNALIST

Ethel Waters, America's sweetheart of the stage, paused during her stay here last week and paid silent tribute to the memory of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, dean of Negro journalism and editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender. Miss Waters is shown here viewing a painting of the noted journalist which will be on display at the American Negro Exposition.

Chicago Defender

Feb. 22, 1940.

File Newspaper

WANTED TEN BOYS

To become the future business men of tomorrow! Bystander

The IOWA BYSTANDER wants to interview ten boys, who are willing to give a few hours of their time each Saturday in which they may earn extra money. You can start your career toward a successful business man by coming into the Office, 203 7th Street, and getting full details of our plan.

Out of town boys may write in for full information. We want agents and distributors in all Iowa cities.

Write or ask for the Circulation Manager.

WE SALUTE OTTUMWA

This week, the Bystander is devoting a whole page to the city of Ottumwa. Many of its subscribers live there, many fine people live there. The venture affords an opportunity for outsiders to know something of what the city is.

The Bystander is grateful to its subscribers, the merchants and others who cooperated to make the page possibility. It especially urges the Negroes to trade with these institutions which have shown their interest in our cause by supporting the venture.

THIS NEWSPAPER, IOWA'S OLDEST NEGRO WEEKLY IS AN INSTITUTION DEVELOPED FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE OF IOWA AND THE MIDDLEWEST TO PRESENT THE NEWS OF THE DAY, FOSTER BETTER RACE RELATIONS, LEAD PUBLIC OPINION AND TO CONTEND FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES.

The Iowa Bystander

Established in 1894

Published in Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday of each week by the Bystander Publishing Company, Room 302, Chemical Bldg., 203 Seventh Street. Dial 3-2822.

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7-11-40

James B. Morris, Editor and Publisher

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Six Months 1.00

W. B. Ziff Co., Foreign Advertising Agency

608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
310 Walter Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
361 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

BYSTANDER COOKING SCHOOL

Billiken Hall

March 6-7

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE

IOWA BYSTANDER IS:

1. The oldest Negro paper in Iowa having been established 46 years ago.
2. The only paper actually printed and published in Iowa.
3. Employs all Iowans thus giving employment to Iowa boys and girls.
4. Leads its competitors in circulation and advertising.
5. Publishes more local news than any other Negro paper circulating in Iowa.
6. An Iowa product thru and thru.
7. We, like the majority, are interested in our State, County and City and in your daily welfare. We are doing everything we know of to bring to your attention the vital problems that confront us as a racial group. We seek to bring you honest opinion as reflected by outstanding men and women who, as feature writers and columnist, are interested in your welfare. Likewise in advertising those products and merchandise of our Advertisers which have proven themselves through the various recognized and aciepted methods, worthy of your consideration.
8. Therefore, this Newspaper says that we try, according to the best of our knowledge to present to you, the news, as it happens, clean editorials, live features sports and such representative advertising as you can readily rely upon.
9. In conclusion if you are concerned about your community, your own welfare, if you are a discriminating reader, want to improve your status, NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN YOUR READING SO AS TO include the BYSTANDER. Your support of the BYSTANDER will create work for our white collared and Negro craftsmen. We REPEAT the only NEGRO OWNED AND OPERATED NEWSPAPER IN Iowa.

Visit our office any week day. You may subscribe by mail or by carrier.

Circulation Department,
IOWA BYSTANDER

BYSTANDER COOKING SCHOOL

This week, the Bystander is conducting its annual Cooking School and Home Institute. When the paper launched upon this program, it had in mind that and institution owed the public a duty to bring to the community projects other than those for its own benefit entirely. Those of the past have been very successful.

While these institution have been conducted by the Bystander, they could not have gone very far without the cooperation of a large number of individuals and establishments which have been untiring in lending every aid to the success of the schools. They have helped bring to the community modern methods of homemaking that could not have been secured in any other way.

And to these people, the Bystander is grateful; likewise to the public in general, for those who come out to see and hear about the cooking school have played their part and contributed a share which has been essential to the success of the school.

Favorite Recipes Suggested By Des Moines Homemakers

Bystander

From the collection of recipes contributed by housewives for the Bystander's Cooking School selection will be published each week for the benefit of persons who are compiling scrap books and recipe books of favorite foods and dishes.

SWEET POTATO DELICIOUS
(By Mrs. Charlotte Williams)

2 cups of sweet potatoes sliced
1 cup of sliced apple
1 cup walnut meat
1 cup of sugar
½ tsp. salt
½ cup butter

3-7-40

Boil sweet potatoes (three medium or two large ones); remove skins and slice crosswise and measure. Pare and core tart apples (two); slice and measure. Break walnut meats up into coarse pieces. Arrange layers of potatoes, apples and nuts in a well-greased baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with sugar and salt and hot with butter. Bake one hour in 375F oven.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT
(Mrs. C. R. Bradford)

1½ cups sugar
5 eggs
2 cups fine bread crumbs
1 tblsp. butter
lemon flavoring
1 qt. fresh milk
1 pt. strawberries

Des Moines Iowa

Cream butter and sugar. Beat in whipped yolks then crumbs soaked in milk and lastly the seasoning. Fill a pudding dish two-thirds full and bake until custard is set. Draw pan to mouth of oven and cover with strawberries rolled in sugar. Make meringue with whipped egg whites and half cup of sugar. Bake until brown about 12 minutes. Cool and serve with cream.

SPICED PRUNE CAKE
(By Mrs. Julia Proctor)

½ cup shortening
¾ tsp. salt
1 tsp. of cinnamon
¼ tsp. of allspice
¼ tsp. cloves
¼ tsp. of nutmeg
1 cup sugar
2 eggs unbeaten
1 tsp. of soda
2 cups sifted flour
1 cup prune juice
1 cup cooked prunes (finely cut)

Method: Combine shortening, salt and spices, add sugar gradually. Cream until light and fluffy add eggs—one at a time. Beat thoroughly after each addition. Add soda to flour and sift together three times. Add small amount of flour to the creamed mixture, alternating, with prune juice. Beat thoroughly and fold in finely cut prunes. Put in shallow cake pan. Bake 55 minutes in moderate oven.

While warn add cake frosting: two cups of powdered sugar, juice of one orange and one tablespoon of melted butter. Spread over cake while warm.

CHICKEN A LA KING
(By Dorothy Preston)

4 tblsp. butter
4 tblsp. flour
1½ cup milk
1 can mushrooms (small)
2 cups diced chicken

Method: Place in a frying pan four tablespoons of butter, add small can of drained mushrooms. Let simmer few minutes. Blend in flour and cook two minutes. Slowly add rich milk and cook, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Add chopped parsley or pimentos. Stir in diced chicken; heat gently and serve in pattie shells or on hot buttered toast or biscuits.

SOUTHERN DRESSING
(Mrs. Salemma Morris)

3 cups white bread crumbs
1 cup corn bread crumbs
¼ tsp. sage—ground with salt and pepper to taste.
onions
¾ cup butter drippings
½ cup water

Brown onions. Mix with crumbs the seasoning plus the fat and the water. When stuffing a fowl do not pack the mixture in the fowl.

CHILI
(Mrs. Margaret Joseph)

2 lbs. medium ground beef
¼ lb. suet
1 large onion (chopped)
1 sprig parsley
1 can tomatoes
3 tbsp. chili powder
½ tsp. salt
Dash of red pepper
½ garlic bean
2 qts. water
3 tbsp. flour
1 can large chili beans

Directions: chop garlic, onion and parsley together. Fry suet until crisp; add flour and brown. Add garlic plus onion plus parsley plus the meat and the beans. Cook about an hour slowly. Add chili powder, tomatoes and salt and pepper. Cook an hour and a half longer for this particular recipe. —Mrs. Joseph advised. Serves 7.

CREAMED TUNA SUPREME
(By Mrs. Lillian Scales)
(Serves 16)

5 oz. noodles
4 cans of sauce
15c pkg. potato chips
6 eggs hard boiled
2 cups white sauce

Cook noodles and blanch them. Make thin white sauce. Add diced hard boiled eggs. Cream sauce and add tuna fish. Roll potato chips with rolling pin. Sprinkle chips over fish mixture in baking pan. Bake until brown in hot oven.

THE IOWA

Bystander
6/13/40

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa.

Iowa's Oldest Negro Newspaper

FIRST IN— Newspapers

News About Iowa People
National Events of Interest to Everybody
Advertisements
Pictures About People its Readers Know

Read The Iowa Bystander weekly and Know What Is Going On in Your City, State and Nation

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AGENTS AND SALES BOYS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year $1.75 **Six Months $1.00**

WRITE OR CALL

IOWA BYSTANDER

203 Seventh St. **Phone 3-2822** **Des Moines, Iowa**

Walton Praises Growth Of The Negro Press

NEW YORK, May 3 (ANP) — The growing prestige and influence of the Negro newspaper was commented on by Lester A. Walton, the American minister to Liberia, during an interview he gave staff members of the 'Carlton Y Symbol' at his home in the Dunbar apartments Wednesday evening. For many years Minister Walton held a unique place in American journalism. The young men were presented by Charles W. L. Johnson, boys' work director of the Carlton Y branch, Brooklyn. Following the interview refreshments were served by Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Walton said:

"Having been a newspaper man most of my life, your journalistic effort is of considerable interest to me. I am well aware of the influence for good or for bad the printed word can exert. By publishing 'Carlton Y Symbol weekly you boys have assumed an acknowledged leadership which, if constructively and objectively directed, should redound to the well-being of the branch in particular and to Brooklyn in general.

"During the last 25 years the newspepers and magazines owned and published by Negroes have made phenomenal progress. To a large degree they have been the yardstick by which racial advancement is evaluated. In prestige, influence, literary composition and typographical make up Negro publications have made significant, gratifying strides. It becomes increasingly obvious that if Negro womanhood is to be glorified, Negro aims and aspirations suitably and consistently reflected, Negro achievement faithfully interpreted and chronicled, for the time being the chief medium will be the Negro newspaper under sane, intelligent, trained editorship.

"As editors and writers, I hope you will constantly keep in mind and stress pride of race and pride of nationality. You are full-fledged American citizens. For more than three hundred years the Negro has given life, limb and labor to help make the United States a great world power -- the richest on earth. You are American citizens with no divided loyalties; your patriotism is unquestioned In your endeavor to realize life's ambition remember that along with education and religious training one must possess character. In the long run character is more essential to success than the color of one's skin, the texture of one's hair.

"Since my return on leave of absence to the United States from Liberia I have been deeply impressed by the rapidly growing number of boys and girls sadly lacking in home-training and the important part the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and recreational organizations are playing in giving these disadvantaged children a more cheerful outlook on life. In wishing you continued success, I am going to suggest that week after week in the columns of the 'Carlton Y Symbol', you emphasize the need and importance of adults assuming a more active responsibility and manifesting a larger measure of cooperation in movements designed to improve the social lot of the unfortunate youth. It is right and fitting that parents evince great concern for the education and training of their own children; but some concern must be felt for those having little or no home life to boast of, and who ,in the future, will reflect credit or discredit on the Negro race. The difference between a dismal, lonesome, untidy home and the wholesome, cheery, Christian environment of the Y may mean the difference between a life of service or a life of imprisonment— between good citizenship or bad citizenship."

KANSAS

Plaindealer To Publish Souvenir Edition For Youth Conference

The publishers of the PLAINDEALER are planning to publish a Youth Conference Souvenir Edition of the PLAINDEALER which will appear early in June. The National Youth Conference sponsored by the Board of Religious Education of the Colored ME Church will be held at the Booker Washington high school building June 25 to 30. Arrangements are being made to entertain nearly two thousand delegates and visitors who will attend this national meeting. They will come from every section of the country. They will come from all walks of life. All races and creeds will be represented on the program. It is expected to be one of the biggest occasions for a long time in the mid south.

Much of the publicity regarding the meeting will be carried in the PLAINDEALER which is a national weekly in its forty-second year and published in five editions. One of the most popular editions of the PLAINDEALER is the Memphis edition. It is growing in interest, influence and circulation each week. Thousands of people are informed, amused an encouraged through the columns of this paper.

The Souvenir Edition promises to be one of great intellectual, informational and cultural value. It will depict and illustrate the genius, thrift and progress of individuals and institutions. educational, industrial and commercial. Many of our race leaders and outstanding institutions in business, industry and in education will occupy space in this special edition. It will be one that our people will want to preserve as a record of achievement to inspire people for generations to come.

Those of the Memphis office who will supervise and prepare material for the Souvenir Edition will include Prof. W. H. Amos, Mrs. T. N. Watson manager of the Memphis office, Miss Leora Pruitt, Miss Vernida Dean. members of the staff They will have the cooperation of several others which will guarantee a mammoth edition.

This will be an opportunity for educators, business and professional people throughout the city of Memphis and adjacent communities to give encouragement to a worthy enterprise lend cooperation in the National Youth Conference and at the same time advertise what they are doing and plan to do for the further advancement of the race. The following persons and institutions have already engaged space in the Souvenir Edition:

Mrs. Alice M. Hancock, Mr. E. D. Lewis, contractor, Mr. John M. Exum, mail carrier, Dr W. A. Johnson, minister, Dr. S. S. Washington, minister; Dr. A. W. Womack, minister; Dr. F. L. Lewis, minister, The Holsey Institute, Cordele, Georgia; Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; the M. I. College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; the Texas College, Tyler, Texas; the Miles Memorial College, Birmingham Alabama; the Collins Chapel Connectional hospital Memphis, Tennessee.

Oklahoma Editor Gets M.A. Degree

Defender

By IVAN WHITWORTH

PITTSBURG, Kans. — (ANP) — Horace Sumner Hughes, editor of the Oklahoma Eagle, Tulsa weekly, and author of several plays on Negro life, will receive his master's degree from the Kansas State Teachers' college here next week. Six other Negroes are candidates for advanced degrees which will be awarded at the summer convocation, August 1.

Hughes, who heads the department of English at the Booker T. Washington high school, Tulsa, is author of "Who Pays?" a much discussed social drama of the upper classes, and of a number of one-act plays. His original commencement plays have attracted attention for a number of years.

Other candidates for the master's degree are Neva L. Cole and Edward Graham, Pittsburg; Velma Asheley, Boley, Okla.; Ethle Giddings, Rentiesville, Okla.; Dimple McKee, Kansas City; and George Williams, Houston, Texas.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE NEGRO PRESS

Newspapers

The Negro press has made tremendous headway in this country and is one of the greatest industries or businessess being operated by our group. According to a recent report released by the Department of Commerce, the following information was given.

Questionaires covering the twelve-month period beginning November 1, 1938 and ending October 31, 1939 show that 164 of the 230 listed newspapers had a combined circulation of 1,406,800 per issue and that the circulation of 113 newspapers increased 75,000. One hundred twenty-eight newspapers reported a total circulation of 951,000 in urban areas."

Plaindealer

The above statement shows the keen interest on the part of Negro readers and the extent of the coverage made by the Negro press. Further information released the following: "One hundred twenty-three newspapers reported 1,089 full-time employees and 94 newspapers reported 829 full-time employees in home offices. Ninety-five newspapers employing 995 workers reported a total monthly pay roll of $83,400.

The equipment owned by 60 newspapers was valued at $1,081,800, and 5,158 tons of paper were used by 61 newspapers." The Negro newspaper has become a fixed factor in the economic life of the Negro. It can be seen that the newspaper plays a big roll in giving employment to our group. The above figures submits the report of 95 newspapers and states that $83,400 are paid monthly. There is no telling what a complete report of the 370 newspapers would show for a monthly pay roll, but most certainly it would well be over $100,000 per month. Nothing is said of the hundreds of news boys and agencies as well as advertising agencies that derive neat sums monthly from the publication of the Negro press.

Democratic For 100 Years, Newspaper Turns To Willkie

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland Plain Dealer, consistently Democratic for 100 years, today in a front page editorial announced support of Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie for president.

"The Plain Dealer elects to abide by the idea that the country should make social progress as fast as it can pay for it," the editorial said. "Mr. Roosevelt has attempted not a liberal, but a radical goal. The only possible outcome of his policies, as we see it, is state socialism, followed inevitably by some form of Fascism."

The paper said it "chooses to remain Democratic," and added that the Roosevelt administration, by contrast, "had abandoned the democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Wilson."

Newspapers and
Magazines- 1940

Louisiana

TO OUR READERS AND ADVERTISERS

Louisiana Weekly — 76-40
New Orleans, La.

THE LOUISIANA WEEKLY is the oldest Negro newspaper in Southern Louisiana. It has continued in its early position serving more than 500,000 people in this area.

FIRST IN NEWS—PICTURES—CIRCULATION—ADVERTISING

Always dependable, never missed a publication since the first issue 14 years ago.

This is important to the advertiser, as well as readers. It is an assurance that your copy will be read by thousands of consumers who live and shop in New Orleans. It is estimated that each copy of the LOUISIANA WEEKLY serves at least six readers, because it is passed on. It has something of interest to his Negro neighbor with news and pictures that he knows will NOT be published in the white dailies. Therefore, the value of the LOUISIANA WEEKLY to the readers and advertisers is inestimable.

Newsman's Expose Helps to Defeat Long Machine

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29—(AN P)—Attempts by the Earl K. Long machine to link his opponent, Sam Jones, in the state run-off election with the Negroes of the state were thwarted here when Leon Lewis, Associated Negro Press correspondent, on request of the Louisiana League for Better Government and daily papers, exposed the plot and its source just one week from the election.

When "spot" articles appeared in two of the local Negro papers expressive of Sam Jones' intention to aid in giving the Negro enfranchisement and his intentions to "especially aid the Negro farmer," the Negro citizenry became alarmed and the NAACP began releasing letters to the effect that these articles instead of aiding the Negro cause would handicap and retard it.

Lewis was called in by one of the daily papers supporting the candidacy of Sam Jones and assigned the task of unearthing this move.

Articles Paid For

It was found that the move was instigated through the aid of James B. LaFourche, a local Negro, popularly identified with Long politicians, lawyers and the police department.

The articles had been paid for by the Long machine and city-administration cohorts and the two colored papers received a part of this compensation together with orders for many extra thousands of their papers for distribution throughout the rural areas of the state.

The fruits of Lewis' investigation were played up in the daily papers checking the possible endangering race issues that would seriously affect thousands of Negroes throughout the state.

J. E. Wilkins, president of the local NAACP branch, stated to daily papers that, "no particular concessions could be expected from either of the gubernatorial candidates and if they thought Mr. Jones would be favorable to the Negro cause to link him, thusly, was merely an effort to kill his possible election. The NAACP ballot fight would be directed on the principles of constitutional violation, with no particular hopes of support from state officials.

Missing Newspaperman Who Exposed Earl Long Returns To New Orleans

By HAYWARD JACKSON

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—Hale and hearty and looking none the worse for having "disappeared in thin air," Leon Lewis, news correspondent, re-appeared on the local scene last Thursday, exactly 35 days after he was reported missing on February 15, following a sworn expose which upset the gubernatorial hopes of Gov. Long and tossed the Louisiana political plum into the hands of Candidate Sam Jones.

Fear was expressed and rumors were rife that Lewis had been "taken for a ride" as a result of his published affidavit which told how the Long forces had "planted" laudatory articles concerning Jones in two local weeklies and in turn had distributed hundreds of such copies throughout the state.

Unmindful of the fact that there are only 17 registered Race Democrats among New Orleans' 180,000 Race citizens and only 2000 registered Race voters in the state, and despite their knowledge of the Supreme court's decision on Race members voting in Texas' Democratic primaries, many white voters, blinded by prejudice on "the racial issue," immediately weakened on Jones and turned to the Long forces.

It was then that Lewis' affidavit came as a mighty bulwark to steady the wavering Jones lines and provide a solid front for what proved to be the needed margin for a Jones victory.

Following the appearance of the affidavit in a local daily, Lewis disappeared. Many thought that he had been "taken for a ride" while others conjectured that he was merely "cooling off" his heels until the furore he caused had subsided.

This writer has information that Lewis was not to return to the public until after April 1, but returned because of "urgent necessities."

It is further believed that these "urgent necessities" will become sennsational news within the next 10 days.

Holiday Cheer

From the First Lady

DEC 28 1940

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

December 16, 1940

My dear Mr. Murphy:

It gives me great pleasure to send greetings again to the readers of the Afro-American. My good wishes go to you all and I hope that continued progress may be yours in the coming year.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

★ ★ ★ ★

From Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson

Through the courtesy of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Howard University extends Christmas greetings to its thousands of students, graduates, and friends all over the country. May health, prosperity, and happiness attend each one of you.

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON,
President of Howard University.

★ ★ ★ ★

From Edgar G. Brown

The AFRO was first, on November 30, to publish a message of good tidings to every American in the story of the President's executive order barring discrimination in the filling of Federal jobs.

An added joy is ours this Yuletide and more bountiful gifts await us in the New Year as we go forward militantly united.

EDGAR G. BROWN,
President, United Government Employees, Inc.

★ ★ ★ ★

From Major Campbell C. Johnson

The YMCA joins with other Christian agencies of the world at this season in giving thanks for the Prince of Peace and the hope that He holds out to a war-stricken world for an eventual return to peace and sanity.

CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON,
Executive Secretary of the Twelfth St. YMCA.

★ ★ ★ ★

From Archdeacon Phillips

Merry Christmas. Why? Because Christmas is the source of all true and lasting happiness.

"Unto us a child is born." In that baby, lying there in Bethlehem's manger, God had given Himself to you. He has entered into humanity's life. Man has become partaker of God through the incarnation.

HENRY L. PHILLIPS
Archdeacon, Diocese of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia.

★ ★ ★ ★

By Magistrate Rainey

Despite the belching of the cannons of war, in spite of the realization that there is not yet a true brotherhood of man, all mankind pauses on the natal day of the Christ to carol: "Merry Christmas." This is a hopeful sign.

Because there is still hope that the forces of good shall triumph over the powers of evil, I join with the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers in wishing its readers a Merry Christmas!

JOSEPH H. RAINEY
Magistrate.
Philadelphia.

THEY'RE ALL TOP-NOTCH SALESMEN

Afro American 4-28-40 Baltimore, Md.

Selected from a group of more than 500 Washington AFRO carrier-salesmen, and hailed as some of the District's best newspaper merchants, this group of 75 "men of tomorrow" posed for the staff photographer on the steps of the Twelfth Street YMCA, while waiting for the Regular Carriers' Battalion meeting to get under way. Back row (left to right): Osborne T. Poitier, assistant AFRO circulation manager; Arthur A. Greene, physical director at the YMCA; Lee Johnson, director of boys' activities; and W. C. Jones, circulation manager of the Washington AFRO.

85 Newsies Off for New York

AFRO Carriers from 4 Cities Earn 3-Day Trip for Sales Increases

BALTIMORE

Beginning their second annual three-day summer tour, eighty-five AFRO-AMERICAN carrier salesmen from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Philadelphia, boarded busses on Saturday morning. New York-bound, where they were guests of the Afro-American Company and visit the World's Fair.

These tours were begun last summer when thirty-one boys made the trip to New York at the expense of the AFRO for news sales increases. This year nearly two thousand boys participated in the sales contest.

Company management is contemplating a Chicago or California trip for the boys next summer.

Offers Training

The AFRO's contest, while offering the successful boy training in salesmanship, development of character and an opportunity to earn money, these summer tours also afford youths some measure of education through travel and seeing worthwhile exhibits.

During their three-day sojourn in New York, the AFRO's guests stopped at the Harlem branch YMCA. After dinner on Saturday evening the eighty-five youths were escorted to New York's "cross-roads of the world," Times Square. A show was also included in Saturday's program.

Following breakfast on Sunday morning the group took the subway for the World's Fair where they visited the General Motors and Ford exhibits as guests of these companies. Other high spots on their itinerary were:

Spots to See

"Railroads on Parade," Goodrich Silvertown exhibit, The House of Jewels, Beechnut Circus, the "American Jubilee" and Billy Rose's "Aquacade." The youngsters will top off the day with dinner at the World's Fair Branch YMCA.

Monday's program included a visit to the aquarium and a three-and-a-half-hour cruise around Manhattan Island from the Battery, up the East River to the Harlem and across to the Hudson.

Points of interest on this trip included the Statue of Liberty, Grant's Tomb and the war-interned liners, Normandie and the Queen Mary. The group returned home following dinner on Monday.

The trip was made possible through the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers.

Writers for the AFRO

Ollie Stewart's first short stories and feature articles appeared in the columns of this newspaper when he was the AFRO's sports editor.

This month, Stewart's "Harlem's God in His Heaven," an article on Father Divine, appeared in Scribner's Commentator and Reader's Digest, and for this he was paid $650. A number of other Stewart articles have appeared in current magazines recently.

At the present time, he is in Brazil doing a special series of stories on colored people in South America for the AFRO and getting material for future magazine articles.

Not every AFRO short story writer meets with such success as has come to Ollie Stewart, but the number of men and women who use this newspaper as a laboratory to find out whether the public likes what they write is astonishingly large and growing.

It includes such names as Adele Hamlin, Len Zinberg, Lawrence Howard, Edward Lawson, Edwina Dixon, James Hill, Edward Worthy, Harry Winston and many more who are household acquaintances of AFRO readers.

Out of these ranks are sure to come other writers of poetry and prose who will represent this generation permanently in the literary field.

Greenville, S. C. News
October 20, 1940

Negro Newspaper To Back Willkie

Says Republican Has Promised More Than Any Other Candidate

The News Bureau, 1054 Press Bldg.
By Leased Wire.

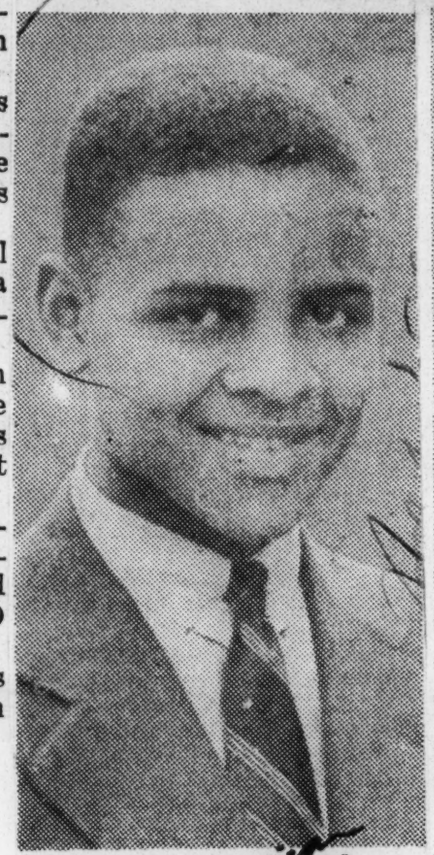
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—One of the country's leading negro newspapers, the Afro-American, which has supported ~~Democratic~~ presidential nominees for the last 12 years, today declared for Wendell Willkie, the Republican National committee announced today.

"The only way out of this morass of unemployment, debts, and lack of leadership is to turn to Republican Wendell Willkie, it will say.

"First, middle, and last, he has promised colored people a larger share in managing their own affairs than any presidential nominee in the history of the country, and he made his pledges (without being urged or prompted) directly to colored people themselves.

"When Mr. Willkie says he will abolish Jim Crow in the civil service, in governmental departments in Washington and in the Army and Navy, he speaks as a far-seeing American who values national unity above political considerations. No presidential candidate in history has promised America so much in real Democracy."

AFRO Newsies Outstanding in School



W. FRANKLIN HOXTER, JR., 16, of 1241 N. Fifty-sixth Street, outstanding salesman of the AFRO-AMERICAN, who was graduated from Central High School recently. He was a member of the football and softball teams, the French club, service committee and a library assistant.

MILTON NELSON, Jr., 14, or 1913 Pemberton Street, Philadelphia, who is another example of an AFRO-AMERICAN newsboy who is not only good in business but also in the classroom. He was graduated with honors recently from the Norris S. Barratt Junior High School.

WILBERT V. STILL, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shadrach Still of McKeesport, Pa., who was graduated from the Centennial elementary school, recently. He is an AFRO newsboy, Boy Scout and has always maintained a high scholastic record. He was a member of the school glee club and orchestra.

Afro American
AUG 17 1940

BALTIMORE AFRO NEWSIES ATTEND NEW YEAR'S PARTY 216 STRONG

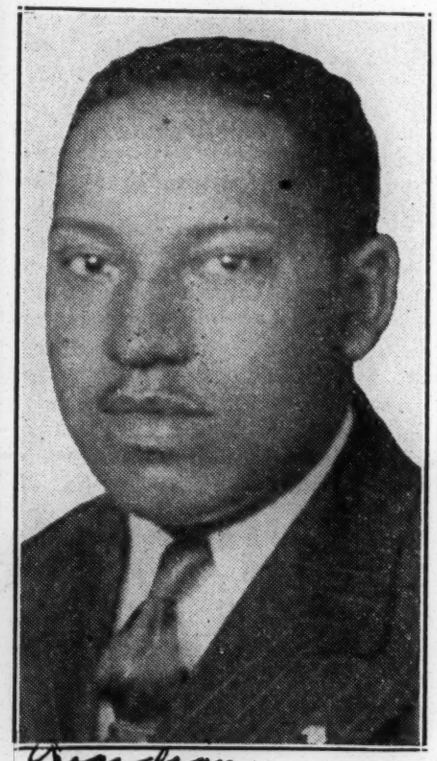
Afro-American 1-13-40 Baltimore Md.

No. 1—Here are the 216 AFRO newboys and sub-station managers who were guests of the AFRO-AMERICAN at the Spot on New Year's Day, where they were treated to a full-course turkey dinner. T. S. Coles, fourth row, extreme right, is the city circulation manager and in charge of the affair. No 2—Bus Green and his Spot swing band which furnished music and entertainment for the boys while they dined. In this picture the boys are shown swinging out on a number while Miss Bernice Bevins does the vocals. No. 3—The real business of the day was tackling the turkey legs and the trimmings. Here the boys show you that they lose no time in getting down to business. Did they enjoy it? And how! Daniel Julius of the AFRO circulation department is in the background showing one youngster what he missed by his plate.

AFRO ADVERTISING SALESMEN IN CONFERENCE

Members of the advertising staffs of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers shown as they met last Friday and Saturday in Baltimore for the first conference of 1940. Reading clockwise, left to right, they are: Noah Thompson, Philip Hayward, Clarence Mitchell, J. N. Fortune, Frissell Cook, Joseph Claiborne, E. A. Murphy, advertising director; Joseph LeCour, E. W. Higginbotham, Robert Seidel of Seidel Advertising Agency in Washington, guest speaker; John Bogle, William Grayson, Roy Garvin, Paul Morton, Samuel Hayward and Louis White.

~~Boston Boy Editor~~
Sports Magazine



Guardian

LOUIS "LOU" RANSOM

Louis "Lou" Ransom, popular Roxbury young newspaperman who was reappointed editor of the New England Sports Magazine by the Association. Mr. Ransom, a staff reporter of The Guardian, member of the National Press Club of America and the Boston Press Club is working with eighteen associates, the majority of them white. Amos P. Larkin is the President, Rudolph A. Williams, secretary and Harold H. Goldstein, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
1940

MICHIGAN

Detroiters Reorganize Press Club: Plan Action

Defender - 8-3-40

Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT — Pledging to make their organization "a militant and aggressive newspaper club," members of the reorganized Fortune Press club in a spirited meeting Saturday afternoon at the St. Antoine Branch YMCA completed a smooth working machinery which is now geared for immediate action.

The Fortune Press club, was founded November 27, 1937 by S. T. Holland, young Detroit newspaperman.

S. T. Holland was unanimously elected president for a term of two years. Other elected officers are: Mrs. Bettie Ellington, of the Chicago Defender and Michigan Chronicle, vice president; Robert Crump, of the Associated Negro Press, secretary, and Alfred Cassey, of the Detroit Tribune, treasurer.

S. T. HOLLAND

Greenville Miss
Democrat Times
Nov. 17, 1940

728

THE DELTA LEADER

This week the Delta Leader, the ably edited Negro newspaper published by Rev. Humes, observes the second birthday since its change and expansion from the old Greenville Leader which preceded it.

We have observed the Leader's progress more closely than most, because it is printed in our plant and because we have worked with Rev. Humes on a number of projects designed to better his race and its relations with ours. So we can emphatically say from first hand acquaintance that the Leader is progressive, intelligently handled and a worthwhile instrument for interracial understanding.

We are sorry that more of the business men of this section do not recognize this fact. The Leader goes into several thousand Negro homes in the Greenville trade territory. It is the only established local paper published by Negroes for Negroes, and is thus a valuable advertising medium for those merchants who depend even in part upon the Negro's trade. We know of few Delta businesses which are not in this category; and so we take the occasion of the new Leader's second anniversary to recommend its columns to our own advertisers. This may seem an odd thing for one newspaper to do for another, even a smaller, handicapped weekly. But actually, we would be even selfishly pleased if Greenville merchants would spend their advertising dollars only after a study of their best possible mediums, instead of simply "donating" to every solicitor. If they did this, not only the Delta Leader but this newspaper would profit.

We wish for the Leader and its editor increased success in the years to come; and we hope that this success will reflect not only a steady improvement in the condition of its subscribers but also in the understanding between the two races.

To work for such betterment of both the Leader and this newspaper are pledged.

CALL CHOOSES TEN BIGGEST '39 STORIES

Call 1-5-40

Marian Anderson - D. A. R Controversy First On List

Kansas City Mo.

As the curtain rings up on a new year and a new decade, ye ed looks back over the last 12 months and "sticks his neck out" by listing what he considers the 10 biggest headlines of 1939.

Any readers who do not agree with our choice of the best stories of the year are welcome to write in their opinions.

Our choice of the biggest stories of 1939, chosen for far-reaching significance and dramatic appeal, follows:

1. The Marian Anderson-D.A.R. controversy.

(When the Daughters of the American Revolution barred Miss Anderson from their Constitution hall for an Easter concert sponsored by Howard university, the whole country, Negroes, prominent whites, outstanding artists, rose up in protest. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and many other leading members of the D.A.R. resigned. As a climax to the controversy, Marian Anderson sang before 75,000 persons Easter Sunday at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington with government officials taking part on the program which was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

2. The activity in Missouri and other border and southern states as a result of the Gaines decision.

(The Gaines decision, giving Negroes the right to equal educational opportunities, handed down by the U. S. Supreme court in December, 1938, provided many a headline during 1939. Missouri tried to "dodge" the decision by passing over the protest of Negro citizens the Taylor bill providing for the development of Lincoln university to the standard of Missouri U. The establishment of the law school in St. Louis, the picketing of the school by both Negroes and whites, the refusal of Missouri U. to admit a Negro for graduate study in journalism and the subsequent filing of two suits against Missouri U., the reorganization of the Lincoln U. board of curators, and the disappearance of Llyod L. Gaines—all made headlines in 1939.

In other states: North Carolina took the lead in attempting to comply with the Gaines decision. A law school was opened but was closed when only one student enrolled. Maryland U. admitted a third law student under threat of suit. Six students filed suit against the University of Tennessee. Texas and other states passed unlawful tuition aid laws.

3. Jane Bolin appointed to $12,000 a year judgeship in New York City, becoming the country's first Negro woman judge.

4. The Montgomery-Booze slayings in Mound Bayou, Miss.

(For sensational drama, none rivalled the story that came out of the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss., where Miss Estella Montgomery was slain by white deputies allegedly summoned by her brother-in-law, Eugene C. Booze, as the climax of a long-standing quarrel over the possession of property. Mound Bayou citizens threatened to drive Booze out of town after the Montgomery slaying and a few weeks later Booze, Republican state committeeman, was slain from ambush.)

5. Maryland principal wins equal salary fight.

6. Southeast Missouri sharecroppers camp along U. S. highways in mass protest against evictions and inhuman treatment at hands of landlords.

7. Albert L. Turner resigns presidency of Langston university after one-day tenure because of "political influences" still rampant at Oklahoma college.

8. Miami citizens defy Ku Klux Klan threats to vote in city election.

9. United States Supreme court grants Negroes right to vote in Oklahoma in case of I. W. Lane of Red Bird, Okla.

10. Creation of Central jurisdiction of United Methodist church.

(Negroes played a prominent part in the Uniting Methodist conference held in Kansas City in May. There was disagreement throughout the country over the "jim-crowing" of Negro Methodists into the Central jurisdictional conference, one of the jurisdictions created by the new church, the others having geographical boundaries. Negro M. E.'s expressed the view that more general benefit would come from a single Negro jurisdiction. Lud Estes of Memphis, secretary of the Uniting conference, used the word "n...." from the platform but apologized when one of the 44 Negro delegates rose to his feet and demanded an apology.)

Just before the conclave closed word was received of the death of Dean Kelly Miller, veteran educator of Howard university. A resolution of condolence was passed and Grand Polemarch Scott will act as a pallbearer at the funeral.

BEGINNING NEXT WEEK....

File Newspaper

Call

Beginning in our next issue, The Call will present weekly historical sketches of famous Negro personages. The sketches will be written by students in Negro History classes at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, under the supervision of Professor Lorenzo J. Greene.

Kansas City Mo.

The Call is presenting this new feature which will run throughout the year 1940 in the belief that much benefit will be derived from the sketches by our children whose opportunity to become acquainted with the history of their own race is limited. Teachers will find the Negro History series of great value in their classroom work.

Adults who do not know as much about the history of their race as they would like to will enjoy the series of sketches of famous Negroes.

Watch for the Negro History series next week and every week thereafter throughout 1940.

Clip them out for future reference.

Ten Biggest Stories of Year In Kansas City

Call 1-12-40

1. Victory in Swope park golf suit.
2. Accidental death of Elmore Williams, president of Kansas City N.A.A.C.P. branch, enroute home from N.A.A.C.P. convention in Richmond, Kansas City
3. Suicide of Claude L. Jones, Kansas City, Kas., attorney and assistant prosecutor of Wyandotte county.
4. Halting of broadcast from Northside Municipal court by Kansas City Negro Chamber of Commerce.
5. Participation of Negroes in city's clean - up activities and organization of Citizens Movement.
6. Fight for early erection of Nurses homes.
7. Discovery of $12,900 in gold certificates by workman at 717 Tracy and subsequent questioning of persons having possession of it.
8. Fight on Taylor bill led by Kansas City N.A.A.C.P. branch.
9. Upheaval in social agencies caused by report of Survey Staff.
10. Grand jury report involving Jackson County Boy's home

Newspapers Honor Negro Representative

DEC 13 1940

St. Louis Argus, Mo.

Sunday afternoon the St. Louis Argus and the St. Louis Call invited the bartenders and waitresses of the city to the West End Waiters' club to honor the first Negro to be employed as a representative of a distiller. LAVERNE HUTCHERSON, special agent of the Seagram company, distillers of Kesseler's famout whiskey, was the honored guest. Prominent leaders spoke in behalf of Negro employment and the vital importance of pushing Hutcherson in this field. Pictured here is a portion of the group that enjoyed refreshments and pledged themselves to back Hutcherson to the last man. Standing in the rear are Howard Woods, theatrical editor of the Call, who acted as master of ceremonies, William F. McHenry, salesman of the company, H. K. Weirick, state manager, Hutcherson, H. M. Waldenberg, salesman, and James Washington, bartender. — Staff photo by Blakely.

Newspaperwoman Barred From Institution

NOV 2 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Miss Lucile Bluford, Kansas City newspaper woman, lost her $10,000 damage suit against the registrar of the University of Missouri when a jury in the federal district court decided here Thursday night that she is not entitled to damages for being barred from the Missouri U. school of journalism.

The jury, made up of 12 white Missouri-born farmers and business men, took only 5 minutes to return a verdict in favor of S. W. Canada, the registrar. The trial lasted three days.

Charles H. Houston of Washington, attorney for Miss Bluford, filed a motion for a new trial Friday morning.

The jury which decided against Miss Bluford was chosen from a panel which Houston sought to quash when the trial opened Tuesday morning. He filed a motion challenging the panel on the grounds that Negroes had been excluded "pursuant to a systematic unbroken course of race discrimination extending over a period of 50 years."

Evidence in the case centered around the question of whether Miss Bluford, managing editor of The Call, was denied her constitutional rights when she was denied admittance to the University of Missouri Journalism school after her credits had been accepted by Registrar Canada.

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THESE FIVE?

Call 8-2-40 Kansas City, Mo.

HEYWOOD PATTERSON | CLARENCE NORRIS | CHARLIE WEEMS | OZIE POWELL | ANDY WRIGHT

They are still in Alabama prisons and they need your help to secure their freedom.

THEY ARE THE

SCOTTSBORO BOYS

Put in prison in 1931 for a crime of which they since have been proved innocent).

Won't you help to release them by having your friends and neighbors sign this petition?

TO GOV. FRANK M. DIXON
and
ALABAMA PARDON BOARD

The undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully request in the name of JUSTICE that you release from prison immediately Heywood Patterson, Clarence Norris, Ozie Powell, Charlie Weems and Andy Wright, the Scottsboro boys:

NAME	ADDRESS
1.	.....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....

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19. ....

20. ....

21. ....

22. ....

23. ....

24. ....

25. ....

NAME OF TOWN .....

The names on this petition were gathered by

New Manager

John M. Kirkpatrick

Argus 3-30-40

The St. Louis Argus is proud to announce the appointment of John Kirkpatrick as manager of the East St. Louis office. The son of a former local minister he attended the Lincoln school here and later Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo. where he began his newspaper career publishing his own paper "The Advocate". For the past two years he has been employed by a St Louis paper. Several months ago he personally promoted Mayor of Bronzeville contests in East St Louis and Alton, Ill., which drew state-wide attention. More recently he directed a contest here in which twelve popular young ladies competed for a trip to Chicago and the title of "Miss East St. Louis". He is a member of the Wesley Tabernacle Methodist Church where his father formerly pastored. Mrs. David Ford will assist Mr. Kirkpatrick

EDITOR TELLS WICHITANS OF RACE'S 'UNSUNG HEROES'

Newspaper

WICHITA, Kas. — Hundreds of Wichitans who packed the L'Ouverture school auditorium last Tuesday night listened in rapt attention as C. A. Franklin of Kansas City, Mo., editor of The Call, wove for them the story of "The Unsung Heroes of the Negro Race."

Mr. Franklin was main speaker on a program celebrating National Negro History week jointly with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

The publisher told thrilling life stories of Negroes who in their unpublicized places in life change the course of history. No matter what one's station in life, Mr. Franklin said, he can act and live in such a way that he makes friends for his race. The janitor, he said who does a good job makes a good reputation for his race.

Among persons cited by Mr. Franklin as "unsung heroes" were David N. Crosthwaite, civil engineer with a large heating cmpany; Dudley Luck, salesman for an oil company; the late Dr. Jackson, physician in St. Charles, Mo.; B. K. Bruce, educator of Leavenworth and tutor for prospective West Point cadets; Mrs. Lillian Rogers, president of the Mississippi State Teachers association; Hiram Jackon, young cartoonist on a white Illinois daily; Hattie McDaniels, movie actress; and Dr. Forrester B. Washington.

The editor also mentioned little known incidents about the lives of Colonel Young and James Weldon Johnson. Frederick Hudson, who rose from a waiter in a club to a wealthy salesman of mining chemicals in Mexico; Mrs. Maggie Walker, Richmond, Va., a cripple, who became a bank president; E. Simms Campbell, cartoonist.

Dr. F. L. Barnett, principal of L'Ouverture school, introduced the speaker. The program was sponsored by the Adult Education Center where classes meet three evenings each week. The center, directed by Mrs. Evadner Lane, is maintained through the cooperation of the Board of Education and the Work Projects Administration.

The program opened with the audience singing the National Negro Hymn, followed by invocation by the Rev. R. A. Adams, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church. The Mother singers, representatives of the P. T. A.c of Wichita's three separate schools, sang "Everybody Ought to Pray, Sometime," with Mrs. Katherine Geeder, directing.

William Walters, student at Friends university, read Lincoln's Gettysburg address after which the Mother singers sang a spiritual which is a favorite with their audiences, "Hold Out Your Light." This group won the state championship last year at the P. T. A. meeting in Lawrence, Kas. Dr. Barnett introduced the speaker after whose address there were remarks by the field supervisor, Mrs. Irene D. Weigand, and Mrs. Lane director of the center.

In closing, the audience sang "God Bless America." Benediction was by the Rev. J. E. Douglass pastor of St. Mary's Baptist church

SCOTTSBORO PETITIONS TO ALABAMA SOON

Call 8-2-40

Want Total Signatures Swelled to 50,000 In a Month

Kansas City, Mo.

During the week of September 1, The Call will send the Scottsboro petitions its readers have gathered to Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama asking him and the Alabama Board of pardons to free the five Scottsboro boys immediately.

To date, a total of 16,130 persons have signed the petitions urging the release of the five boys still remaining in Kilby prison in Montgomery, Ala.—Heywood Patterson, serving 75-year sentence; Clarence Norris, 99-year sentence; Charlie Weems, 75-year sentence; Andy Wright, 75-year sentence and Ozie Powell, 20-year sentence.

Four of the original nine boys have been given their freedom.

By September 1, The Call wants at least 50,000 signatures to precent the governor of Alabama.

Every Negro in the country who values his own freedom and the safety and well-being of himself, his family and friends should not resitate one moment to do his little bit to free FIVE INNOCENT YOUTHS.

It might have been a son of yours!

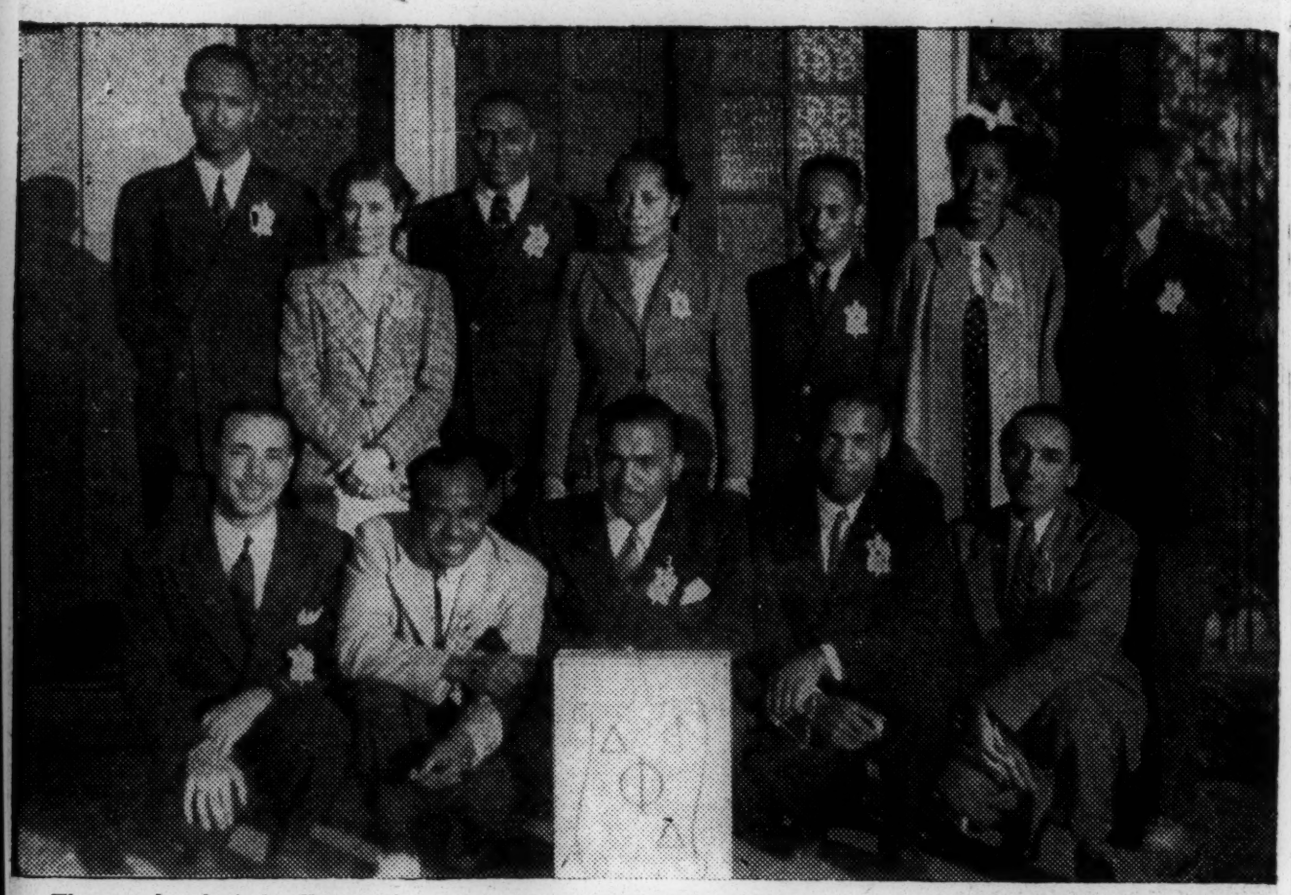
L. C. Robinson, Ackerman, Mississippi.

Mrs. Joella Bush, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Stephen Baptist church, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Mollie L. Dailey, Kansas City, Kas.

Officers of College Journalistic Society



The newly elected officers of the Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Society which held its national convention at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., last week. The officers are Otto McClarrin, president, Howard university; Billy Jones, first vice president, Tennessee A. and I. college; Harry Lee, second vice president, West Virginia State college; James H. Huger, executive secretary, West Virginia State college; Charles Simmons, treasurer, Alcorn college; Charles S. Holloway, director of publicity, Lincoln university (Mo.); Lorenzo H. Traylor, editor of the Delphid, Lincoln university (Mo.); Gladys C. Martin, historian, West Virginia State; Henry V. Hinds, director of contests, Lincoln university (Mo.); Harriette J. Briscoe, director of projects, Jefferson City, Mo.; Lewis O. Swingler, director of professional chapters, Memphis, Tenn., and James O. Pugh, director of literature, LeMoyne college.

Open Letter to National Labor Relations Board

Kansas City, Mo.
September 11, 1940

Mr. Joseph W. Madden, Chr.
Mr. William Morris Leiserson
Mr. Edwin Seymour Smith
Members, National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C.

SEP 13 1940

The Call
Kansas City
Kansas

Gentlemen:

In the eyes of the law, a man's labor is property. Life, liberty and PROPERTY are guaranteed the citizen by the Constitution in its famous fifth article of the bill of rights. Putting these two together, how does your board permit labor unions to exclude colored citizens from membership—and from the benefits of collective bargaining—in defiance of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments which forbid the denial or abridgement of rights on account of race and color?

When the Wagner labor act empowering labor to deal with employers was enacted, the government could not give its sanction to part of labor with another part excluded because of race. Yet colored citizens are excluded from some unions by their rule that only "white" persons can belong, and kept out of other unions by custom as effective as the rule. These facts are too well known to require proof. Nor do I need to prove that the federal government cannot grant power to anybody to deny or abridge a colored citizen's property right. It cannot let others do what it cannot do itself.

The administration of the labor law is in your hands. True, appeal to the courts is open to any citizens. But no conception of the duty of officials relieves you of supervision and puts upon the injured all responsibility for their welfare. This grave injury and injustice being done the 13,000,000 citizens of color is in open defiance of the Constitution's guarantees. Can you not so interpret the labor law that unions entitled to bargain collectively for wages and working conditions will not distort it and dictate the race and color of workers given employment?

—C. A. FRANKLIN.
Editor. The Call

Publishers Pay Tribute To Memory Of Editor Abbott

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Representatives of many of the nation's leading Negro papers, gathering here in a national conference called Thursday by John H. Sengstacke, vice-president and general manager of the Chicago Defender, took time out from opening sessions to pay tribute to the memory of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Defender who died a few hours before the conference began.

Drawn up and signed by Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Anthony Overton, Chicago Sunday Bee, and G. James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune and Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, the resolution as passed by the conference said:

"The National Conference of Negro Publishers, assembled in Chicago on February 29, March 2, 1940, having learned simultaneously with the opening of its deliberations, of the passing of the Honorable Robert S. Abbott, do hereby formally pause to pay respect to the memory of the dean of Negro publishers, by calling an adjournment of our opening session and by causing these resolutions to be engrossed.

"Born in Savannah, Ga., 70 years ago, he came to maturity when the Negro race sorely needed leadership in the fight for civic, economic and political equality, and staunch, able courageous champions of those rights.

"Choosing the newspaper as his weapon, Mr. Abbott set out 35 years ago to vanquish the enemies of the race, both within and without. The force of his blows against injustices to the Negro were felt not only within the city of Chicago, but throughout the nation. Inspired by his gallant fight in the Chicago Defender, humble and disadvantaged Negroes everywhere took courage and found a new faith in their cause.

"We bow our heads in deep sympathy and offer our heartfelt condolences to his widow, Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, and other relatives, and to the members of the Defender family. And we find solace only in the fact that the institution he founded for the service of his people and humanity will continue to inspire, fight, and build in the spirit, and with

(Continued from page 1)

the courage and wisdom of Robert S. Abbott.

"It is our wish that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Abbott, that another be released to the press and that the original be spread upon the records of this meeting."

Firm Plans To Produce All-Colored News Reels

EXCLUSIVE!

MARVA Louis is at the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, N. Y under observation . . . Dr. C. D. Powell, co-owner of the New York Amsterdam News, back from vacationing in Nassau—landed Wednesday. . . The celebrated Jimmy Daniels' cafe-restaurant is now managed by Eddie Welch, No. 1 Harlem Communist. . . . It may be denied by the C. C. ("Jack") Pettits, she's Anne Wiggins Brown, the canary, anticipate another bundle from Heaven. . . . Ellen Tarry, the author and popular newspaper woman who has given the N. Y. POST'S Ted Poston most of his headline stories will wed Andrew Brunner, a Pennsylvania cap this Fall (She hails from Birmingham, Alabama—where they come up cutelike). . . . Dezbe Hilliard-Knight, the Sepia Charm syndicated columnist, is selling her farm holdings in Geneva County, Alabama, to operate a beauty school here for her thousands of fans everywhere. . . . Harlem's finest building and swankiest hotel (The Theresa) which recently "went Colored" is doing just that merely as an experiment. Already a number of sportsmen and "street angels" have rented quarters there. . . . The Calvin Sisters (Bernice and Delores) commute to Dowingtown, Pa., for a recital on March 29. . . . Eddie Mallory (he's Ethel Waters' hubby) was 'taken for a ride' along with the other in that "pinch" at the Haunted House, an after-curfew nitery. . . . Negroes will be given the same privilege as ofays in the press department at the "40 N. Y. World's Fair. Press recommendations are now being acknowledged by Leo Casey, Director of Publicity. . . . Maxine Sullivan is slated to leave the Cotton Club. Ditto: Louis Armstrong who will be succeeded by Cab Calloway and his ork the last week of this month. . . . Ella Fitzgerald, America's First Lady of Swing, is being built up as "a third termer" to coincide with FDR's anything-you-might-loose-to-call-it. . . . Whatever caused it all, nobody seems to know but it seems that Jesse Sewell, of Kansas, has been lavishing money on several have-hads and have-had-nots. The 'alleged' Western playboy took Messrs. Jack Fuller, Frank Valentine and Dr. Marshall Ross in a plane to Nassau (And, I don't mean Nassau County, N. Y.!!) The plane trip, room, meals and board and everything the latter means he, Sewell, even furnished his guests with money). Now, if that isn't the best you've heard. . I give up!!

GIRL CRAZY . . .

Lucile was cute, but, too young,—
Cora a beaut—yet, I was stung;
Anne blushed so (She got on my nerves!
Florence? A honey, boy. Oh, boy what curves.
Edythe a wee bit hy—Mary a gang n' fun.
Pearlie easy to cry but, still the dependable one;
Paula rather sedate, Hilda died, sad to relate.
Gerry after a time frigid-deared Marian never cared!
Gladys good looking and my choice—
But, she had someone else—I had no voice.
Bernice was quite sincere though somewhat cranky—
Professed she liked me because I was tall 'n' lanky.

Adele (Oh, how I do love her!) I think she's swell,—
After parting from Billie 'twas long who gave me h---l!
Then there were Grace and Dianne who fought over me. Yeah man
Barbara and Rohama too were both lovely—in fact, true blue.
Sarah, Alleen, Merle, Thelma and Ray (the harmony four):
They came to my aid when I was down. Could I ask for more?

—A Columnist's Scrapbook.

INSIDE STUFF ON THE MAESTROS

Little or nothing has been said about Harlem's newest, nicest ballroom, the Golden Gate. Perhaps many of you out there know little or nothing about it—which, to tell the truth, proves that you are not 'up' on the goings-on about New York town. This new dance palace, now a fixed business in the minds of dance lovers, came as a gift to diversion seekers who had tired of "going 'round 'n' 'round in a circle and coming out nowhere." Wholesome entertainment, the best attractions, courteous service and long dance hours has been the slogan of Jay Faggen and his staff. Thus far some of the country's leading bands of the country have put in an appearance there But word comes that by popular demand Andy Kirk and His "Seven Star Band" will return to the ballroom that's on the sunnyside. . . . Pub-social Okays, Roy Eldridge and Coleman Hawkins at the G.G.

First to Deal With Fight Against Lynching

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Preparing for their first issue of a pictorial survey of anti-lynching legislation in Washington, the Pioneer National Newsreel company has been formed here for the purpose of making and releasing newsreels of Negro activities.

Dwight L. Jones, president of the company, stated that the newsreel will be issued monthly for the first six months of its existence, and then bi-monthly to Civic, social, business and athletic events of the race will be featured he said.

In connection with the newsreel, the company is also prepared to release an educational film to churches and community houses to further a program of visual education and motion picture entertainment along cultural lines Mr. Jones declared.

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

By MARY E. FINGER, Guest Columnist

NORTH vs. SOUTH

SEP 21 1940

Oftimes we are prone to talk in disgusting terms about the Southland and its queer characteristics in dealing with colored, and glory over the so-called liberty meted out to us in the North. But being a Southerner by birth and a Northerner by migration I have come come to the conclusion that the feelings of whites regardless of residence are fundamentally the same—that a Negro is a Negro and must be treated thus.

Although I was too young when I left the South to know the meaning of segregation and discrimination, and although I have made several return trips to my homeland, this past summer was the first time the opportunity presented itself for me to experience some of the discriminatory measures met by my people due to the feeling of supremacy of the whites.

Ludlow W. Werner.
Spartanburg, S. C.

I, like 13,000,000 other colored souls, voice the age old cry to break through the barricades of hate inferiority and serfdom which Lincoln and his believers fought against regardless of skin pigmentation.

I first tested the gall of the aristocracy's golden rule that Negroes must be seen and not heard when I visited one of the larger movie houses of Spartanburg. Since we were all taught that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," many of us follow this teaching by taking in a talkie occasionally, only to be rejected at the main entrance. If you are hot under the gills but still want to see that particular show you are informed that the colored must enter the back door which is located on a side street and wait for the second or later shows. The cashier will then add insult to injury by stating that this entrance leads to the balcony. Yes, such treatment handed to an individual does crush his pride and makes him whimper like a dog, but who cares for this is an unwritten law which must be obeyed or limited privileges of freedom are forfeited. It is one thing to do what one desires but still another to be ordered.

Several days later as the gods of fate would have it the stinging touch of prejudice was again cast upon me. I met this blow at a drug store which was equipped with a sub-post office and a soda fountain, where at the latter I went to purchase a glass of cola cola. This degree of racial malice presented itself in the conversation between the waiter and myself.

"May I have a glass of coca cola?"

"What?

"May I have a glass of coca cola?"

"What, asked the waiter rather annoyed. I was then beginning to feel that I was speaking some foreign language or that the store didn't carry that particular drink which so obviously advertised on the coca cola tank. Just then another waiter informed the attending one to serve me in a sealed paper cup.

With indignation I again placed my order and was finally served a cup of coca cola. After I had paid for it I stood drinking the soft drink at the counter when the waiter told me, "You can't stand at the counter!"

My temperature had now risen to the point where I thought I was having a case of fever. After I had composed myself sufficiently I questioned, "Why can't I?"

"Because we don't allow colored to stand at the counters."

Never before in my life did I know that Negroes soiled counters just by standing on the floor. After I had emptied my cup of its contents, and having no desireto throw the refuse on the floor I asked the clerk:

"Do you allow colored people to hand you their cups after they have finished drinking out of them?"

The man, rather taken back, replied sheepishly, "That's all right, Miss." In spite of his insulting remarks I thanked him for his services and left the store hotter than the rays of the noon-day sun.

I often wonder why people spend so much time in belittling the other fellow when it takes just a smile and a friendly handclasp to unite all in brotherly love. Maybe these simple rudiments of how to live together harmoniously are left out of the many Bibles possessed by so-called Christians, who supposedly have been taught to "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

It was also a mystery to me why drinking places to quench the thirst of God's children were labeled "white and "colored" I always thought the God I served was worshipped by all races. So, since when did He lower his standards of fairness and justice and make two types of water for those molded from His image?

If the country is praying for peace among other warring nation the citizens of these United States should start practicing what they are praying for among their own. For it is through tolarance and not an attitude of superiority that we can stop the individual wars existing between our brothers, wars that are internally blasting out our sense of decency.

DUSTIN' off the NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

Defender Chicago Ill.

SEP 28 1940

DON'T MAKE US LAUGH ABOUT "OUR DEMOCRACY"

LEADERS IN THE white world are moved to action by only two forces and they are Fear and Profit. Sympathy, as such, has little influence in their lives...they have no patience with it, nor those seeking it.

Since Hitler has been functioning in Europe and doing very well, he has put Fear in the heart of the American white man, and those of foreign birth who claim an allegiance to this country as "paper citizens." We have so many of the latter class now in our patriotic set-up that it has become exceedingly difficult for a native-born black citizen to get a decent job. They have completely stolen our labor unions.

Lucius Harper

Hitler has not stopped at putting fear alone in the hearts of our "saints of democracy," but where the rub comes, he's threatening their Profits in world wide trading markets, and that's why we have this sudden burst of enthusiasm to "aid the allies" under the pretense of saving democracy in America. Some of these meetings are actually comical from the reasoning point of the colored American. For instance, a crowd of 11,000 people including all nationalities cheered to the echo this remark by a speaker in the Chicago Coliseum: "A British victory for democracy would halt the possibility of racial discrimination in America." While the whites cheered the Negroes smiled...they should have laughed aloud.

* * *

AT ANOTHER "aid the allies cause," a prominent national figure addressed his gathering without qualm of conscience and without fear of contradiction in his attempt to whitewash all of the wrongs of America and hold it up to the world as personified purity undefiled and unstained. I culled this from his speech. Listen:

"When this nation has been compelled to resort to war it has always been for a justifiable cause. The pages of its history are not stained with the blood of unprovoked conflict. No treachery has ever exposed our sister nations to unwarranted attack. No lust for conquest, no craving for power, no greed for territory, no desire for revenge has ever caused us to violate the covenants of international tranquility. **We have robbed no people of their independence;** we have laid on no country the hand of oppression. When our military forces have taken the field it has been to enlarge the area of self-government, to extend the scope of freedom and to defend the principles of liberty."

The above language is beautiful and is, no doubt, prompted by a splendid spirit inspired with a Utopian, national ideal but it does not strictly conform to the truth. Haiti groaned for years under the burden of American exploitation, Herbert Hoover called the Virgin Islands "America's poorhouse," and turned his back on it, and the American black people are left to wonder who has robbed them of their "independence."

* * *

Who drafted us, the black Americans, into the Jim-Crow camps in the last world's conflict? Who made stevedore regiments of our gallant fighting units? Who segregates us in the departments of the government? Who bars us from the navy, the air service? Who is now refusing to enlist patriotic black Americans to fight Hitler and save democracy? Surely not the holy and hallowed Uncle Sam?

Who refuses to interfere as we, somber, patriotic American citizens, are crucified, lynched and enslaved? Who denies us work by giving jobs to foreign borns who can hardly speak our native tongue, then cast us on relief rolls? Surely not the immaculate Uncle Sam?

Who taxes us and then gives us no representation? Who reaps the profit from our unmitigated toil? Who revels in wealth and prosperity and loans away money across the seas while we suffer and starve? Who originated restrictive covenants? Who robbed us of our "independence" to eat, sleep and travel without being Jim-Crowed? No, not Uncle Sam. Who is Uncle Sam anyway?

Uncle Sam is the union—the union of 48 states. He is the federal government, the President, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Supreme Court, the Army and the Navy. Uncle Sam, the righteous, the just and the holy, who owns and holds dominion over the land of the free and home of the brave.

* * *

HE MAY BE wonderful and noble, may be charitable and kind; he may be rich and benevolent, he may even measure his empires by the oceans and his fame by the stars, but he in nowise approaches the standard of sinless perfection as this "Help the Allies" speaker sets forth. Observe us as evidence and testimony to negative any such democracy. Observe us, civilization's underdogs and then square our conditions with this patriotic speaker's peroration.

We long for the day Uncle Sam shall strip himself from wrong and evil, and will give us "our independence"—our rights as citizens. America is conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. We, the black people, enjoy beautiful oratory, idealism; we enthuse with this speaker's altruism and we long for the day when such as he describes will be a reality. Even if Hitler can put such Fear in the heart of the American white man, and bring about this miracle in our so-called democracy, he will not have lived in vain.

DUSTIN' off the NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

Defender

NOV 16 1940

THERE ARE SOME THINGS WE JUST CAN'T EXPLAIN

THERE ARE SOMETIMES many superstitions connected with the departure from this life of prominent civic and religious leaders; some are indeed so strange and unusual that they are worthy of chronicling or worthy of note merely for their "Believe It or Not" characteristics.

In the death and funeral of Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, pastor for 24 years of Olivet Baptist church in Chicago, there are some coincidences that are rather eventful and give those among us who are superstitious something over which to ponder.

Chicago Ill.

According to Dr. Williams this was his last political campaign. He had confided to friends that he was going to "resign from politics" after his speaking tour in Michigan. He was killed at Olivet, Michigan, a town bearing the same name as his church.

Lucius C. Harper

Olivet church at the hour of his funeral brought to memory a prediction Dr. Williams once made in the presence of this writer. He stated that he seriously doubted that his church would hold its place or continue to wield major influence in the Baptist denomination, so arduous and cunning had been the work of some of his contemporaries to dethrone him in the national makeup of the organization. "Olivet's present position may die when I die," he said, "but I cling to a faint hope that I may be wrong and pleasantly surprised." As fire swept through the church over his corpse therein, I recalled this prophecy. Olivet in a physical sense did die with its pastor, but it remains with its members to disprove Dr. Williams' theory.

* * *

RELIGIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS have been boon companions down through the ages. In fact it is the mysteries in religious history that make it a fascinating study; its miracles and prophecies keep humanity forever baffled. Often the life of an outstanding religious leader is replete with interesting episodes when he is among us but more often his departure lends color to certain superstitions

In life, Father Divine has provided us with certain prophecies that have drawn the superstitious elements in both races to his house of worship. Facing trial in New York some years ago, he predicted that the judge and prosecuting attorney would not live to finish the hearing. Both died in progress of the trial, and the prosecuting witness became mentally deranged. Divine's stock as a prophet skyrocketed. When told that he should sue William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, for libeling him, Divine said: "We shall pray for Mr. Hearst, he needs our help." Six months after the prophecy, Mr. Hearst was almost on the border of bankruptcy and had to sell many of his best papers in the Hearst chain.

Another religious leader who provided us with some eventful and unusual episodes in the realm of mysteries was the late Rev. John Jasper of Richmond, Va., creator of the famous sermon, "The Sun Do Move." Jasper pastored the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist church at St. John and Duval streets. It was considered a Richmond landmark, sharing honors with the historic and aristocratic Jefferson hotel. Jasper was often summoned to the hotel to deliver his "Sun Do Move" sermon to groups of whites, mostly from abroad. At the hour Jasper was dying, the Jefferson hotel caught fire and burned to the ground. Strange as it may seem, the blaze started in the room where Jasper lectured.

* * *

JASPER WAS SCRUPULOUSLY honest with his congregation. Unlike other pastors he refused all gifts from his members. This eccentricity incurred him the enmity of the more grasping brethren of the cloth. His sworn enemy was the Rev. Zack Lewis, who scorched Jasper at every turn. When death claimed Jasper, however, the breach was softened, and when, some years later, a new colored cemetery was opened by John Mitchell Jr., editor of the Richmond Planet, it was deemed proper and fitting to disinter Jasper's body from the old Second street burial ground and place it in the new spot. Richmond's gaudily uniformed Municipal band, and the town's best turned out for the solemn rites, and the procession was led by none other than Rev. Zack Lewis, who, upon reaching Jasper's grave stepped upon the tomb to deliver the "resurrection sermon." He had scarcely begun when he toppled over paralyzed; from that day on he was unable to speak. Evidence, would you say, of Jasper's wrath?

In 1925, the Rev. Randolph Peyton, one of Jasper's successors, decided that the old edifice was too small and that a new one should replace it. Workmen started to raze the building. Providentially or unprovidentially, a loose brick suddenly fell from the steeple striking a workman on the head fatally injuring him. Demolition plans were immediately abandoned. But the Rev. Peyton was not to be denied a more commodious edifice. So today the old Jasper church still stands within the new structure that was built around it. It is one of the architectural freaks of the city.

We are all victims of a certain amount of superstitious beliefs. Human nature is just that frail and weak. As time goes on there are many who will attach much significance to the funeral and fire at Olivet, but for the lack of a better explanation, we shall say that all of these incidents bordering the lives of our religious leaders just happened in the common course of events.

Contemporary Civilization
(Events and Comments)

Savannah Journal 6-4-40

Savannah, Ga.

By
ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

"Education for the Negro"

There are differences of opinion among Southerners on the question whether Negroes should be admitted to publicly-supported institutions of higher learning hitherto reserved for white students, and there will doubtless continue to be such differences of opinion. There should be no disagreement, however, on the point that Negroes are entitled to adequate educational opportunities, and that until they are given such opportunities there can be no satisfactory solution of the race problem.

Something like half a century ago, Joel Chandler Harris wrote that "if education of the Negro is not the chief solution of the problem that confronts the white people of the South, then there is no other conceivable solution and there is nothing ahead but political chaos and demoralization." While the threat of "political chaos" does not loom anything like so large today as it did when the foregoing was written, the basic thesis remains sound.

It ought not to be necessary today to convince any informed Southerner that the level of civic responsibility and social advancement of any group is intimately bound up with the educational opportunities which that group enjoys. Ignorance breeds criminality, just as do filthy surroundings and lack of economic opportunity. In earlier days, the theory was rather widely held that educated Negroes were more apt to turn to crime than uneducated Negroes. While there may have been a measure of truth in this during the ante-bellum era, owing to the natural aversion of any educated person to living as a chattel slave, the notion that education was a crime-breeder unfortunately persistetd into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

It took statistical demonstrations to convince some Southerners that they were wrong in believing that crime is more prevalent among the educated Negroes than among the uneducated. First among such demonstrations was that given by Dr. Clarence Poe in his article, "Lynching: A Southern View," which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly for February, 1904. Dr. Poe, then as now one of the South's most influential leaders, showed that the percentage of criminality among illiterate Negroes was much higher than among the literate.

A more elaborate demonstration of this thesis, and one which deserves to be better known, appeared thirteen years later in the South Atlantic Quarterly. It was published in the January, 1917, issue of that magazine, and was from the pen of Gilbert T. Stephenson, then judge of the Winston-Salem Municipal Court, and now prominent in North Carolina banking circles.

6-4-40

Mr. Stephenson communicated with officials of penal institutions in various parts of the South, and with educational authorities, as well, and reported his extremely convincing findings in the article mentioned above. His exhaustive analysis led him to the following conclusion:

"All the available statistics and the unanimous opinion of men in a position to know the facts would seem to be proof that education—elementary or advanced, industrial or literary—diminishes crime among Negroes. The alarmingly high rate of Negro criminality is as much a condemnation of the community in which it exists as of the offending Negroes themselves."

The South should take that unassailable declaration to heart. Until it does so, there can be no satisfactory approach to the Negro problem.

LAND OF THE NOBLE FREE

By LAYLE LANE

The full-page advertisements in the New York Times of such distinguished newspapers as The New York Post and the Louisville Courier - Journal discussing the merits and demerits of the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates are an indication that there is still a measure of good health in our democracy. The press—for a sum which would provide a worker an annual wage of from $1500 to $2000—is willing to use its efforts to assure the reader as much factual argument for his choice of candidate as a reasoned editorial opinion conveys.

Thus Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie have every recourse to present their plans for managing the nation as well as their proposals for improving the well-being of the masses of American citizens. If only the press were willing to turn the full light of publicity on the efforts of the masses to improve themselves, we might get somewhere; but just let the masses or a single individual try to improve his lot on his own without the patronizing of some well disposed over-lord and the forces of evil are immediately let loose.

Two cases have come to my attention within the past week which show what a terrible price the worker still has to pay in "democratic" America for trying to secure what is rightfully his.

The first case is that of Odell Waller, a Negro sharecropper charged with murder. The facts as reported are:

On or about January 2, 1939 Waller moved on the land of Oscar Davis near Gretna, Virginia Davis himself had rented the land from a Mr. Shields. The land was set out in tobacco, corn and wheat. The agreement between Davis and Waller was that Davis was to furnish supplies and tools and Waller to supply his labor and receive one-fourth of the product. Despite the agreement, Waller was compelled to pay for the fertilizer himself. At that time the Federal Government stepped in with the conservation program and wanted to cut down the tobacco acreage. Waller had already performed the work but was informed by Davis that he could either work on the wheat or get out and that he would be paid nothing for his labor on the tobacco. In addition, Davis also owed Waller's mother for four weeks of midwifery and nursing at the rate of $7.50 per week for which he had ony paid $2.50 weekly. After some dispute between Waller and Davis, Waller finally abandoned any immediate claim for the money due him on the tobacco and the money expended on the fertilizer and went to Maryland to work. While he was there his mother and wife, both of whom had worked on the aforementioned property, were evicted by Davis. About the same time one of Wallers dogs was wantonly and unnecessarily castrated by Davis. When he returned from Maryland, Waller went with another man and a truck to get the wheat which had been worked on by his wife, his mother and himself. He went armed because he knew Davis' general temperament and he had also been threatened by the latter. When he arrived Davis told him he wasn's going to let him have a "damned thing," and pue his hand in his front pocket where he usually carried a pistol. In fear of his life Waller shot Davis some three or four times and Davis died of the wounds about two days later. Waller then fled fearing mob violence and was captured a few days later in Columbus, Ohio, whence he was extradited on August 6 to Chatham, Virginia.

At the present it appears that Waller will be tried in Richmond, Virginia.

This case illustrates only too well the need for branches of the Southern Tenant Farmers to be established throughout the entire South so that tenant farmers may learn what kind of contracts they ought to make with the landlords; what rights they have under the crop reduction program of the government and more especially so that they may have the strength of numbers in getting a contract enforced. With the organization they may also work for the eventual aboltiion of the entire system of sharecropping and tenant farming.

All those interested in helping Waller fight a death sentence may communicate with Thomas Stone 1519 East Main street, Richmond, Virginia.

The other case is that of George R. Bass, an organizer for the United Rubber Workers of America.

Six weeks ago Bass, a native of Tennessee, came from Akron, O., the headquarters of the union, to Memphis Tenn., to organize the workers in the Firestone plant there. The Firestone factory in Memphis, for the making of tires and the processing of rubber, is one of the largest in the industry and the union naturally wanted to organize its workers. Bass did a good job and in a short time had nearly seven hundred workers signed up for membership, chiefly because the workers found out that their wages in Memphis were about half those of the union workers elsewhere.

On August 23 while Bass was in his room in the Claridge Hotel talking to four or five of the workers, four men tried to enter, threatening that he "had better get the hell out of town before we beat the hell out of you." They had evidently brought along a gang to help them in the beating, for as Bass stepped outside the door about twenty men got off the elevators and joined the group. One of the workers however, had telephoned the police, so the men disappeared.

Bass had the leader of the group arrested on the grounds of disturbing the peace, but the man was released the next day. The Acting Chief of Police announced that "lives and property in Memphis must be protected. George R. Bass of Akron, O., CIO organizer, will not be run out of town as long as he conducts himself properly."

THE WAY of ALL THINGS

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

Three years ago a howl of protest arose from the Negroes of the country, a few liberal-minded white persons, and members of the Republican party at the appointment of Justice Hugo L. Black to the Supreme Court bench by the President. Even a few of the staunch New Dealers squirmed in uneasiness as they wondered how much of the Negro vote the appointment of a man who was allegedly a former member of the Ku Klux Klan would cost the Democratic party.

In 99 cases out of 100 the resentment of such a move on the part of the President would have been completely justifiable. There was no way in the world for the people of the country to know that Justice Black would be the exception, or in this case, the one out of the 100.

When the Negro learned that Justice Black was a southerner from Alabama he was taboo, and when proof was proffered to show that he was formerly a Ku Kluxer we thought we felt our little sphere of rights crashing back into the abyss of slavery.

It would seem, judging from a few recent and important decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, in which Justice Black evidenced unbiased interest, that the Negroes and the progressive whites owe apologies, which the Republicans might well duplicate.

Two weeks ago the decision convicting 18-year-old Edgar Smith for alleged rape of a white woman in Houston, Texas was reversed because the county had deliberately and with intention of discrimination omitted Negroes from the jury. Justice Black delivered the unanimous decision and in an opinion wrote:

"For racial discrimination to result in the exclusion from jury service of otherwise qualified groups not only violates our constitution and the laws enacted under it but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

That is hardly the interpretation of a decision from a southern bigot.

In another opinion written last February, and coincidentally on Lincoln's birthday, he reversed another decision in the case of a convicted Negro who had been sentenced after "third degree" treatment in the shameful case we well remember.

Liberal convictions are fundamental with people and, commonly, are not asserted at one time and suppressed at another.

Liberal attitudes, the results of which are as important as Justice Black's have been, could hardly have been adopted simply to impress a group of dubious people or to embarrass an opposition party.

Of course, by now, we have come to realize that the group of minds in the White House under the Roosevelt leadership are of about the keenest caliber that have ever graced the offices of state.

At times their strategy has been unparalleled in American political history. Perhaps in the instance of the Supreme Court decisions that involve Negro rights it has been no accident that it fell the duty of Justice Black, a southerner once labeled a "Negro baiter," to write the opinions of these two cases affecting the civil liberties of the Negro.

Suppose then it was New Deal strategy, even so Justice Black was free to write the opinions in any way he saw fit, just so he held to the decision of the court, but the words he chose to write into the opinions were direct and unmistakable and wholly to the satisfaction of one group and thoroughly unliked by another.

It is often that those who are victims of prejudice must be reminded themselves not to be prejudiced—not that we want to stop here and preach the doctrine of brotherly love, but we are a little too inclined to think that because a man is a southerner, he is necessarily inhuman.

Before we in the North can work with those in the South to eradicate injustices, we must realize that there is a large group of white southerners, increasing daily, that are fighting for full rights the same as we are. They are frequently risking social prestige, their lives and economic security to fight with us, for they realize more and more that, "Labor in a white skin will never be free while labor in a black skin is enslaved."

Taking cognizance of these facts helps us to keep equilibrium and not waste our energy in passions of hatred and discord in a time when coordinated energy is so precious and seems about to get us a thing or two.

Prejudice and shortsightedness go hand in hand. We must not lose sight of the fact that the solution of the South lies in the South, with the southerner—black and white. If we refuse to recognize that fact and refuse to extend our cooperation to that large group down there fighting and, instead, hate them as we hate the mobsters and the plantation owners, then we are apt to retard adjustment of the whole racial problem for another 75 years.

That is is why we must learn from the great lesson taught us by Justice Hugo L. Black.

PRESIDENT OKAYS JIM CROW

OCT 19 1940

At long last Negroes know where they stand with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. For years there has been a suspicion that the honeyed-words of the silver-tongued fireside chatter, who more than once has spoken about democracy and the forgotten man, were addressed to white people. His Negro followers, however, always jumped to his defense when he said "my friends" and declared that Negroes were part of his "my friends" greeting.

No one can deny the fact that F.D.R. instituted a New Deal in the United States; no one can deny the fact that he st[illegible]ed a new political philosophy; no one can deny that he has tried [illegible] help the forgotten man. But no one can deny, either, that what [illegible] country needs more today than anything else is a square deal; no one can deny, either that the new political philosophy has wrought havoc in this land of plenty; no one can deny that the real forgotten man who still needs to be helped is the Negro.

Ludlow W. Werp[illegible]

I do not call giving the Negro relief helping him. Nor do I believe that giving the white man relief is helping him. Relief helps a man or a woman only when that relief is a temporary measure to cover the period of an emergency. But that emergency should not be prolonged to the point where now many proudly look to the fact that relief has become a career.

New York Age

But to get back to where Negroes stand with President Roosevelt. Ever since the world crisis arose Negro leaders have sought to find out from the President what his feeling was about Negroes in the armed forces of the United States.

Numerous conferences were held but it was not until Wednesday that the President, through his press secretary, Stephen Early, told Negroes where they stand. He stated his policy in a seven-point statement—a statement which is receiving unanimous condemnation from Negroes. Particularly vicious is point number seven in which the President places his stamp of approval on the War Department's policy of jim crowing Negro soldiers, to wit:

"7. The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale and detrimental to the preparations for national defense. For similar reasons the department does not contemplate assigning colored reserve officers other than those of the Medical Corps and chaplains to existing Negro combat units of the regular army. These regular units are going concerns, accustomed through many years to the present system. Their morale is splendid, their rate of re-enlistment is exceptionally high, and their field training is well advanced. It is the opinion of the War Department that no experiment should be tried with the organizational setup of these units at this critical time."

New York Post

Now what does this mean? It means that jim crowing of Negroes, long an unwritten policy of the War Department, now has the stamp of approval from the President himself. It means, too, that the regular army's Negro units which now are commanded by whites (the highest rank a Negro may attain is sergeant) will continue to be commanded by whites. It means that Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis Jr., now detailed as military instructor at Tuskegee Institute, may not take his place with any of the regular army's Negro units but may be transferred to one of the Negro national guard regiments or one of the new Negro units which will be formed. It means that his father, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro officer in the regular army, who is commander of the 369th anti-aircraft regiment, may not be promoted to the rank of brigadier general in command of a Negro division of regular army units.

It means that the enlisted Negro personnel in the regular army units now may be ever so qualified but they won't be promoted to any commanding ranks because "no experiments should be tried with the organizational setups of these units at this critical time." It means that Negroes must stay in their places.

It means, further that what the War Department has laid down with the sanction of the President, may easily become the policy of other branches of the government. If jim crowing has the okay of the President in one branch why not in other or all branches?

What is the answer? There can be only one effective way for Negroes to protest. That is through the ballot on November 5. The only answer should be the election of Wendell L. Willkie whose pronouncements on Negroes have been forthright, courageous and unprecedented for a Presidential aspirant to make.

In his famous Chicago speech Willkie said: "I say to you that under my administration there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed, or color, in the appointments to Federal positions. That man who serves as my subordinate who makes any such discrimination will be fired on the spot." And in his Golden Gate speech last week he pledged that "Jim crow will vanish."

Negroes have several issues in this Presidential campaign: the new deal versus a square deal; Roosevelt and relief or Willk[illegible] and work, and Roosevelt and jim crow or Willkie and equal opport[illegible] If Negroes vote to continue Roosevelt in office, then they deser[illegible] the jim crowing th[illegible] has perpetuated and any new restr[illegible] he may make against [illegible] in the future.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Why Not the Negro?

THE Negro smeared Willkie with just enough truth to make an Irishman rush to the defense of a German.

OCT 26 1940

Al Smith has walked out so often that he has forgotten where home is and the rest of us don't care.

Amsterdam

Suppose a conquering Hitler should buy American at a whopping profit? Wow! The Patriots!

OCT 26 1940

To date the only differences between the Republican and Democratic platforms are Roosevelt and Willkie.

News

David F. Houston

The chairman of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is dead. He was rich and prosperous and had served in the Federal cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Treasury. I knew him as a student of economics and government in the Harvard graduate school in 1891 and we had some characteristic American experiences. As a Carolinian he did not like Negroes and as a Negro I did not like Carolinians. But we had to meet and we were introduced anew at each meeting. "Mr. Du Bois, have you met Mr. Houston?" I would look up with vacant interest and murmur "Mr. Houston." "Mr. Houston, you have met Mr. Du Bois?" Mr. Houston under his heavy eye brows, would glance just above my head and murmur. I never caught just what he said. The thing that I did catch was the extraordinary path open before him without any particular effort on his part. He was not a man of brains but he had a certain heavy dignity. He became excellent material for college presidencies in Texas, Missouri and the District of Columbia. He was the kind of man that President Wilson liked: he did not talk back; and he passed gradually into a lucrative and well-paying insurance position. Of such is the kingdom of the American heaven.

New York Post

Human Culture

In all human culture there is need of emphasis on the value of group action, of the continuous, co-ordinated, purposeful working together of groups of persons who for varied reasons voluntary and involuntary have been thrown together and are known to each other; who have evolved common memories and common ideals. Such a group is formed by the American Negroes of today and they are in a position to help not only themselves but all America to realize the common democracy from which they themselves have been so long and so widely excluded. It would be a calamity if they should assume that the disappearance of their group life and racial effort would erase the color line. We need to remember, as I said before, that human culture goes forward by group effort and that what we need to emphasize today, is the respect of group for group; the knowledge of group by group, the freedom of group effort and the recognition of the essential equality of the individuals who form the different races and through whose efforts, a diffusion and selection of human culture traits will eventually bring to the world real civilization.

Amsterdam News

OCT 26 1940

The War

Slowly the face of the world conflict is changing and the center of strife is veering toward Africa. This is as it always has been. Ever in the crises of the world from 5,000 years before Christ until 2,000 after, soon or late, Africa has become the center of contention: the center of Egyptian imperialism; the center of the strife between Rome and Carthage; the center of the Crusades; the birthplace of European capitalism; the grave of colonial imperialism. We must watch with intense interest the rise and fall of the curtain on this third act of the drama.

New York Post

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

DEC 26 1940

DOCTRINE OF SUPERIORITY DANGEROUS

I ENJOY HEARING the Christmas Carols sung. They soothe the spirit and give my troubled soul peace. Because of the significance of Christmas I am unable to understand how men can drop bombs on the heads of other men, their women and their children. Nor can I grasp the point of view of men who brag about their tolerant spirit and love for democracy while they condone their fellowmen who oppress other people because of their color. When Great Britain puts the yoke of oppression around the necks of African and Chinese natives, it has the sanction of democratic governments. Apparently, oppression only becomes aggression when democratic natives are attacked or their economic systems are threatened.

RHODES

Philadelphia

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln said something like this: "If for every drop of blood drawn by the lash another must be drawn by the sword, as was said nearly 2000 years ago, still it must be said, the laws of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." At Christmastime it might be an excellent thing for men who complain about the sins of other people to take a long, lingering look into their own history.

I have heard it said somewhere that the correct translation of that famous biblical quotation which is heard so often at this season is not "Peace on earth, good will toward men", but rather, "PEACE ON EARTH TO MEN OF GOOD WILL." There is a world of difference between the two statements. I believe the last is the more logical. Men of goodwill are bound to have peace. Intolerant, greedy, selfish and prejudiced men can have no peace on earth or anywhere else. I am thoroughly convinced that there never will be any real peace until there is goodwill among men. And all the bombing planes made by all the nations of the world will not bring peace and happiness to the world, regardless of which nation wins a temporary victory in the present conflict.

Philadelphia Pa.

Until Hitler learns that British children have as much right to live as German children; and Japan respects the rights of the Chinese; and the rulers of the British Empire get it into their heads that they were not ordained by God to control the destinies of the darker races of the world; and white Americans realize that the color of their skin does not give them the right to deny justice to their darker brothers, there will be no peace. Peace comes only when there is goodwill. And goodwill is never the result of oppression. The power of the oppressor may keep the oppressed subjected for a short season or for a century, but ultimately the oppressed become strong and then there is war.

DEC 26 1940

The world is big enough for all men to enjoy some of the good things of life. Wars are always the result of one group trying to take or keep what belongs to another group. I have heard about the law of the survival of the fittest. That, however, is the law of the jungle, not of civilization. The law that "might makes right" is equally as stupid and has caused nothing except heartache and sorrow. The strong may impose its will upon the weak, but the time comes when the best blood of the mighty must be spilt to keep the heels of the powerful on the necks of the weak.

During this Christmas season the rulers of the world could do worse than heed the teachings of Jesus Christ. The Prince of Peace taught a gospel of love. And that carries with it more than lip service or empty prayers which profess love while sticking a dagger in the back of one's neighbor. The conflagration which is sweeping over Europe and threatens America was set in motion by men who have been trained to believe that they are superior to other races. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad with their own conceit. Lord of hosts, as we celebrate the day of Thy birth, give us the courage and the wisdom to work unselfishly for goodwill among men which, according to Thy law, will bring peace to a war-torn world.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

DEC 21 1940

TWO aspects of the investigation of Communism in New York schools should interest colored people. One is the right and value of such a probe. This kind of investigation in the hands of politicians is always subject to mishandling. It lends itself to smearing of the worst sort, the kind made infamous by the Dies committee. There is more than a suspicion that the beginning at Brooklyn college is more of an attack on the schools than it is a hunt for Communists, as vicious as the latter activity is.

Roy Wilkins

It will be remembered that this investigation was authorized as a result of the operations of the same forces which caused the contract of Bertrand Russell to teach at City College to be cancelled. This is no brief for Communists, who seem to be well able to take care of themselves. But it must be apparent that in a democracy we cannot have our public schools under the domination of any group, political, religious, or economic. The school policy must not be shaped by Protestants, Communists, Catholics, public utilities, Jews, Republicans or Democrats. Schools belong to all the people.

But the testimony of Prof. Bernard David Grebanier of Brooklyn college is interesting from another angle. After telling of his joining of the Communist party he told of the cost of such membership and the duties imposed upon party members.

He estimated that his membership cost him a tenth of his salary—almost $500 a year. This is slightly better than $40 a month. Prof. Grebanier said that once when he got behind in his dues the pressure was so great that he borrowed from the bank to pay up.

Amsterdam News

He told also how party members had to buy and read all literature of the comrades including—daily—the Daily Worker, the New Masses, the books and the unending stream of pamphlets. They had to hold meetings and attend others. They had to "educate" their associates.

All this money they aid and all these things they did because they believed in a cause. That is the lesson for the downtrodden dark brother. A year or two ago there was some testimony about the amount of money collected by the Nazi Bundists in America. The figure was $900,000. Even if we cut the estimate in half, it means the 25,000 Bundists contributed or raised about $20 each a year.

New York Times

Contrast this with Negroes. The largest Negro organization, the NAACP, has a minimum membership fee (annually) of $1 and about 90 percent of its members are in the one dollar class. The other national Negro organization, the Urban League, also has a $1 membership, but all of its branch offices are supported by Community Chests in the cities where they are located, with a minimum amount of money coming from membership—so little that in most cases it is not enough to pay the office rent.

The brother just does not seem to feel that a cause is worth financial support. His neck is under someone's heel at all times. He has seeen numerous examples of the effectiveness of organization and money, but he refuses to budge. In 1936 the Committee to Uphold the Constitution (strictly anti-Roosevelt) paid an executive secretary $1,500 a month and spent more for postage in six weeks than the entire annual budget of the NAACP. People who believe in causes know that ideas are no good without men to execute them and money to spread them. It is not possible to buy full-page advertisements in daily newspapers with wishes, yet someone is always asking the NAACP why it does not do just that.

But our good people can always find money to have a good time. I have nothing against a good time. Negroes need to have their good time. They catch so much bad treatment they have to relax and enjoy themselves so they can stand the pressure of the white world. There is something wrong with a group that can dig up from ten to thirty dollars per capita a year to throw innumerable parties ant full dress balls, but cannot find even a lone dollar a year to support a cause.

The truth of the matter is that no less than 100,000 Negroes ought to be paying or raising an average of ten dollars a year (80 cents a month, 20 cents a week, 3 cents a day) to fight for their rights as citizens. Then they could have investigations, establish a lobby in Washington and in important state capitals, buy radio time and newspaper and magazine advertising space, publish book and pamphlets, do something about the movies and the all-important textbooks, move into the courts on basic issues crying for attention, and tackle both the labor unions and the employers for jobs.

Live by Sword, Perish by It

Call 2-19-40 Kansas City, Mo.

By J. A. ROGERS

Historian, Lecturer, Correspondent

RUMOR ITALA BALBO KILLED ON ORDERS OF MUSSOLINI

Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword. Italo Balbo, Air Marshal of Fascist Italy, has been killed and all his staff with him, shot out of the air, it is said, by secret orders of Mussolini. Balbo was Mussolini's rival for power, and more privately popular with the Italian people than Mussolini. So Mussolini sent him off to Africa. Balbo made a world-wide name for himself when he flew a squadron of planes from Italy to the Chicago World's Fair and back.

As Air Marshal of Italy, it was Balbo who gave orders for the bombing and the spraying with poison gas of defenseless Ethiopian women and children, killing tens of thousands of them. When international gangsters and murderers like Balbo and Mussolini start fighting among themselves, peace-loving Africans come into their own.

ITALIANS IN ADDIS ABABA NEED FOOD DESPERATELY

JIBUTI .. The Italians in Addis-Ababa are reported in desperate straits for food. The Ethiopians with the supply of arms and ammunition provided them by the British and the French have drawn closer to the capital. Normally, food is not plentiful at Addis-Ababa this time of the year because the rainy season is now on, and it rains sometimes for three days without stopping.

Food comes through only in heavily armored trucks because the Ethiopian soldiers stop all the market people and the donkeys who would enter the city. Little food can come in by planes because the heavy African clouds and the high mountains make flying difficult. The planes run great risks flying low because then they can be machine-gunned by the Ethiopians.

General Abebe Arragai, who is in command of the Ethiopians, is confident that the Italians will surrender before the rains are over.

Two baby Italian tanks were reported captured. While they were going from Asmara to the relief of the capital, Ethiopian soldiers hidden in an overhanging tree poured gasoline on the tanks and then dropped a flaming torch on them. They started to blaze and the Italian drivers were driven out of the blazing inferno. Ethiopian sharpshooters at once picked them off and seized the tanks.

The railroad lines to the Ethiopian frontier have been cut both by South African bombers and Ethiopian troops. Dire-Dowah, the chief railroad center and the most modern town in Ethiopia, is in ruins.

By the terms of the armistice with France, Jibuti has been surrendered to Italy, but Italians in this town are as scarce as tigers in Africa.

BRITISH RAILROAD CENTER CAPTURED BY PARACHUTISTS

KHARTOUM .. Kassala, railroad center in British territory in the Sudan, near western Ethiopia, has been captured by the Italians in a parachute attack. The Ethiopians, together with the white English troops and the black Sudanese soldiers had gone off into Ethiopia to attack Italian garrisons.

They had attacked Metemma with success, inflicting 50 casualities on the enemy, when the Italians came in a surprise attack across the desert from Libya. Kassala is now beseiged by a large force of native and white soldiers and Ethiopians, and unless the Italians get succor from the air, they must surrender eventually. Metemma is in Ethiopia. British troops and Ethiopians are cooperating in all this region as well as around Lake Tsana.

Berbera, Brit. Somaliland....On the British Somaliland frontier, British troops aided by the Ethiopians attacked Bosantino, an Italian post 15 miles southeast of the important Hargeisa-Jig Jiga road. Italian regulars defending the fort suffered heavy casualties. The Ethiopians also lost several men and the British lost four Somalis.

White South African troops with motorized equipment have arrived from Durban, South Africa, to attack the Italians in Ethiopia.

They staged their first attack on Moyale, captured it, and with the aid of Ethiopian troops are holding it against reinforcements of Italian and their askaris, who are being heavily punished by South African bombing planes.

Several dogfights have taken place in the past few days between South African planes and Italian ones to the great delight of the Ethiopians, who remember the time when Italian bombers used to rain explosives from the air on them with impunity. Two Italian planes shot down caused great rejoicing, and made the Ethiopian refugees, who have been living here for the past four years while their relatives are held prisoners in Ethiopia, feel that their hour of deliverance cannot be far away now.

The news that Mussolini has called upon all Italians living in the United States and South America to go to Africa to colonize it was received with laughter. Mussolini, they say, does not tell his people how to get to Africa with the British fleet controlling the entrance to the Suez canal. No Italian ship has touched this part of Africa in weeks. Even if the Italians came in foreign ships they would be captured, as all ships are searched by the British.

FOUR TEAMS TO BATTLE

Negro Pro Clubs Will Clash At Martin's Park

Four teams of the Negro American League will throw up dust at Martin's Park Wednesday night in what is called a double-doubleheader. The St. Louis Stars will battle the Chicago American Giants in a tilt beginning at 8:45.

When the last out is called the Memphis Red Sox will swap curves with the Cleveland Bears. These teams are in the thick of the pennant strife and occupy four of the first five slots. The Memphis team is second and Wednesday's games will have an important bearing on the outcome of the race.

VIEWS of the NEWS

By William Pickens

Leon Trotsky

So, they finally got Trosky. The man who murdered him says that he killed Trosky because the latter remarked that the murderer would be a "fool to marry" a certain girl. Nobody kills anybody for warning not to marry, especially when the one giving the warning cannot interfere with the marrying. In such a case, if the fellow commits murder, he thereby prevents his own marriage.

When anybody of ordinary brains even wants to murder a person, it can always be done, barring some accidents. When Abraham Lincoln was warned not to go riding anymore out to the Old Soldiers Home, he kept going, remarking that if he was to be murdered, refraining from visiting the home would not prevent the accomplishment of the murder. He knew that when a man is marked for determined murder, those on the hunt for him have all the advantages. They know WHEN. He does not know when or where. He must look in a thousand directions, while his would-be assassin must concentrate on one. — Lincoln had, as usual, the sense to see this, and to conclude that if he refrained from taking his nice rides to the home, his murderers would kill him anyway, — and then he would be minus both his life and his nice rides. .. He kept on going to the home, — and was later murdered in a theatre, with officers on guard to protect him.

But Trosky certainly lengthened his life by 13 years, by leaving Russia and leaving Stalin in charge since 1927. Wherever he went, they pursued him, whether he was in Turkey, in France or in North Europe, — or finally in Mexico. They were always willing to try and try again, — with the perseverance of the devil.

Trotsky's record is now history, interesting history. When I saw him in 1927 (early part of the year) in Moscow, he proved to be one of the most interesting and affable and congenial of men. This man, who had helped Lenin to lay the foundations of the new Russia and had made and led the Russian army to victory, seemed to be absolutely unconscious of having any status except that of a man, a friendly and interested human. Whatever his enemies may say of him, he still was a great man because he never once "played at" being "great."

But what is one to do when the one who is perhaps finally appointed by the enemy to "get him," goes to the extent of courting the sister of the secretary of the intended victim, and worms himself into the inner circle as practically a member of the family, — and then, suddenly, when alone with the unsuspecting, uses his pick-axe on him?

At any rate, Trotsky staved off murder for more than a decade of intense pursuit of him. We wonder how long Stalin and Hitler will be able to stay un-murdered. Perhaps their success to date has been due to the advantage of staying inside and of OWNING all the murder machines that were inside with them. Still we wonder how long it will be?

What a murderous world! — We liked Trotsky as a human. We found much less favor with any of his political plans. But we DETEST his murderers.

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 7-20-40

Well, Ye Olde Prophet can now sit back and chant, "I told you so." Communism has become so unpopular that even the WPA is being purged. The Reds are even farther inside the dog house than the Nazis, and no designation is more devastating than that of "Stalinist." For one to be dubbed a Communist nowadays means to be deprived of bread and butter, and perhaps to be heaved into the hoosegow. What a fix the Negroes would be in if they had followed the advice of certain of their fellows and enlisted under the red flag! Already handicapped by the insane color caste system, their plight would be indeed critical were they on record as supporters of the Third Internationale. Let it be said for the book that I was a pioneer in pointing out this obvious fact.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anybody can see it now, but I can recall the time when I was denounced for saying what has now become commonplace. When shallow pates were singing the praises of the Stalin dictatorship, I was exposing the sores under its garments. When so-called intellectuals were all jumping on the Red bandwagon for fear they might be left out in the cold "when the revolution came," I ridiculed the Muscovite rumble bumble and urged the colored brother to have none of it. When others were afraid to expose the tragic Scottsboro fiasco and other callous Communist efforts, I called a spade, a spade. There were all sorts of reprisals, with most of the blows being struck far below the belt. There were petitions and letters to the Editor yammering for my discharge. There was blacklisting in magazine offices. There were letters threatening death. There were blows economic and social. For, make no mistake, the Red crowd was rather strong during the years when it was smart to be Left.

* * *

My position was that since the Negro was so greatly in the minority and Communism was so unpopular among those in power, he should fight shy of it until he saw a stampede in that direction, else his condition in American society would be worsened by added animosity. I had nothing but amused disdain for those who clambered aboard the band wagon because they thought the New Order was at hand. And my disdain is strengthened by the dispatch with which they have hopped off the bandwagon, now that the going is tough. I have nothing but the utmost contempt for the supposed "thinkers" who overnight changed their minds about Red rule because the Stalinists slaughtered a few millions Kulaks, invaded Finland, bulldozed the Balkan countries into abject submission, and began playing patty cake with the Nazis.

These horrors were nothing new to informed persons. The Reds had been murderers, doublecrossers, underminers and aggressors ever since the founding of the regime. They could not be otherwise because they were politicians on-the-make possessing absolute power over their hapless tools and a Messianic urge to remould the earth to their hearts' desire. They could and did justify anything necessary to perpetuate their rule.

* * *

With the fundamental critique of capitalist society by Communists I have never had any quarrel. Totalitarianism: i. e., control and direction of the economic and social life of the nation by a centralized camorra of politicians supposedly speaking and ruling for the people is inevitable everywhere in machine civilization. Whether this kind of government is called Communism, Fascism or Nazism is unimportant and insignificant. Each nation, being unique, will enslave itself in its own way, jettisoning liberty to salvage security. For there can be no liberty worth having, so far as the masses are concerned, where there is no security. Capitalism having failed to give security except to a few and being reduced to feeding its slaves, must yield to a more efficient, if less free, economic system. The frantic yammering on the part of the owning class and their intellectual police to "defend democracy" is in reality the shrill battle cry of stockholders and merchants anxious to fight to the last worker to protect their privileged position.

* * *

The ruling class in America has only suddenly turned against Nazism and Fascism because it has learned to its consternation the true nature of the beast. Those who are crying loudest for all help to England "short of war" in order to "save civilization" were but a short time ago praising Mussolini for making Italy efficient, and were dismissing Hitler as a convenient tool in the hands of German plutocrats using him to fight Communism. They were shocked more by the confiscation of Jewish property than they were by the indignities and cruelties to which the Nazis subjected the Chosen People. Those who bellowed loudest against anti-Semitism were themselves secretly anti-Semitic and firmly convinced, like Hitler, of the inferiority of darker peoples of whose continued economic exploitation and social submergence they almost unanimously approved. As throughout history, those on top are unable to look ahead and even less capable of change. With the juggernaut of collectivism poised over their palaces they mumble empty catch phrases to lure the emaciated proletariat into protecting their pelf.

* * *

It is with the prophecies rather than the criticism of the Communists that I quarrel. That collectivism will do away with unemployment, guarantee a certain security for everyone, and eliminate the waste and inefficiency of our present society I readily grant. But individualism in such a society will be dead and we shall live an antlike existence akin to that of convicts, who are also guaranteed food, clothing and shelter. Terrorism and abject submission will take the place of deliberation and thought. Aided by all the marvels of science, man's rulers will wield such power over body and mind that the whole earth will soon become a gigantic Georgia.

* * *

The Negroes, as such, can do little about this trend, and even if they had the opportunity they are not organized to avail themselves of it. They can sit back and watch the trend, timing their moves wisely to avoid being caught in an unpopular current. Too bad they lack deep thinkers and capable, courageous leaders.

* * *

We may expect America to undergo profound socio-economic changes from this time forward at accelerated pace. Democracy will soon retain nothing but its withered corporeal envelope because capitalism, already on its death bed, will soon breathe its last. As the saying goes, "It was a good old wagon, but it done broke down." Democracy is a mockery in an advanced capitalist economy.

Each economic system has its political, ethical, cultural and juridical expressions. When the system dies, these superstructures die with it. We may embalm it so that for a space it will retain the appearance of life and fool the undiscerning. But like the feudal system and chattel slavery, it will actually be "Gone with the Wind."

In the words of Omar, there will be

Some little talk awhile of Thee and Me,
And then no more of Me and Thee.

* * *

Capitalism died because it failed to fulfill its promise. Instead of private property and economic opportunity for all, it used politics, religion, education and the law to foster and maintain privilege and monopoly for the few. Far from totalitarianism emancipating the Negro, as some tell us, it will emancipate no one. We shall probably be more fixed, fast and frozen in social status than in slavery times, the only difference being that there will no longer be economic rivalry between whites and blacks for starvation wages. Competition will be against the law. Future generations looking back wistfully at capitalism will refer to it as the Golden Age. Humanity always prettifies the past.

Views and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 7-20-40

Well, Ye Olde Prophet can now sit back and chant, "I told you so." Communism has become so unpopular that even the WPA is being purged. The Reds are even farther inside the dog house than the Nazis, and no designation is more devastating than that of "Stalinist." For one to be dubbed a Communist nowadays means to be deprived of bread and butter, and perhaps to be heaved into the hoosegow. What a fix the Negroes would be in if they had followed the advice of certain of their fellows and enlisted under the red flag! Already handicapped by the insane color caste system, their plight would be indeed critical were they on record as supporters of the Third Internationale. Let it be said for the book that I was a pioneer in pointing out this obvious fact.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anybody can see it now, but I can recall the time when I was denounced for saying what has now become commonplace. When shallow pates were singing the praises of the Stalin dictatorship, I was exposing the sores under its garments. When so-called intellectuals were all jumping on the Red bandwagon for fear they might be left out in the cold "when the revolution came," I ridiculed the Muscovite rumble bumble and urged the colored brother to have none of it. When others were afraid to expose the tragic Scottsboro fiasco and other callous Communist efforts, I called a spade, a spade. There were all sorts of reprisals, with most of the blows being struck far below the belt. There were petitions and letters to the Editor yammering for my discharge. There was blacklisting in magazine offices. There were letters threatening death. There were blows economic and social. For, make no mistake, the Red crowd was rather strong during the years when it was smart to be Left.

* * *

My position was that since the Negro was so greatly in the minority and Communism was so unpopular among those in power, he should fight shy of it until he saw a stampede in that direction, else his condition in American society would be worsened by added animosity. I had nothing but amused disdain for those who clambered aboard the band wagon because they thought the New Order was at hand. And my disdain is strengthened by the dispatch with which they have hopped off the bandwagon, now that the going is tough. I have nothing but the utmost contempt for the supposed "thinkers" who overnight changed their minds about Red rule because the Stalinists slaughtered a few millions Kulaks, invaded Finland, bulldozed the Balkan countries into abject submission, and began playing patty cake with the Nazis.

These horrors were nothing new to informed persons. The Reds had been murderers, doublecrossers, underminers and aggressors ever since the founding of the regime. They could not be otherwise because they were politicians on-the-make possessing absolute power over their hapless tools and a Messianic urge to remould the earth to their hearts' desire. They could and did justify anything necessary to perpetuate their rule.

* * *

With the fundamental critique of capitalist society by Communists I have never had any quarrel. Totalitarianism: i. e., control and direction of the economic and social life of the nation by a centralized camorra of politicians supposedly speaking and ruling for the people is inevitable everywhere in machine civilization. Whether this kind of government is called Communism, Fascism or Nazism is unimportant and insignificant. Each nation, being unique, will enslave itself in its own way, jettisoning liberty to salvage security. For there can be no liberty worth having, so far as the masses are concerned, where there is no security. Capitalism having failed to give security except to a few and being reduced to feeding its slaves, must yield to a more efficient, if less free, economic system. The frantic yammering on the part of the owning class and their intellectual police to "defend democracy" is in reality the shrill battle cry of stockholders and merchants anxious to fight to the last worker to protect their privileged position.

* * *

The ruling class in America has only suddenly turned against Nazism and Fascism because it has learned to its consternation the true nature of the beast. Those who are crying loudest for all help to England "short of war" in order to "save civilization" were but a short time ago praising Mussolini for making Italy efficient, and were dismissing Hitler as a convenient tool in the hands of German plutocrats using him to fight Communism. They were shocked more by the confiscation of Jewish property than they were by the indignities and cruelties to which the Nazis subjected the Chosen People. Those who bellowed loudest against anti-Semitism were themselves secretly anti-Semitic and firmly convinced, like Hitler, of the inferiority of darker peoples of whose continued economic exploitation and social submergence they almost unanimously approved. As throughout history, those on top are unable to look ahead and even less capable of change. With the juggernaut of collectivism poised over their palaces they mumble empty catch phrases to lure the emaciated proletariat into protecting their pelf.

* * *

It is with the prophecies rather than the criticism of the Communists that I quarrel. That collectivism will do away with unemployment, guarantee a certain security for everyone, and eliminate the waste and inefficiency of our present society I readily grant. But individualism in such a society will be dead and we shall live an antlike existence akin to that of convicts, who are also guaranteed food, clothing and shelter. Terrorism and abject submission will take the place of deliberation and thought. Aided by all the marvels of science, man's rulers will wield such power over body and mind that the whole earth will soon become a gigantic Georgia.

* * *

The Negroes, as such, can do little about this trend, and even if they had the opportunity they are not organized to avail themselves of it. They can sit back and watch the trend, timing their moves wisely to avoid being caught in an unpopular current. Too bad they lack deep thinkers and capable, courageous leaders.

* * *

We may expect America to undergo profound socio-economic changes from this time forward at accelerated pace. Democracy will soon retain nothing but its withered corporeal envelope because capitalism, already on its death bed, will soon breathe its last. As the saying goes, "It was a good old wagon, but it done broke down." Democracy is a mockery in an advanced capitalist economy.

Each economic system has its political, ethical, cultural and juridical expressions. When the system dies, these superstructures die with it. We may embalm it so that for a space it will retain the appearance of life and fool the undiscerning. But like the feudal system and chattel slavery, it will actually be "Gone with the Wind."

In the words of Omar, there will be

Some little talk awhile of Thes and Me,
And then no more of Me and Thee.

* * *

Capitalism died because it failed to fulfill its promise. Instead of private property and economic opportunity for all, it used politics, religion, education and the law to foster and maintain privilege and monopoly for the few. Far from totalitarianism emancipating the Negro, as some tell us, it will emancipate no one. We shall probably be more fixed, fast and frozen in social status than in slavery times, the only difference being that there will no longer be economic rivalry between whites and blacks for starvation wages. Competition will be against the law. Future generations looking back wistfully at capitalism will refer to it as the Golden Age. Humanity always prettifies the past.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier —The Editor)

NOV 9 1940
Newspapers
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

It has been my experience that there are few human beings who can make up their minds quickly, who have the courage to act swiftly and the ability to move intelligently without delay. To me these are the marks of greatness.

One of the things I liked about Robert L. Vann was his ability to make up his mind quickly and to make an intelligent decision without fear or hesitancy. In my considerable experience I have met few people who can do this.

The unusual man decides in his own mind what action to take and whether that action is the right one for him to take. Then he goes ahead and makes the decision without losing sleep over what this or that fellow will think about it. Most people are so hampered by fearful hesitancy based on the possible reaction of others that they never get to do the things they want to do.

* * *

Few people are willing to experiment with new ideas or associate themselves with new movements and people because most folks are hampered by a false idea of consistency and tradition.

Introduce a new idea to Robert L. Vann and he immediately analyzed it and made his decision for or against. It might not in every case be the wisest decision, but it was an honest decision in the sense that he considered it right and proper.

He was willing to give new and untried men a chance, and that, too, is unusual in the human race. Most people are fearful of anything new. They believe in safety first in every instance. They will hire no one unless he or she comes highly recommended. They don't want to take a chance. Thus they often stand athwart the path of their own progress.

* * *

Robert L. Vann gave scores of new and untried men and women a chance to make good, and judged them by their performance for him, regardless of what other people had said about them. Sometimes he made mistakes in appraising the worth of men, but most of the time he was repaid handsomely for the trust he reposed in men.

That his was a wise policy is shown in the men and women he left behind him to carry on his work. In almost every instance they were unknown when he gave them a chance. He did not know whether they would be efficient and loyal or not. The overwhelming majority of them had built no reputation, but Mr. Vann was willing to give them a chance.

The result has been an alert and lively newspaper with the largest circulation of any publication of its kind. And what is equally important, the paper has a fine reputation, and is able to continue without interruption in the same manner in which it has been conducted through the years.

* * *

So many businesses are one-man affairs. When the one man in authority passes on, his associates have been yes-men and robots for so long that they are unable to assume sudden responsibility. An executive should so order his business that he is not indispensable, for no man can tell when he may have to lay aside the burden of responsibility.

Under Robert L. Vann all associates were permitted and encouraged to exercise responsibility. Their ideas and suggestions were elicited and encouraged. They could always enter his office and say they agreed or disagreed with a policy and state their reasons for doing so. If those reasons were sound in his opinion, he would change the policy without hesitancy. If he did not approve, he said so abruptly, and the conference ended with no hard feelings or sense of defeat or discouragement.

Such a policy makes for elasticity, strength, loyalty and cooperation, without which no great business can long survive.

* * *

There was much criticism of Robert L. Vann's political changes on the part of unthinking people. And yet this very refusal to be tied down to any one political allegiance was one of his fine points. From 1920 to 1932 the Republican Party gave less and less consideration to the colored citizens. There was a progressive deterioration of interest in Negroes and their needs. Herbert Hoover reached the nadir of this interest. It was time for Negroes to get off the Republican bandwagon and shift to the other side in sufficient numbers to impress both political parties. Mr. Vann had the courage to make the shift.

The Negro went over to the New Deal with enthusiasm, but it developed from 1932 to the present that the Democratic Party was not disposed to alter tradition where the Negroes were concerned. No matter what any of the Negro Democrtaic henchmen may say, the Roosevelt Administration bowed to discrimination and segregation. It was unwilling to antagonize the South because the South has always been the backbone of the Democratic Party, thanks to the Northern-condoned disfranchisement of Southern Negroes. It was time for Negroes to rebel against this crystallization of segregation and discrimination. Robert L. Vann did not hesitate to lead the rebellion.

At this writing I do not know whether the Republicans or Democrats will win (this is written a few days before election), but I do know that the Democrats needed to be taught that they could not count on the Negro vote without making any real effort to end the conditions under which Negroes try to function as citizens.

* * *

In the last analysis, of course, nobody can save the Negro except himself. Few white people, certainly few white politicians, are going to risk ill-will by going all out for the Negro. They will utter kind words, smile upon the Negro and give a few Negroes an opportunity to shine as leaders on the public payroll. But the real work of emancipation must be done by Negroes themselves. That work is hastened by the building of power by Negroes: economic power and political power, and above all, by ending blind loyalty to any political party.

Our loyalty must be conditioned by the loyalty of others to us. And when they withhold that loyalty, we should quit them immediately. That was Robert L. Vann's political philosophy, and I believe it to be a good one for American Negroes to adopt.

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It is a tribute, I think, to Robert L. Vann and his executives that The Pittsburgh Courier attained its greatest growth in plant, circulation and payroll during the greatest industrial depression the world has ever seen. With businesses crashing in every direction, The Courier installed completely new machinery in its printing division, installed a complete engraving plant, established a job printing department and twice enlarged its plant structure with over 100 per cent increase in area.

There are few businesses in the United States that can boast an equal expansion. This is evidence not only of Mr. Vann's business acumen, but of his wisdom in choice of associates and his ability to win the interest of an increasing number of readers and subscribers.

Now he is gone. But so well did he build that his work continues as it did during his life, unhesitating, progressive and efficient still serving the people as he served them and would want them to be served.

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HARLEM ROUNDUP

NOV 16 1940

CARL LAWRENCE

PATROLMAN JIMMY SLOAN'S encounter with White House Sec'y Steve Early suffered an acute attack of quietus this week, as a result of "sealed" orders from higher-ups.... Sloan is due back on the job any day....and Early is scheduled to resign within two months ... Plans are being made by the New Deal to include more than 3,000,000 colored domestic workers in the Social Security setup....The Roxborough-Black-Joe Louis combine decided against the purchase of the Hotel Theresa after receiving reports that old man Bad Business had slugged the hostelry during the past month.

THEATRE: Is Marian Egbert on the losing end of her chief local romance? .... And whatever became of Cora La-Redd?....Earl Lawson Sydnor, of Cabin in the Sky, is also an A-1 poet....Some members of the Big White Fog's cast got worked up over being unpaid and threatened Ted Ward with bodily harm ..... Last week's West End revue seemed a shade better than the Apollo's to us .....Teddy Hill's band is his best since he started out-------- Fats Waller uses the same stuff too much....Louis Jordan is a guy to be watched. His singing of "He's Just A Dirty Cat" puts him in a class by himself....Una Mae Carlisle copped a night spot "slave" in the Village. On the midnight patrol Sunday, she was escorted by a keen ofay....Ella Fitzgerald's managers would be wise in confining her voice to jump and slow-drag numbers. She's essentially a blusician, and nothing else.

POLITICS: Prediction for 1944—Governor Charles (N. J.) Edison or Vice President Wallace nominated by the Democrats to battle that veteran war-horse, Wendell L. Willkie....Our newest Assemblyman, Hulan Jack, will be asked to introduce a bill legalizing the numbers game, as one of his first official acts....The reported rift in the 22nd A. D. will be patched up for the benefit of all concerned by none other than genial Jim Farley.

CAFE CHATTER: Tommy Yuen, one of the attractions for the Mimo's fairer sex customers, was once a star footballer at Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga.----Providing she keeps on plugging, Betti Mays will be ready for stardom in about two years....Too many machines in the taverns. Music boxes are enough... The night club owners would do themselves a favor by signing up the dancers, Earl & Frances ....Deani Gordon narrowly missed being seriously hurt last Saturday....The cafe crowd is flocking to Flap's, the new Bar-B-Q & Restaurant, Seventh and 130th.....What's holding up the expansion program at the Mimo? Maybe they're waiting for the Southland to open on the site of the Old Cotton Club, 142nd & Lenox.....The Star" is opening where Gaylord's Blue Room started and stopped....Put the Brittwood on your must list this weekend and you won't be disappointed .....The Hampton Institute bunch at the Savoy Friday night will attract people from four different states.

PRESS: Defender's N. Y. office is now located at 138th & 7th, Eddie Green's headquarters....Bill Chase is doing something special for NBC....Uncle Sam, our 5th man in D. C. reports, is preparing to crack down on a couple of the big sepia sheets for violating the wage and hours law .... Congrats to Wendell Smith on his promotion at the Courier....St. Louis Post Dispatch, the ofay daily, broke precedent recently by running a full page rotogravure on colored football .... Earl Brown has gone in for theatrical script writing .... St. Louis' ace gossiper, Dewey Johnson, married to the beauteous Alice Pease....And by the way, is photographer Joe King also married?

FOR THOSE who think, we're recommending the National Negro Congress' 2-day session, Saturday and Sunday, mass meeting at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 5 p.m. Sunday to discuss ways and means of securing jobs in private industry. Speakers scheduled to appear: Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Boro Pres. Stanley Isaacs, the Reverends William Lloyd Imes and A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

IN PASSING, you might also note that there are only 40 days 'til Xmas....Next Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, the William Roach Concert Orchestra will be heard at St. Martin's Community Theatre-------- Sports lovers will find the Monday night shindigs at the Golden Gate to be just what the doctor ordered. At this week's show, we saw more leather pushing than we've ever seen in our life in one night. The first 3 bouts turned out as T.K.O.'s before you could say Joe Louis.....Frank Oxley was there plugging for Brown Bomber bread and Bob Deane was talking for the Bird Cage where a new drink sensation, according to Bob, "premiered" this week. It's called the "Rumboogie."

NOV 16 1940

THANKSGIVING: Pardon us, we like to say Frank's-giving. Well, it will be observed here next Thursday. Besides buying your yard-birds in Harlem, out of respect to community loyalty, we're suggesting that you consider it worthwhile to realize that we all should be thankful that we're living in America where, despite Jim Crowism etc., we're still much more free than the once free French people.

HARLEM'S HEART is always opened to the more unfortunate at this season of the year, so we're recommending the various benefit affairs to be held here and there, from now until Xmas. The Wells Belles benefit at the Renny Casino on November 29, The Amsterdam News' midnight show at the Apollo (Brooklyn), December 6, and at Harlem's Apollo on December 13, are all deserving....At the Joe Well event, Rex Ingram, Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot and Small's floor show, are among the numerous artists scheduled to appear, Like our own benefits, the Joe Wells affair is a sellout—as it should be.

THE ROWDIES are somewhat quiet now, since the belated arrival of "Hawkins," but pay it no mind—the rowdies are only teasing. Don't give 'em a chance to run Harlem. Keep the bums moving, they're no good.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

NOV 30 1940

In Stewart County, Georgia, the Negro population furnishing seventy-one per cent of the population, according to the census of 1930, is contributing seventy-five per cent to the draft.

This sounds familiar. Evidently the United States is going to defend itself to the last "Nigger".

A strong and resourceful Negro leader now knows that you cannot serve God and Willkie.

The nation is well rid of pious Barton but still has a mess of spoiled Fish.

I wish to God that Roosevelt had not tried to monkey with a beautiful old custom for an ugly new reason—retail profit. What with turkeys in June and Franksgiving, the old harvest holiday "ain't what it used to be, many long years ago." If Willkie had had good sense here was a plank which might have given him his missing five million votes.

If the President of the Negro Congress has been advising, as the papers say he has, a racial party, because the two major parties do not do or will, he is fooling with dynamite. You can have, and unfortunately today must have a degree of racial segregation in residence, in economic organization, in cultural traits; and you ought to organize and act accordingly. But in politics such racial segregation is impossible, because only a majority party can win; and we are not a majority but a small minority, we must choose between the two major parties or court a possible third party which may become a majority. If the third party has no chance to become a majority, we are sunk, and must choose the lesser evil of the two major parties. But to talk of a racial party is to talk arrant nonsense.

THE WORLD WAR AND THE JEWS

I was lunching not long since with an English Lord who has been lecturing from New York to Chicago and from Chicago to New Orleans. A young Jew was also present; one of the delicate, intellectual type with the face of Christ and wearing spectacles. He was interpreting the World War as primarily a fight in defense of mistreated minorities. But his Lordship waved a deprecative hand, "Oh, No," he said, "England is not fighting for Jews or Poles. It is fighting to keep nations from being attacked." "But", protested the young Jew, "here in the United States at least public opinion has been more aroused by the treatment of the Jews than anything else." "Not at all", was the answer from a man about whom the best Americans had been swarming for several months. "On the contrary most Americans I have met, have said that his treatment of the Jews was one of the best things that Hitler had done." I sat quite dumb. I knew what the Englishman said was true. Democracy, so-called, is not fighting for Negroes, Jews, Poles nor East Indians; it is fighting for corporations called nations; in which the English nobility has the largest stake.

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

DISHONESTY, DECEIT IN BUSINESS HAS ROBBED OUR RACE

Defender 8-24-40

IT IS UNQUESTIONABLY a requirement of all of us to support our own business institutions. We are morally required to do this because it meets the approval of our finer sensibilities. We are practically required to do this because of self-advancement and self-protection. Every Negro is bound to contribute his quota to the building up of his own mercantile and commercial concerns if he is imbued with any loyalty and love for his race and if he has any hope for further development. Chicago,

The average member of this race of ours realizes full well that the recognition and respect that his people are going to receive depends primarily upon their activities in the economic world. Most of us appreciate the fact that we must build up our business and thereby build up ourselves. If such importance is placed upon our commercial and financial structure then that structure should be sound, safe and secure. Ill.

Because we are bound to support our own concerns, even to the point of sacrifice, it does not mean that we are to tolerate every business endeavor that is ventured into; it does not mean that we must condone fraud, deceit and dishonesty; does not mean that we must allow criminal acts to be practiced upon us and it does not mean that we must sit silent as we are being robbed and pauperized. Crooked business men and crooked institutions must be destroyed if this race is to build up and compete with the ruling classes.

* * *

SOME OF US have said that "it destroys the morale of our people to expose the crookedness and dishonesty of our business men." Others declare that "public confidence will be destroyed" if the activities of grafters, schemers and avaricious men of our race are disclosed. This newspaper will not consent to any such proposition.

Defender

We feel that our people should be given a square deal by their own brothers whom they are supporting in business. We feel that men who are robbing the public and parading in false colors should be "nipped in the bud" and sent to jail. We feel that we will suffer a greater calamity when a big business fails because of fraud than we will if the condition of such business is uncovered to the public in time for reparation and reformation. A crooked business must fail in the long run and the sooner it is checked the smaller the loss of the public and the less will be the gullibility of the public in the future.

Must we tolerate a dishonest merchant, real estate broker, stock salesman, because he is a black man? Must we buy worthless stock in every venture backed by our people? Must we listen to false statements, knowing they are false and keep quiet because our brother in black made them? Such practices is not our doctrine and not our policy. 8-24-40

The white business leaders have established throughout the country Better Business Bureaus to trap the crooks in their commercial world. They clean house almost daily with the aid of their press and nobody feels that all future business will be ruined thereby. Chicago Ill.

* * *

WHENEVER ASTOUNDING recitals of fraud and misrepresentation have been heard, amazing records of sharp practice and dishonesty have been read and schemes and manipulations have been uncovered among us the answer has been: "They are trying to wreck and destroy our business and shake the confidence of the public in Negro enterprises." The public should place no confidence in a Negro business once it discovers dishonesty and deceit in its promoters. Rotten, selfish and crooked concerns should be destroyed or reformed and the public protected. How many crimes have already been committed in the name of "race pride" and "building our own business?"

How many people throughout the country have purchased worthless stock in Negro concerns on the promise of dividends and "creating a job for our boys and girls," when neither has been forthcoming? On the contrary, promoters of such enterprises have raised their own salaries three or four times, purchased automobiles, fur coats and summer homes, and left the public holding the bag with stock in it less than the value of wallpaper. Some of our Negro business concerns seem to have forgotten that they were built by public subscriptions—stock selling schemes—and have dwindled into family propositions, including both dividend and job phases.

We should and we will support business institutions and concerns that appear to be safe, honest and conservative. We will aid in the destruction and checking of those that are conceived in lies and are nurtured upon graft and selfishness. It is the duty of the Negro press as public servants to perform this service.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Two men I have known, and both were fools: New York Amsterdam News

John did not enjoy Youth because he was preparing for Life. He did not enjoy Life because he was preparing for Old Age. He could not enjoy Old Age because he was preparing for Heaven. He did not enjoy Heaven because he went to Hell.

Tom had such a wild time enjoying Youth, that he never reached Old Age but died prematurely at 40, after suffering the pains of the Damned long before he joined them.

One man I know and he is wise: he enjoyed youth but did not abuse it by drunkedness and whoring; he took age seriously and did a good job. He grew old genially, and died quietly, like a gentleman. Where he went thereafter, if anywhere, I do not know. Where ever it was, I would like to join him.

The recent death of three men have left America distinctly poorer. James Hardy Dillard was a white Virginian, a gentleman in the finest sense of a hackneyed term. He put on no "side," he did not strut nor put on airs. He came quite genially and sat beside you and began to talk. He assumed that you belonged to the same planet as he, and were interested in the same things. Before you knew it, you were talking with him as a friend. You were both turning over the facts of Race Relations in this land and seeking a reasonable answer. In his quiet way, Dr. Dillard did wonders with colored teachers, Southern legislators, and Federal officials. Under his direction, the Jeanes Fund became a power for good and inspiration, far beyond its limited size. Dr. Dillard was among the first to endorse the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro and was from the first a member of its board.

Robert Russa Moton was given one of the hardest jobs that can be put on a human being; he had to take up the work and follow in the foot-prints of a great figure, Booker Washington, whose successor he became. He thus could never be entirely himself; he could never be judged wholly as himself, but was cast to carry out the Washington philosophy, even in cases where he did not wholly agree. It was a hard and often thankless job, and in many particulars I often criticized him. But fundamentally, Moton was honest, hard-working and loyal. His book, "What the Negro Thinks," was his splendid vindication. New York Amsterdam News

Fewer folk knew Charles T. Loram. He was a new-comer to the United States. He was born and trained in South Africa, with all the narrow environment of the South African whites. He grew up to be so liberal a denfender of the rights of the blacks that South Africa had no further use for his services as an educator, and he came to the United States. He was associated with the Yale School of Human Relations and made Yale for the first time realize that the Negro race was a subject of scientific study. Loram as well as Dillard and Molton worked hard to realize the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

CULTURE GIFT

The gift of the Negro to civilization in America has often been outlined and in various ways. Recently at the World's Fair, I sought to re-state it this way: New York Amsterdam News

We are not considering any vague question of distinct racial endowment or peculiar inborn native gifts. There is little scientific basis for such assumptions. What a group of human beings does or thinks or feels, arises from its experiences, its inner reactions and sufferings; its cultural inventions for defense and progress. Its cultural gift, therefore, is not necessarily absolutely unique or strikingly original, but it represents real human reaction, indubitable fact, and as such has lessons for all men. Aug. 31, 1940

I conceive three ways in which the Negro has affected America: first, negatively by his mere presence, as an oppressed and exploited minority, which despite every discouragement still strove on and refused to succumb; and secondly, as a labor force on whose bowed backs the marvelous industrial prosperity of this land was originally built. These were the two negative influences easily underrated because of their wide and indefinite character, and because we despise humility and hard work. To this must be added, certain more positive and concrete gifts, generally recognized; such as music and rhythm, literature, impulses to popular education, a quickening of religious faith and a certain joyous philosophy of life. Finally and perhaps of greatest ultimate significance, comes the manner in which group experiences and inner organization and strivings of the Negro have evoked and encouraged among individuals of the race, a large and increasing number of men of ability and genius, who have become distinguished Americans and enriched American life.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

If there is anybody whom Mr. Willkie has not promised everything, we would like his address.

Willkie has repudiated the Jew-baiter but the Jew-baiter has not repudiated Willkie.

Roosevelt has depended and must depend upon the solid, lynching, reactionary South for reelection.

So vote for Thomas? Sure, if you want to stand on principle; but principle is a damned narrow and uncomfortable perch.

OCT 3 1940

Paul Cravath

I never saw Paul Cravath and yet in a sense I knew him. I knew his father as one of the great presidents of a Negro college. His sister and I were classmates. His brother was a boyish friend. But Paul Cravath did not grow up at Fisk and, until late in life, had no particular liking for it. He became one of the greatest of corporation lawyers, rich and powerful, and he met few Negroes and even they were rather more than he cared to meet. To be sure he inherited the Fisk tradition and in a sense felt compelled to support it in some degree; but his heart was not in it. He believed in color discrimination. When, for instance, Miss Caterina Jarboro wanted to sing in concert on the Metropolitan stage, Cravath made some excuses and then flatly refused. Cravath did not like the Fisk "strike" and the forcing out of McKenzie, but more or less halfheartedly he came to the support of the reorganized school and did much to help it; but not as much as he might have done. He represented in a curious way the problem of the second generation who followed the folk who emancipated and enfranchised the American Negro. That second generation turned to wealth and power; and while they did not repudiate the work of their fathers they were secretly often ashamed of it.

Education

The influence of the Negro on popular education in America has seldom been stressed or understood. The public school originated in New England and the New Englanders planted it in the west. But in the South, slavery excluded it, not simply for Negroes but for poor whites. Long before Emancipation, the Negro established his own small schools, and the first and most successful exercise of his political power after enfranchisement was to plant the public school in the South, for all the people. Later, it was the Negro and his friends, who wisely founded the popular Teachers College in the South, and out of this, under the leadership of Booker T. Washington, arose the philosophy of joining education to industry.

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Industrial Revolution

Of one thing the American world today is apt to lose sight, and that is that in the midst of war and turmoil, the Industrial Revolution of the twentieth century, as answer and reaction against the Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth, goes on apace. Despite all we may say against the bugbear of communism and the threat of Hitlerism, nevertheless, modern capitalism as entrenched in the great democracies of England, France and the United States is falling. We may or may not call that fall Revolution; but of the fall itself there is not the slightest doubt. Capitalism envisaged free enterprise in which privately owned wealth hired labor in the open market, raised raw material and processed goods and sold them for the highest profit that could be obtained. Not a single country in the world today, no matter what its government is called or what its economic theories are, allows this capitalistic system to develop unimpeded. Government control and regulation has entered at every step. In all civilized countries, there are distinct limits below which wages may not be paid laborers, even though the laborers are willing to receive it. The wealth which may be privately owned and the conditions of ownership are more and more limited by government interference. The methods under which raw materials are raised and goods processed are increasingly regulated by government. Finally not only is the amount of profit to be made limited but even that made is to an increasing extent taken away through taxation. All this is not simply the work of radicals and revolutionaries; it is the basic creed of most conservatives. Wendell Willkie would not dare to abolish the principle of the surtax on income; or radically to change the various protective laws thrown around labor; or to allow the private exploitation of natural resources to go unregulated. Naziism and communism and the democratic way of government all agree that private enterprise is and must be the servant of the commonweal and that government in business has come to stay. This Industrial Revolution is the most important thing that is taking place today. It overshadows the Battle of Britain.

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THE WAY OF ALL THINGS

By

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

NOV 1940

Does the Negro want complete segregation or integration? This vital question becomes a paramount issue to the Negro masses as "Negro leaders" demand complete segregation from the national government.

When Negroes as slaves were first brought to this country there was no thought of integrating them into the political and social structure of America. The entire plan of importing Africans to America was an economic expediency, and there was an attempt to ignore the consequent social problems, but, fortunately, human qualities cannot be cast aside and remain suppressed for the sake of commercial enterprise.

During slavery the Negro accepted any provisions made by his master, as the attitude of the white man was not only one of master to slave, but of white master to black slave, without any human considerations.

Therefore a slave knew that in order to secure a privilege from his master he must ask it, not upon the basis of service and worth, but as a slave seeking counsel from a "superior" white man.

After Emancipation, when it was no longer illegal for a black man to yield to his own thoughts and his own decisions, he began to demand that he became a part of the American scene, with social and economic equality. This has been his struggle on down through the years. And now, in 1940, on the eve of one of the most important turns in history when we could get an appreciable measure of equality a small group of Negro "leaders" seek a direct reversal of that struggle and request complete and separate divisions for Negroes in the armed forces of this country.

These proposals are the workings of the slave mind. The request for separate divisions in the armed forces of this country is shocking evidence that some Negroes are yet spiritually slaves.

The headline carried on the following story from a newspaper states:

NEGROES WANT OWN WARSHIPS AND 'ANNAPOLIS'

The story reads as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 20.—(Special)—Delegates to the convention of the United Government employes, an organization said to represent 30,000 Negro federal workers, tonight requested that President Roosevelt effect the organization of more army divisions to be officered completely by Negroes from major general down. They also urged that the navy build a battleship, a cruiser, a submarine a destroyer, and an airplane carrier to be eventually manned and officered by Negroes.

It was further urged that an "Annapolis" for training Negro navy and air personnel be established at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

Another request was that Negro noncommissioned officers of the 9th 10th, 24th, and 25th regular army Negro regiments be given opportunity to receive commissions and that special Negro counsellors and administrative assistants be appointed to help the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the national defense advisory commission, the commissioner of education, the civil service commission, the chief of army chaplains, the army and navy surgeons and the chief of staff."

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Why should we ask to be separated in a country that belongs to each and every one of us? If this is what we want, then why not make it complete and demand a separate state, a separate government, and a separate president or depart en masse to Liberia or some other country that is manned and controlled by Negroes alone.

If such an attitude prevails, we may as well paraphrase Lincoln's statement at Gettysburg when he said ". . . A government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth" and say "a government of the 'black' people by the 'black' people and for the 'black' people shall not perish from the earth."

What these few Negroes are forgetting is the importance of our participation in the building of this civilization, which has not been on the basis of color. We have built roads, felled trees, toiled in the fields and performed the drudgery that other peoples were too proud to perform, not to mention that we have shed our blood in defense of the flag.

Now after 75 years of progress, the Negro has all of the qualifications that modern society requires. When allowed to enroll and graduate at West Point, or to compete on equal footing with other races in other phrases of national activity, he has shown himself capable of mastering whatever techniques were required of him.

Certainly, Colonel Charles Young was one of the most brilliant men to ever come out of the West Point Academy.

The masses of us must not be misled by these "slave-minded" individuals. What we need is an opportunity to prove our ability on a basis of equality and not on the basis of segregation. We want integration, not segregation.

SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION
(EVENTS AND COMMENTS)

Savannah Journal

Savannah Ga.

By
ASA H. GORDON
A. M., Litt. D.

The Economic Status Of The Negro Farmer In Georgia

OCT 6 1940

By Benjamin F. Hubert

Note: We are giving our space this week for reprint of the article below which was first published in THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, official organ of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission.

The total Negro population of Georgia according to the last available census is 1,071,025. In 31 counties of Georgia, Negro farmers constitute over 50 per cent. of the total number of farmers and operate 73,284 farms. The farms operated by Negroes total 5,333,181 acres. The total valuation of farms operated by Negroes in Georgia amounts to $74,230,550. There are 10,571 farms owned by Negroes in Georgia. The total acreage in farms owned by Negroes amounts to 838,573 with a valuation of $11,-48g,134.

WHAT IS A SHARECROPPER.

Sharecropping is a system of tenancy in which approximately 75 per cent of Negro farmers are engaged. In sharecropping, the Negro tenant usually has no permanent status. He may be called upon to move each year; he, therefore, has little interest in the farm beyond what he is able to mine out of the land each year. He has small stake in soil-building, improvement of the farm house and other buildings; he has no incentive to plant orchards or any other perennial plants. He does not give his full support to the school and the church in his community. He looks for what he can get today. He has small inducement to wait for results.

ONE CROP LIMITS THE SHARECROPPER

Sharecropping for the Negro farmer usually means that he is wedded largely to cotton as his major money crop. This is due in the first place to the fact that cotton can be more easily produced by illiterate labor than almost any other crop. In the next place, cotton is the one crop of which the landlord is practically sure to get his share. In fact, many of the state and local laws and customs have been so fixed that the tenant cannot dispose of his share of the cotton crop except with the full knowledge and consent of the landlord. This factor in marketing cotton, which does not apply to corn, small grains, hay crops, livestock, or dairy products, influences the landlord to insist on cotton crops. Then, too, the fact that these other crops have an uncertain market as compared with cotton which always has some kind of market tends further to prevent the sharecropper from tuning his energies to other crops. . . . .

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There can be little definite progress in farming here in Georgia and the southeast until some way has been made to encourage the sharecropper to grow more soil-building crops on his farm and to develop livestock programs. There should be a long-time system of tenancy whereby the man who works the land may be assured of a share in whatever increase in valuation occurs to this farm through his efforts.

NEGRO YOUTH LEAVE THE FARM.

In many sections of rural Georgia we find only the very aged and the very young. The youth in between have gone to the urban centers for certain satisfactions that may not be easily obtained in rural life today. Negro youngsters do not find on the farms a chance for enjoyment of their leisure time. They are served by schools that has programs that are largely an imitation of the schools of the towns and cities. In most rural Georgia the Negro farm children do not have a chance to attend any kind of high school. Approxiwately one hundred schools of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics in Georgia now serving Negroes are making strenous efforts to improve the rural school [illegible]m, but these schools are limited in scope, as they lack buildings, equipment, and funds for an enlarged program. The Negro farmer is served largely by an absentee minister who lives, not in the community where the church buildings are, but in some distant urban center. These ministers are not there except for one or two days each month. They are not in position to render service to the sick or to bury the dead —or to lead in social and other community activities. It is not surprising under these circumstances that Negro farm boys and girls are headed to the towns and cities where they seek for themselves the more abundant spiritual, economic and social life.

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There must be provided larger opportunity for Negroes to own the farms they operate. Not only must Negroes have a chance to own farms, but they must be able to own these farms in close proximity to other Negro farmers. Otherwise, Negro farm owners living far apart from other Negro farm owners will not be able to build the right kind of community life that will present a challenge to the young people who have the ability and the will to become farmers.

Rural communities largely owned by Negroes will be able to economic cooperation in soil-develop definite programs of building, reforestation(pastures for cattle, livestock improvement and for the purchase and sale of farm supplies and farm products. Such communities will think in terms of a school that educates boys and girls to an appreciation of the beauty of country life. Such communities will have country life schools with teachers wro ly precept and example challenge boys and girls to larger life on the farms. Such communities will redirect the religious program so that it will appeal to the young and the old. Such communities will demand that their minister live among the people whom he is supposep to serve. Such communities will afford opportunity for so much display of talent, energy and ability of the youth that they will not need to seek a future for themselves in centers far away. . . . .

ADULT EDUCATION FOR FARMERS

Negro farmers need most of all a definite program of education that will enable them to do the job at hand better each day. They need education in soil-building, crop production, the building of permanent pastures, reforestation, farm organization, cooperative buying and selling, the conservation of farm products, recretion and in all other phases of farm life. . . . . .

The Negro Extension Service has done wonders in giving information and inspiration to Negro farmers. During the last year, 42,916 homes and farms were visited by Negro agents in Georgia; 112,375 method demonstrations were held with a total at the influence and leadership of the Negro Extension Service; 15,-905 4 H-Club members were enrolled; Fat Stock Shows were sponsored in every section of Georgia; country, state and club boys and girls conferences were held. During the past two years key farmers from all sections of Georgia have been called together at the Georgia Stat Colleg for specific training in farm practices. These key farmers have returned to their respective communities and have been of much sevice in motivating and stimulat ways of farming and living. This ing other Negro farmers to better adult education system for farm-

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ers is a step in the right direction. But there are far too few Negro Farm and Home Agents in Georgia. There ought to be at least one man and one woman agent in each county in Georgia where Negroes comprise a fair percentge of farm operators.

FARM OWNERSHILP IS INDEPENDENCE

On the faw Negroes have opportunity to own and operate a business of their own. The business may be small or large—depending upon the ability of the Negro to provide necessary capital and labor to operate the farm. In no other phase of activity in Georgia have the masses of Negroes quite the same chance as is offered on the farm. When a Negro owns a form, whatever there is there of economic, spiritual and social opportunity, it is his. Negroes in Georgia need to exhaust all possible ways and means to purchase farms and then learn to operate these farms cooperatively for their own salvation. Federal, state and local governmen's can do nothing better for Negroes in Georgia today than to provide for them premanent and physical security and a large and growing opportunity to find for themselves a way out on the farms.

Role of Youth In Democracy

By TRUMAN K. GIBSON, JR.

OCT 13 1940

In these turbulent times the discussion of Democracy is very popular. We hear on every hand that Democratic Institutions and the very foundations of Democracy are being violently assailed by brutish men representing the forces of evil totalitarianism.

These discussions sometimes resolve themselves into concrete proposals, into suggestions on the one hand that we aid embattled Briton, and on the other—that true Democracy can be best served by minding our own business.

In the midst of all this talk, the youth of America along with all other citizens, must be intelligently informed before they arrive at final judgment. Youth must consider the concept of Democracy not in terms of hysteria nor in terms of loose talk of bearing arms, nor in terms of strict isolationism, but rather in terms of fundamental rights of, basic liberties, of rights and liberties common to all. It cannot be seriously contended by any responsible individual that Democratic Institutions are not on trial in the Nazi assaults of the British Islands. Whatever the defects of British Imperialism, and there are many, and of British Colonial policy, which has subjugated millions of colored peoples in the fan flung reaches of the Empire, it must be remembered that the symbol of Democracy which England has handed to us in the new world is likewise being attacked by a symbol of a different philosophy of Government, a philosophy disregardful of the rights, liberties and immunities of individuals. Negro youth of all youth, can appreciate the importance of the Democratic symbol. In dark times, in our own country, we have had little to console us but a basic and underlying belief in a representative, Democratic form of Government. That this fundamental has not been realized is too evident for statement, just as the symbol of democracy has not been completely lived up to in the British Empire. Despite all deficiencies and defects, it must be ever kept in mind that it was Great Britain, the mother of Parliament, that had a King John who gave to the Barons at Runnymeade a Magna Charta, one of the capstones of our modern Democracy.

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Symbols are vague and but little help, unless they can be translated into guides for everyday living. Youth cannot do very much about Democracy and certainly cannot play a role in reshaping Democratic institutions without a full, firm knowledge of the road he is to travel, together with all the signs and landmarks. The symbol of Democracy certainly comprehends the fullest measure of participation on the part of all citizens in the orderly processes of Government. Anything less than complete participation produces a result that is un-Democratic. To arrive then, at an understanding as to what this complete participation means we must analyze the meaning of citizenship and see who must be included in Government.

Chief Justice Taney, in the so-called "Passenger Case" gave as his test of citizenship "the right of all to pass and repass through every part of the country without interruption and as freely as they might pass in their own state." That this test excluded the Negro prior to the Civil War is evidenced by the many laws prescribing the travel of even free Negroes. Then came the Civil War and with its confusion—the Fourteenth Amendment, which on its face purported to wipe away the last vestige of un-Democratic Government in America by stating that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside: No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Apparently Democracy had arrived in its entirety. Negroes were made citizens. By even the ordinary standards this would seem to include the right to bear arms, to vote, to hold office, to travel freely. Out of the strife of the Civil War had apparently come freedom for all—for many had realized before the abolition of slavery that the chain of Democracy must have no weak links of servility or oppression. The hopes and aspirations of the newly emancipated Negro were rudely crushed to the ground by the early decisions of the Supreme Court in construing the Federal Civil Rights Act, passed to bolster the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court, at a time when it could have rendered a favorable decision for the Negro, since there was no law on the subject, decided in accordance with the beliefs of the proponents of vigorous states' rights and held that the prohibitions in the Fourteenth Amendment referred only to the activities of states and not of individuals. In everyday language, the Court said — "the Amendment doesn't tell John Jones that he can't deny a Negro rights, but says to Georgia or Mississippi that it can't."

What a travesty on the plain language and intent of the Amendment. The Amendment meant practically for example that individuals in Teas could band themselves together in a political party, which without question, dominated the state, set up qualifications for membership in the party, and practically excludes Negroes from voting by excluding them from participation in the state Democratic primary. Until recently, the last three years to be exact—youth of the nation faced a dismal prospect. They could see millions of fellow citizens deprived of essential rights under cloak of narrow legalistic hair splitting. They knew that there can be no Democracy—nor Democratic Government until all citizens stand on the same plane and participate equally in the affairs of state. They knew that the denial of the right of the Negro to vote in Texas was ominous and foreboding—that it presaged the abridgement of the right to the Jew, to the Catholic, to red-haired men or finally to anyone who didn't think "right." Youth could see clearly because youth had not time to become blinded by years of prejudice.

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Attacks and strains on Democracy have awakened all to the real dangers. The urgent necessities finally reached Government. The result was a reshifting of emphasis to center attention on the rights of the man farthest down. That this shift has been fundamental can be best seen by two recent cases decided by the so-called "packed" Supreme Court, which indicate a recognition of the needed change in fundamental attitudes and the further recognition of the basic principles underlying Democracy. In the case of "Colgate vs Harvey," Mr. Justice Sutherland stated, "Thus the dual character of our citizenship is made plainly apparent. That is to say, a citizen of the United States is ipso facto and at the same time a citizen of the state in which he resides. And while the Fourteenth Amendment does not create a National Citizenship, it has the effect of making that citizenship paramount and dominant instead of derivitive and dependent upon state citizenship."

In the case of "Hague vs CIO" which arose out of certain ordinaces in a New Jersey city making it unlawful to distribute literature and hold public meetings, the notion of the National Citizenship was re-emphasized. America can become Democratic only when this trend is pushed through to its logical conclusion, and only when all citizens have equal rights in the citizenship in the United States.

What can youth do to accelerate this trend and thus play a role in revitalizing Democracy and breathing life into a hitherto vague concept? The youth of America must realize their importance and at the same time be level headed about it. The problems of Democracy are not new devlopments of the past few years. Nor have others been blind to the problems. Impetuous youth must first curb natural enthusiasms and take advantage of the learning, experience and efforts of others.

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Youth must be discerning. They must pierce the veil of ignorance and prejudice. They must come to know that there are rights common to all citizens and strive to maintain and preserve them.

Youth must take advantage of assistance and not shoulder all the burdens of Democratic Government. Too often the efforts of older persons are dismissed with a shrug and a blithe "they don't know what they're doing." No one has all the answers to the problems confronting us. All may have a partial solution.

Youth must be on the alert. No sugar coated palatives disguising essentially un-Democratic forms should be swallowed.

Negro youth must realize their special obligations. They should be racially conscious but at the same time conscious of the problems of all citizens. They, of all youth, cannot assume—with their many advantages—the role of interested bystanders. They must roll up their sleeves and jump into the fray.

With all the imposing "musts" I have mentioned, it might appear that there might be pretensions of special wisdom—or of "having the answers." This is not so. No one has it all—not even presidential aspirants. The answer is only in a common united struggle with youth in the van—
ill recognizing the value and dig-
nity of citizenship and all striv-
ng for Democracy in its fullest
ense.

views AND reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial ovinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

SEP 28 1940

Pittsburgh Courier

The power of the pen (or the typewriter) is very great. It moves others to think and act. That is why the journalist has become increasingly important in the modern world as literacy has spread. The following communication from E.J.W. of New Orleans proves the point:

"Several weeks ago, you expressed through your column the struggle of the insurance agents in this country. You also suggested a procedure in which they (agents) might better their working conditions. Immediately I began to talk with the insurance agents in this community regarding the mitigation of the evils with which they were confronted by organizing: 'You go about this community, teaching and preaching the importance of policyholders securing themselves against sickness, old age, accidents, etcetera, and you have no security yourselves.' This statement seems to have worked magic over the agents, and as a result, agents in four of the leading insurance companies have organized under the banner of the OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, affiliated with the CIO. Negotiations are under way presently" . . .

* * *

E.J.W. continues: "The —— —— Company is guilty of using the most unfair labor practices of any insurance company in this city. Agents with the —— —— Company receive as low as twenty (20%) per cent commission on collections, receive no vacations, no legal rate of interest on bonds, etcetera. I am citing the evil practices of the above company because at the last convention of the —— Association (it) . . . made a very commendable report to the national body . . . It is my hope that the New Orleans insurance agents will serve as an example to the other agents in this country regarding the value of organization, especially in a field where the employes are the 'backbone' of the concern."

I hope so, too. New Orleans has led the way; let other cities follow.

For the good of the agents as well as the companies, all the agents ought everywhere to follow the example of the Negroes in New Orleans.

* * *

I am of the opinion that more money spent in improving the working conditions of their army of employes and less money spent for big limousines, other superficial manifestations of personal importance, and less curbing of legitimate ambitions of hardworking employes (by packing the better-paid positions with incompetents and drones) would greatly increase business.

The more efficient the employes, the higher standards can be maintained and the more money can be made. Improving the working conditions of employes is merely enlightened self-interest. Bosses can demand better work and get it when they run their businesses more like co-operative enterprises and less like plantations. It is this psychology of the plantation that pervades almost all Negro businesses, organizations and institutions, and that finally brings them all to grief. It is what killed the slave economy of the South and has kept it economically subordinate to the North to this day.

* * *

Nor is paternalism the answer. Some firms try to substitute welfare for wages, exploiting the "one big family" idea but shying away from boosting the pay check. There have been some excellent examples of paternalism in business in the U.S.A. and abroad, but freedom and independence can never be given. They must be won if they are to have the desired effect on the character. Moreover, paternalism depends upon the whim of an individual who may die or change his mind. That is why unionization is best. Individuals may die or change their minds, but the union goes on. No one will deny that the clothing industry is not better for having been organized by the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Pullman porters have more power and dignity and have won more respect since the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won recognition. The steel industry is immeasurably better since the CIO organized it. I think it would be an enlightened step for the Negro businesses in every large community to insist that Negro workers organize or join strong unions, if efficiency is REALLY their goal.

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Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Speaking of the power of the pen, PM, a new daily newspaper in New York City, has created a sensation and greatly increased its circulation by revealing that over four million pounds of rotten poultry are sold openly in the poorer districts, chiefly the Harlem slums, and that the Health Department has been complacent. It bought some rotten fowls and meat from several stores and had these samples chemically analyzed, revealing that fourteen out of sixteen were unfit for human consumption. It carried pictures of these rotten fowls and of the men who sold them.

It set me to wondering (as I have often wondered) why our Negro editors have not launched more drives of this kind. Certainly enlightened self-interest would dictate such a course, and yet while tens of thousands of their people are sold rotten meat, bad canned goods and short weights, some of them can find nothing to spread upon their front pages except murders, brawls and scandals.

* * *

The Negro masses spend almost all their money on consumption. I believe they would be overjoyed if a newspaper would go into the whole question of the quality and quantity of food, clothing and shelter they get for their dollar. In every Negro district practically every ordinance and law enacted for the protection of the consumer is callously violated. Here is robbery of the worst sort, because it involves people's health and future. If we can get so excited about non-employment of Negroes in white-owned neighborhood stores, why not get a little excited about the poisoning and short-changing of Negroes in neighborhood stores? I'll wager that such a campaign would double the circulation in any territory.

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The loan shark and installment rackets are ripe for exposing in every community. The violations of housing regulations are on every hand to be revealed. The poisonous, bootlegged "bar whisky" sold in numerous saloons in scores of Negro districts is there to be analyzed and exposed. And yet numerous editors can find nothing more exciting to headline than some sordid murder or scandal, or some 72-point echoing of the obvious. All the Negro newspapers except The Pittsburgh Courier "slept" the widespread news interest in the tremendous 1937 wave of labor unionization which embraced a quarter million Negro workers and in the campaign against color discrimination in the U. S. Army and Navy.

* * *

The function of a newspaper is not only to purvey the news but to get the news BEHIND the news. It should show an intelligent discrimination in PRESENTING the news, selecting that news for special headlining which is not alone sensational but SIGNIFICANT. Some of the most important news from a group point of view is frequently buried on the deep inside pages of our newspapers, while trips and trivia grab the spotlight.

Too often the exposure of social sores in our communities are left for white papers like PM to expose. Everybody of any intelligence knows that "numbers" and lotteries are a menace to the masses, but exposure awaited the white press. A certain notorious labor racketeer who terrorized a Negro district was not exposed and jailed until a white newspaper got behind him and exposed him. Every Negro newspaper could go much more to make Negroes feel that it is an indispensable and courageous champion which hears all evil, sees all evil and exposes all evil while praising good and indicating good toward which all men may aspire. Intelligent editing will do the trick. And crusading can be profitable.

Pittsburgh Courier Pa

views AND reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial ovinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

SEP 28 1940

The power of the pen (or the typewriter) is very great. It moves others to think and act. That is why the journalist has become increasingly important in the modern world as literacy has spread. The following communication from E.J.W. of New Orleans proves the point:

Pittsburgh Courier

"Several weeks ago, you expressed through your column the struggle of the insurance agents in this country. You also suggested a procedure in which they (agents) might better their working conditions. Immediately I began to talk with the insurance agents in this community regarding the mitigation of the evils with which they were confronted by organizing: 'You go about this community, teaching and preaching the importance of policyholders securing themselves against sickness, old age, accidents, etcetera, and you have no security yourselves.' This statement seems to have worked magic over the agents, and as a result, agents in four of the leading insurance companies have organized under the banner of the OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, affiliated with the CIO. Negotiations are under way presently" . . .

* * *

E.J.W. continues: "The —— —— Company is guilty of using the most unfair labor practices of any insurance company in this city. Agents with the —— —— Company receive as low as twenty (20%) per cent commission on collections, receive no vacations, no legal rate of interest on bonds, etcetera. I am citing the evil practices of the above company because at the last convention of the —— Association (it) . . . made a very commendable report to the national body . . . It is my hope that the New Orleans insurance agents will serve as an example to the other agents in this country regarding the value of organization, especially in a field where the employes are the 'backbone' of the concern."

I hope so, too. New Orleans has led the way; let other cities follow.

For the good of the agents as well as the companies, all the agents ought everywhere to follow the example of the Negroes in New Orleans.

* * *

I am of the opinion that more money spent in improving the working conditions of their army of employes and less money spent for big limousines, other superficial manifestations of personal importance, and less curbing of legitimate ambitions of hardworking employes (by packing the better-paid positions with incompetents and drones) would greatly increase business.

The more efficient the employes, the higher standards can be maintained and the more money can be made. Improving the working conditions of employes is merely enlightened self-interest. Bosses can demand better work and get it when they run their businesses more like co-operative enterprises and less like plantations. It is this psychology of the plantation that pervades almost all Negro businesses, organizations and institutions, and that finally brings them all to grief. It is what killed the slave economy of the South and has kept it economically subordinate to the North to this day.

* * *

Nor is paternalism the answer. Some firms try to substitute welfare for wages, exploiting the "one big family" idea but shying away from boosting the pay check. There have been some excellent examples of paternalism in business in the U.S.A. and abroad, but freedom and independence can never be given. They must be won if they are to have the desired effect on the character. Moreover, paternalism depends upon the whim of an individual who may die or change his mind. That is why unionization is best. Individuals may die or change their minds, but the union goes on. No one will deny that the clothing industry is not better for having been organized by the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Pullman porters have more power and dignity and have won more respect since the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters won recognition. The steel industry is immeasurably better since the CIO organized it. I think it would be an enlightened step for the Negro businesses in every large community to insist that Negro workers organize or join strong unions, if efficiency is REALLY their goal.

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Pittsburgh Pa

Speaking of the power of the pen, PM, a new daily newspaper in New York City, has created a sensation and greatly increased its circulation by revealing that over four million pounds of rotten poultry are sold openly in the poorer districts, chiefly the Harlem slums, and that the Health Department has been complacent. It bought some rotten fowls and meat from several stores and had these samples chemically analyzed, revealing that fourteen out of sixteen were unfit for human consumption. It carried pictures of these rotten fowls and of the men who sold them.

It set me to wondering (as I have often wondered) why our Negro editors have not launched more drives of this kind. Certainly enlightened self-interest would dictate such a course, and yet while tens of thousands of their people are sold rotten meat, bad canned goods and short weights, some of them can find nothing to spread upon their front pages except murders, brawls and scandals.

* * *

The Negro masses spend almost all their money on consumption. I believe they would be overjoyed if a newspaper would go into the whole question of the quality and quantity of food, clothing and shelter they get for their dollar. In every Negro district practically every ordinance and law enacted for the protection of the consumer is callously violated. Here is robbery of the worst sort, because it involves people's health and future. Yet we can get so excited about non-employment of Negroes in white-owned neighborhood stores, why not get a little excited about the poisoning and short-changing of Negroes in neighborhood stores? I'll wager that such a campaign would double the circulation in any territory.

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The loan shark and installment rackets are ripe for exposing in every community. The violations of housing regulations are on every hand to be revealed. The poisonous, bootlegged "bar whisky" sold in numerous saloons in scores of Negro districts is there to be analyzed and exposed. And yet numerous editors can find nothing more exciting to headline than some sordid murder or scandal, or some 72-point echoing of the obvious. All the Negro newspapers except The Pittsburgh Courier "slept" the widespread news interest in the tremendous 1937 wave of labor unionization which embraced a quarter million Negro workers and in the campaign against color discrimination in the U. S. Army and Navy.

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Pittsburgh Pa

As the CROW Flies

OCT 5 1940

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Senator Ashhurst has coined a pregnant phrase: "We choose in November between a Third Termer and a Third Rater."

We bull-dozed Japan; we insulted and exploited China as well as giving her alms; we stole the Phillipines; and now our Asiatic aggression brings us to the very brink of war.

Stimson, Hull and Roosevelt have driven Japan into the arms of Hitler.

Imperial England never gave the world democracy; neither will imperial Germany; so what?

The veil of Fall falls dark and bloody on a falling world.

There is no question but that the wave of anti-Semitic prejudice and persecution which is sweeping the world is being shared and imitated by large numbers of American Negroes. It is no uncommon thing to hear intelligent Negroes assert with some evidence of satisfaction that they "do not like" Jews. There is perhaps no more discouraging evidence of our failure to grasp the fundamental truth of present civilization. The source of anti-Semitism for American Negroes is not far to seek. It is simply slavish imitation of the whites. It is the feeling that if we agree with powerful white groups in their prejudice and hatreds we shall in that way be brought closer to them and in wider sympathy. This cowardly and shortsighted attitude is then rationalized and strengthened by the knowledge which Negroes think they have of Jews. In truth the knowledge which one persecuted minority has of the other is seldom truth. They see each other through the eyes and hear of each other with the ears of the persecuting majority. What most Negroes know of Jews is simply what most Nordics say about them and they receive that at one hundred per cent of its alleged value never stopping to consider that other people's accepting that same sort of testimoney with regard to Negroes, explains a large part of anti-Negro hatred. Even the direct contacts between Jews and Negroes; between the proprietor of the corner store and the Negro laborer; between the Jewish capitalist and the Negro consumer; all that is distorted by ignorance concerning the pressure which is put upon Jews and the terrible history of their efforts at emancipation. We have got to realize that the forces in the world back of anti-Semitism are exactly the same facts that are back of color prejudice.

Music and Literature

Negro music is distinctively American and American music is distinctively Negro. Today few persons dispute this or regard it as anything but natural and commendable. In a day when America meant crude pioneering and rude culture, when the European folksong was half-forgot and nothing came to take its place, the song of the slave arose out of his bitter life to give America that touch of human expression which its bare life demanded. With the sorrow too welled up, the joy of a simple folk, near to earth, with unforgotten memories of other cultures which in song, rhythm and dance, set the crude new world to frolicking. The stream grew and spread, not only among Negroes but among whites, until today American music has the indelible touch of Africa upon it.

A distinctive phase of American literature has to do with the Negro. It divides itself naturally into two parts; the influence which the presence of the Negro has had on the themes of white American authors; and the self-expression of Negro authors arising from their own life experience. Both bodies of literature make an integral part of our national literature. One has but to remember the saga of the slave trade, the romance of the run-away slave, the crusade of anti-slavery, the Gotterdammerung of the cotton kingdom, and the mortal struggle of democracy in Reconstruction. In the midst of this, arises the mysterious personality of this emerging Negro, his tragedy and fantasy, his hardly understood reactions. All this has formed and still forms the most fascinating and virile inspiration of American literary life.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

The Crow being genuinely puzzled would like to ask some Wise Man just what actually is the difference between the platform of Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt.

SEP 28 1940

Quite contrary to all that we have been taught, civilization today is threatened not from below but from above.

We can draft men to fight Hitler but not to fight poverty nor ignorance—that would be Communism.

Race hate has brought clash not between black and white, and not quite between yellow and white; but very decidedly between Nordics, which proves that it is hate not race that is the deciding factor.

FISHING DIRT

I would like to have some of my friends try an experiment. When next you get together with your cronies and begin to explore the character and deeds of absent ones; after the dirt has been sufficiently dished and pretty nearly everyone has said everything nasty that they have heard about other folk; why not try to say something pleasant about some one of the victims. It will not be difficult. With all our faults and foibles all of us are doing some decent thing. Why not mention them and remark en passant "It was nice of Jones to help that boy!" "Did you hear that Mary was doing well in her new job?" "They say Johnson is really trying to put over an honest job." I know people who make a point to mention nothing but the good and pleasant things that they know about their friends. That I am sure is going too far. Evil cannot and should not be hidden; but on the other hand I know others, and they are legion, who never permit themselves to say a single decent thing about a human being. Such people poison life.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

The film "Pride and Prejudice" which I have just witnessed, is a work of art and in addition to this it has a philosophy. Sit and see it. It is a picture of pleasant and enviable group life. It shows that England which we have been brought up to revere and envy. Where well-educated and good-mannered people with income sufficient to keep them from ever being hungry or ragged, meet each other not so much in the midst of work as in their leisure hours where there is time for entertainment and conversation and pleasantries. In such a situation the plot turns upon the assumptions of people of rank and great wealth over people of ordinary income. The heighth of happiness and renown is the legal right to spend $50,000 or more a year without having to work for it or worry about it.

The passing of this phase of civilization, first under democratic and labor revolt, and now under the reign of Hitler's fire, is the passing of a very beautiful and attracive thing. And yet the one forgotten fact is that this group of rich and charming people whom Jane Austin portrayed represents not a tenth not a thousandth part of the people of England; that most Englishmen then and now were poverty-stricken sufferers, grasping and fighting after food to keep themselves alive. Even today as one columnist in the New York Times says of London "It is the biggest aggregation of human beings in the world. It contains some of the dirtiest and most hideous slums to be found in any metropolis. No where is the gulf between rich and poor so wide and deep." Such facts make the beauty of "Pride and Prejudice" put a false face on the real world.

THE WAY of ALL THINGS

By

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

OCT 12 1940

The future of the Race today rests in the securing of intelligent leadership. Negro America stands at the gate of hope awaiting the arrival of that leader. This mighty horde of 15 million people, with unharnessed energy for racial advancement has not been properly bridled and directed since the passing of Booker T. Washington and the downfall of Marcus Garvey. Black America is dissipating its strength groping around and by fragments attaching itself to any and every movement promising social, economic and political relief from the oppression under which he is laboring.

True, the world is in turmoil, but every racial group—save the black American—has a national spokesman through which unity of thought and concerted action is expressed, supported and maintained as a nation-wide policy.

The black man in America stands alone like no other racial group on the continent. He is a nation within a nation Although considered an integral part of American affairs, he is treated separately and distinctly as a side issue without force or effect to exert himself in mass formation against any peril of local or national nature that might face him. When it comes, he fights with a feather instead of a club. He faces it in single file, instead of mass formation with one commander-in-chief as leader to marshal his attack.

He belongs to this and that; he approaches solutions to his problems in broken ranks. Those who oppress him fear no rebuff from any definite authority that represents his interest. As the arrangement now stands they can flatter or "reach" his many generals and dismember his armies.

No group of people can determine a direct course without being able to visualize themselves as possessing a superiority of purpose equal to any other group. As long as we play ourselves down; disregard the proper approach to race unity, and inhale into our viewpoint no respect for genuine leadership then we must of necessity be the recipient of just what we invest.

We must face facts. It is a sad commentary that a race of people representing in numbers over fifteen million finds itself unable to point to a single member of the group whom it regards as its spokesman.

There are, of course, reasons for this. And they are numerous. But the more important ones may be found in our inability to overcome selfishness and petty jealousies.

Booker T. Washington was a leader in spite of his own people; the same is true of Marcus Garvey. Both rose to leadership over the protest of the very race they sought to help. In the case of Mr. Washington, white America discerned in him a labor philosophy which was entirely new. They regarded it as being the key to the solving of many of our problems, especially in the South. This we could not see because this philosophy taught that the labor of the hand was honorable. Just about that time we were passing through a crucible of higher education. Mr. Washington was being fought by an alleged leadership who contended that the solution of the Negro problem would be found in the obtaining of degrees instead of jobs.

Marcus Garvey was far ahead of his day in his philosophy of life. And probably stands alone as the one black man who found virtue in another black man He made no apology for being black, and to him being black was a proud racial distinction.

With the passing of Booker T. Washington and Marcus Garvey from our national life the leadership of the Race went into bankruptcy with nothing on the horizon to inspire even confidence in the remote possibility of the revival of the platform and program initiated by these two powerful minds.

The black man is still awaiting the arrival of a leader who will bring him unity of purpose and a national spirit. Who will answer?

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

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Shortly after the American Negro Exposition opened in Chicago my friend, Roy Wilkins, NAACP second-in-command, told me enthusiastically about it. It was up-to-date, modernistic, very complete and apparently left no grounds for criticism. He felt that it was a great credit to everyone concerned, and especially to America's Senegambians. Since this exposition "had everything," there seemed to be no excuse for the attendance being below expectations. Negroes were expected in droves. Courier

But now numerous friends in Chicago write me that the Negroes of all people, have let the exposition down. One lady writes that the art exhibits, the singing, the dancing, the instrumental music are all of the highest order, but that white people were in the majority at most of the exposition affairs she attended. Since receiving her letter I note that "Tropics After Dark," a glorified night club show designed to draw the mob, has had to "fold" for lack of patronage. 8-17-40

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This is a disgraceful situation. It is a sad reflection on the Negro's loudly trumpeted race pride which, incidentally, I have always found to be greatly exaggerated. What the average Aframerican has is not pride in being a Negro or in what Negroes have achieved, but resentment at being a pariah, and being barred from the white man's society and from the privileges and rights that go with an unpigmented epidermis. So-called education seems to strengthen the sense of racial inferiority, so that "acting like a Negro" seems to the Harvard, Radcliffe or Oxford alumnus as the worst of disparagements. Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have been told that wholehearted support from the Chicago Negro clergy was not forthcoming. When the prehensile parsons heard that there had been $150,000 appropriated by the U. S. and the State of Illinois, I understand that numerous "men of God" demanded their "cut" before ordering their flocks to patronize the exposition. The management tried to explain that the Caucasian gentry, knowing the money hunger of Homo Africanus, had specified how every dime should be spent. Thus there was little or nothing left for "cuts" to anybody. Not satisfied by this explanation, it is said that the parsons sulked and refused to support the exposition.

* * *

This is probably a libel on the upright and upstanding Negro clergymen of Chicago. I am sure the majority of them can always be found behind anything worthwhile, whether it be a roast turkey, the steering wheel of a Packard or a bottle of Four Roses. I refuse to credit the vicious charge that they would demand money for any worthy purpose designed to help their people. Every director of political campaigns in Chicago, whether Republican or Democrat, will tell you that at no time have any Negro clergymen sought or accepted any money around election for "delivering" the votes of their people. Every last one of them is a man of integrity and Godliness, despite malignant statements to the contrary. I am sure this charge of seeking a "cut" from the exposition's meagre funds is nothing more than an attempt to smear the inspired leaders of our people. This anti-clerical propaganda is probably intended to pave the way for more serious charges against the parsons later in the season when plenty of political money will be passed.

Although I am often criticized by the Negro clergy as an atheist, I want to say now that I shall refuse to believe a single Chicago Negro parson has accepted a dime from either the Willkie or Roosevelt forces—but I'll not be so sure about dollars!!

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A letter comes from L. T. Mixon of La Fayette, Ala., who recently offered his services in organizing the Negro insurance agents who have been wailing their heads off about injustice and explanation. I published his offer and he wrote personal letters, he tells me, to agents in Atlanta and Birmingham outlining a plan for beginning the work.

He comments indignantly: "I must say none of these agents had even the courtesy to answer my letters, or to put forth any other effort to contact me." After pointing out that as an operator of a successful shoe repair business and an ordained A.M.E. minister, he is certainly not in need of a job, but only offered his services because he felt qualified because of his long insurance experience, he adds: "Personally I don't believe these people want anything done for them, or else they would have attempted to do something for themselves since February. My services are yet at their disposal if they really mean business. But if they simply aim to squirm and complain, I am too busy to bother with the matter."

I think the next move is up to the Negro insurance agents, assuming they are sincere about wanting a union for mutual protection and security.

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A white friend in Canada who is thoroughly emancipated on the so-called race question writes to ask concerning Richard Wright's "NATIVE SON": "Do you think the book will do any good," Several other white people have asked me the same question.

If by "doing good" is meant improving the condition of the Negro in the United States, I emphatically answer "No." It is more likely to have the opposite effect. Mr. Wright, for all his energy and bitterness, lacks the technical ability, as yet, to stir the pity, sympathy and compassion of the reader, if Bigger Thomas is accepted as a prime example of his ability as a creator of character. Unless readers can in some way identify themselves with the chief characters portrayed and feel sorry for or guilty about them, a novel can never be a force for "doing good" in the sense of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." If Mr. Wright's intention was to arouse sympathy for the plight of the impoverished Negro hemmed in his ghetto, the structural defects of his novel render this impossible. If he had had some of the artistry of Arna Bontemps or Jessie Fauset, "NATIVE SON" might have been a second "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "Grapes of Wrath."

An appeal comes from James E. Jackson Jr., director of the Right to Vote Campaign of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, 624 Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala. This group is trying to raise funds "for instituting Court cases against discriminatory and restrictive Registration Laws in Alabama and Louisiana. We have a popular pamphlet on the whole question of lack of suffrage in our Southland ready to go to the printer, but no funds to do it with. We need 20,000 'LET US VOTE' buttons for distribution at mass meetings immediately. We cannot go to the rich landlords or corrupt politicians for money to carry on this work . . Now is the time for the Southern people to win the Right to Vote." The organization needs $500 now and $1,708.22 within the next three months.

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This seems to me to be eminently worth while. Every Negro with any sense knows that most of our troubles in the South and elsewhere stem from disfranchisement and the thought habits it engenders among both groups. The Southern Negroes have a right to vote, ought to vote and MUST vote if they are going to make any headway at all. The least colored people outside the South can do is to send a dollar to the young people in Birmingham who are willing to do the fighting for the voiceless and voteless masses. It would be a wonderful example of solidarity and enlightened self-interest if every Negro lodge, fraternity, church and social club would vote at least five dollars from the treasury and send it to these youngsters in Birmingham. Without militant young people like these we would slip back much faster than we are. They are set to do a job. Give them a lift. •

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SEP 21 1940

President Roosevelt is a very clever man—and as ambitious as he is stubborn and dictatorial. With a Machiavellianism surpassing that of any predecessor, and aided by our Anglophile-controlled press, radio, movies, finance and industry, he has been responsible for shifting this country from true neutrality to actual involvement in the perennial butcheries of Europe and Asia, and making it seem like the public will.

From time to time here I have tried to show how this has been brought about: how he and his underlings insulted and badgered foreign governments like Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan in the interests of Franco-British plutocrats who were guilty of the same or similar crimes against humanity, and generally built up ill-will for the U.S.A. while getting nothing in return except the dubious goodwill of Britain and France.

Pittsburgh Courier

The European butchery was made to appear like a struggle between civilization and barbarism, democracy and dictatorship, good and bad, with England and her stooges on the good side and the Communazis on the bad side. That great haven of democracy, the U.S.A., was held to be in grave danger if the Allies lost, so the Neutrality Act was amended to supply one side, the "good" side, with planes, arms and munitions. Then, because speed was needed after the ignominious British defeat at Dunkirk, "we" actually took arms, ammunition and planes from our military and naval stores and sold them to Britain while hampering in every way that we could the interests of the Axis Powers, economically and militarily. These Army and Navy stores were slipped over and the "free" American press kept mum about it until recently, although they could always tell the exact number of Germans who were killed and wounded, despite the censorship. Now we have started "selling" warships supposed to be "over-age," although we just spent millions of dollars reconditioning them presumably for service with our fleet, but actually, I believe, with the original intention of preparing them for Britain to use—at U. S. taxpayers' expense.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

And now we have conscription, the inevitable prelude to dictatorship. This means eventual control by the central government of all activities in the country. The Federal Constitution, with its guarantees of liberty and democracy, is as full of holes as a fish net, albeit it never was 100 per cent effective.

Conscription was put over with characteristic Rooseveltian cleverness. It was contended that a sufficient number of recruits could not be obtained through voluntary enlistment. And when the "Recruiting News" carried a statement from the Chief of Staff of the Army praising the results of the recruiting drive, those pages were ordered torn out before circulation of the magazine. Admittedly there are not enough arms to supply an army of a million men, even if that many were necessary, which they are not.

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Major George Fielding Eliot, eminent Anglophile and military "guesspert," says, apropos a huge army such as Roosevelt and his aids contemplate:

> "We have learned that the great mass of armies of other days, millions of men armed with rifles, machine guns and field artillery, are almost helpless today before the highly mechanized forces of modern war-armored troops, motorized infantry and artillery, air force welded into a striking unit co-ordinated in all its parts. Inevitably the modern army must, in taking account of these things, in remembering the vastly increased industrial effort demanded to maintain it, SEEK QUALITY RATHER THAN QUANTITY IN ITS FUTURE GROWTH. Above all, we have learned that improvised and half-trained or half-equipped forces are worthless and worse than worthless. To use them in modern war is mass murder."

What the U. S. needs is not a mass of conscripts, but a highly trained professional army of around 350,000 men organized in compact and highly mechanized units which can be readily expanded in time of war to absorb the semi-trained National Guard. The bulk of our manpower should be used in industry to produce the arms and munitions that will make us impregnable. If we do not have the highly efficient army we need, then the blame is on the Roosevelt Administration for having squandered the increasingly large sums appropriated each year for the purpose.

* * *

As a result of the Roosevelt foreign policy, we haven't a friend in the world except England, and she has demonstrated time and again that she will double-cross us in a minute. She did during the Civil War when she helped the Southern slaveocracy. She did during Hoover's Administration when she refused to back up the U.S.A. against Japanese aggression in Manchuria. She did recently when she agreed to withdraw her troops from China in fulfillment of a secret agreement with the Nipponese.

The Administration is now making goo-goo eyes at Stalin in the hope of weaning him away from Nazi Germany—Stalin who has tortured and murdered far more people than Hitler and Mussolini and Franco altogether. Although Japan is our best customer in the Orient, we are constantly antagonizing her in England's interest, as we think. The press in glamorizing Chiang Kai-Shek and his "democratic" government neglects to point out that (a) there has never been an election in China since the overthrow of the empire; that (b) Chiang has during his career murdered MILLIONS of his countrymen, chiefly farmers and workers; that (c) he has long been one of the main bulwarks of white plutocracy which owns and dominates Chinese economy, or did until the Mikado's men took over.

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That mere aggression and grabbing of other people's territory does not alone excite Roosevelt and his aids is evidenced by his clam-like silence about the rape of Ethiopia. It is when England's interests are threatened that he sees red and wants to drag the nation into war. Mere bloodshed is not the cause either, because a couple hundred Negroes have been lynched and hundreds terrorized and tortured since he entered the White House, yet he has never recognized the fact by a simple word.

Now that we have been forced into the war on England's side against virtually all the other Powers of the earth, and given her our arms and munitions to defend her ill-gotten gains, where will we be if Hitler's blitzkrieg succeeds and the British plutocracy has to scram for Canada with their king? What has England ever done for the American people to warrant endangering their future for her? As a matter of fact, what has England ever done for ANY people that is commendable?

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Intelligent self-interest dictates that the United States look out for herself first, last and all the time, and ally herself with no one; that she maintain a powerful two-ocean navy and a moderately-sized highly efficient mechanized army; that she improve the physique of her people by rigidly supervising food and drugs and entirely eliminating slums; that she stop squandering so much wealth on non-essentials; that she give everybody the ballot and make its use compulsory; that joblessness be abolished along with monopoly; that treaties of friendship and commerce be made with ALL nations regardless of their internal politics, and that we stop trying to reform others until we've attained perfection.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial ovinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

SEP 21 1940

President Roosevelt is a very clever man—and as ambitious as he is stubborn and dictatorial. With a Machiavellianism surpassing that of any predecessor, and aided by our Anglophile-controlled press, radio, movies, finance and industry, he has been responsible for shifting this country from true neutrality to actual involvement in the perennial butcheries of Europe and Asia, and making it seem like the public will.

From time to time here I have tried to show how this has been brought about: how he and his underlings insulted and badgered foreign governments like Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan in the interests of Franco-British plutocrats who were guilty of the same or similar crimes against humanity, and generally built up ill-will for the U.S.A. while getting nothing in return except the dubious goodwill of Britain and France.

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Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
FOR ANP

MAMMY COMES BACK

THE ARRIVAL OF the "New Negro" was marked by a stolid determination to drive the Black Mammy from the forefront ow national thinking. Black Mammyism in all its ramifications and ramifications was spurned as beneath the dignity and social notice of the newly arrived "New Negro" and his heirs and assigns forever. Mammy had to beat a hasty retreat in spite of the fact that her influence and financial backing was behind much of the advance of the Negro race.

She had helped to lay the foundation of the hopes and aspirations of her stricken people. Her sweat and her tears and her blood were swift witnesses before the bar of public opinion where the race is ever on trial. That the Negro should attempt to disqualify her in the eyes of the world was somewhat startling if not indeed distressing.

Few indeed are the prominent Negro families today who cannot number among their members some Black Mammy who acted well her part and won recognition for her nearest kin. Our schools are well populated with sons and daughters whose places were secured in part by the influence of "Mammy." Many of our diplomas have been drenched with the sweat of some Black Mammy. Just what the "New Negro" should turn so violently against her and her lowly ministrations of service is somewhat puzzling. But thanks to Hattie McDaniel, whose genius sparkles in "Gone With The Wind," Black Mammy is back with colors flying!

ACTOR MORE IMPORTANT

When one sits four hours and sees the superb acting of this genius of the screen, one is convinced that the actor is more important than the role. The role is important but acting is the thing. That Miss McDaniel ran away with a perfectly fine show is not an incident. She put her heart in her role and this humble role lifted her to fame and fortune.

The fine portrayal of Black Mammy by Miss McDaniel is not an exaggeration in any wise, but faithful to the truest traditions of the old South. None but the flagrantly misguided could ever disparage the fine influence of the Black Mammy on the social life of the South.

The white men ano women of the South who have time and again stayed the flood gates of violence against the defenseless Negroes are those who have made humane by the tender touch of some Black Mammy. The fine influence of these noble souls upon the mores of South have made the Negro's cross much less heavy than it would otherwise have been. It is a mighty fine thing for Hattie McDaniel to bring Mammy back, until the New Negro can recover his sense of values and proportion. In other words if the New Negro-so-called can play his role as effectively as the Black Mammies of the South played theirs he will do himself an honorable service. It is not the role but the actor that counts.

INDEBTED TO ACTORS

The Negro race and the nation is under obligations to Bill Robinson, Louise Beavers and Hattie McDaniels for the part they have played in getting the Negro on the screen at all. I well remember when Bill Robinson accepted a subordinate role, he was heckled by these supposed New Negroes who called his role Uncle Tomism. Bill Robinson is a wise Negro and would not be destroyed.

He faced reality. He knew that if the Negroes entered the movies they would have to assume humble subordinate roles. There were the rash among the Negroes who clamored for leading roles or none. To take less than the leading role was "betraying the race." Bill Robinson went ahead.

It was the same or nearly so when Louise Beavers appeared in Imitation of Life. But by the arrival of Hattie McDaniel the Negro had awaken to the fact of reality and the odium had largely passed and so instead of heckling Miss McDaniel, the Negro hails her. This is one of the healthiest signs that the Negro is not hopelessly lost in the maze of untoward circumstances. When the Negro wakes up to the fact that it is the actor and not the role that counts we are going to get somewhere.

As in "Gone With The Wind" so in the life of this nation, the Negro cannot always select his role, it is often selected for him and he must play it or not play at all. It looks as if the lightning of common sense has struck certain segments of the Negro race and for this May God be praised. Black Mammy comes back on the rising tide of common sense!

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 31, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Quadrennial session of the General Conference, A. M. E. Zion Church and the A. M. E. Church will meet early in May. The Zion Methodists will hold their General Conference at Washington and the African Methodists will hold their session at Detroit. Every state in the Union will be represented and delegates from Africa, as well as reports from Negro bishops, will be heard from that section.

Alabama is one of the largest states in the Union in membership and represents a substantial effort in its work in education and Christian missions.

The bishops for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church presiding in this state are E. L. Madison with residence in Pittsburgh; B. G. Shaw, with residence in Birmingham, and Bishop David H. Sims, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with residence in Philadelphia.

According to S. M. Dudley, general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, the delegation to this quadrennium will be the largest of any since the meeting in Indianapolis in 1924, and notwithstanding the embrassments of the unsettled conditions of labor and the thousands of people out of employment, the organization will show material progress from every section in America. The schools have been greatly strengthened and the work generally in a more healthful state.

Interest has been increased in the Southern states for the reason there has been during the quadrennium a diligent effort to strengthen the work of the secondary schools and the work of Livingstone College at Salisbury, N. C., and that one of the financial departments of the Zion connection is operated in Birmingham, which is the church extension department. According to the Board of Control directing this work, the department has made much progress and increased this work in the South more perhaps than any time since the organization.

* * *

Through its many constituent societies throughout the nation, the National Medical Association under its president, Dr. A. W. Duman, fights for better national health.

With the cooperation of the press, radio, ministers, leaders, and other lay organizations, physicians of the association are stressing hygiene, sanitary housing, proper food, warm clothing and rest as fundamentals in health maintenance.

Prevention of disease by correct hygiene, vaccination and periodic medical examinations which will discove rthe early signs of infection is emphasized.

During National Negro Health Week, March 31 to April 6, the association desires its members to focus attention of the people upon the major diseases that cause death, heart disease, pneumonia, tuberculosis and syphilis.

In Birmingham the Mineral District Medical Association, headed by Dr. S. F. Harris, has planned a program which will be presented Sunday night at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Dr. P. S. Moten, chairman of the program committee, has obtained speakers from the medical, dental and nurses professions who will give much needed information to the public on this occasion. A special chorus will render music. The public is invited.

* * *

Judges in the national contest closing May 1 to select America's outstanding Negro community are unanimously of the opinion that it should be "a great stimulus to community improvement throughout the nation."

The judges are Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune director of NYA Negro activities and president of Bethune-Cookman College; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council Y. M. C. A., and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

To be eligible for the award, each community, group or organization must send in a typewritten digest not exceeding 500 words of its community achievements before May 1 to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, care International Harvester Company, 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The five judges will select the nation's outstanding community from the group or organization which, in their opinion, has made the greatest recent contribution to the welfare of its residents. Both rural and urban communities will be considered. The winner will receive an International motor truck with a choice of several types of bodies. Following assembly this truck will be placed on exhibition at the American Negro Exposition at the Coliseum, Chicago, from July 4 to Sept. 2, to be delivered to the winner at the exposition's close.

* * *

Two interesting volumes, sponsored by the graduate school of Howard University, Washington, have recently been made available to the public, and should, according to business men, and students of racial affairs, be in the hands of every young Negro interested in progress.

One, "The Collapse of the National Benefit Insurance Company: A., tells the story which has been Negroes," by James B. Mitchell, M. A., tells the story which has bene bandied back and forth in newspapers eight or nine years. Concisely and intelligibly, Mitchell presents the factors prior to the organization of the company and right on through to the final collapse. prehensive and should be widely read.

Copies are available at the university in the division of social sciences.

The second, "A Comparative Study of Religious Cult Behavior Among Negroes with Special Reference to Emotional Group Conditioning Factors," is as interesting as a visit to the several religious cults it discusses. Written by Raymond Julius Jones, M.A., it is revealing and com-

* * *

The hearts and minds of all sir knights of the Knights of Pythias as operated by the Negro people of America are made happy this season of the year because at this time the anniversary of the order is celebrated. Sixty-one years ago in March the order was founded in Vicksburg, and has continued its work until now.

Pythians of the Birmingham District and Calanthe Court members will hold their session Sunday at Thirgood C. M. E. Church. The services will begin at 3:15 p.m. and the sermon will be delivered by the Rev. R. O. Langford.

The Pythians and Calanthes will meet on the sixth floor of the temple at 1 p.m. Sunday and the parade is planned for 2:30. The uniform rank, ladies drill corps, as well as lodge members, will form the line of march. The Parker and Lincoln School bands are scheduled to furnish music. An interesting program will be rendered at the church, among which will be solos, music by the choir and short addresses by members and friends. Grand and Supreme Lodge officers and Calanthe Court leaders. The public is invited.

* * *

Dr. Oscar E. Maurer, of New Haven, Conn., moderator of the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States with general offices in New York City, will visit Birmingham Sunday and will be guest speaker at the First Congregational Church at 7:30 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cash, invites the public to hear this distinguished speaker.

* * *

Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks, president, announces a forum for Sunday afternoon at Bradford's Chapel, 1525 Seventh Avenue, North, sponsored by the Periclean Club. The speaker will be Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, of this city, and an invitation is extended the public to attend.

THE NEGRO'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICA

Principles of Democracy Set at Naught When His Interests Are at Stake—Elementary Rights of Democrary Denied Him.

4-13-40
Ngw Labor News

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Democracy in America is on trial. Every politician, every statesman, whether governor, member of the Congress of the United States, or other official, whether of high or low degree, knows that something is wrong in America when the most elementary rights of democracy are ignored, and groups of American citizens, with basic rights under the federal Constitution, are treated as subject peoples and denied those opportunities and that freedom and human happiness they have a right to expect.

This "now society" of America was founded to assure freedom from tyranny of every kind, political as well as religious; and also, to provide that free endeavor for the development of those qualities which make for full rounded citizenship, unhindered by overt acts of oppression or repression.

Democracy in America is presumed to connote the legal tradition,—strict observance of law, as a part of the democratic process; and, further, that it stands for reason, for tolerance, and for sympathy.

Victims of Repression North And South

And yet these principles, the objectives of the democratic process are set at naught openly, flagrantly and boastfully in that section of the country which boasts a population of nearly 9,000,000 colored men and women and children; while in the North and other portions of the country the remaining 3,000,000 and more are, in the main, the victims of a restricted tolerance more or less oblivious of their presence except politically.

These people, citizens of the United States, are hedged about by proscriptions, inhibitions, prohibitions, and floutings of the democratic ideal. In their case, the fundamental priciples of democracy are challenged and set at naught.

Restrictions Based on Race and Color Coolr

If democracy, the practice of self-government, is in truth and in fact "a covenant of free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows", as President Roosevelt has declared, failure of that concept in America must be conceded for we live in a country with "some men up and many men down", an all-too-large proportion of these latter being members of the largest minority group in the United States, the Negro group, who suffer mainly because our social system condones a restrictive process based on race and color.

In that section, the South, where the majority of the Negro group is compelled to live, the Democratic party, now in national political power, as it is also in control of Southern State Government, has sought, through the centuries and even in this more progressive and enlightened day, to debase the manhood and citizenship and break the morale of that group by laws which disfranchise them and restrict their educational, their cultural, and their economic life.

The Democratic party claims it is the author of the democratic concept in America. Its governors, its senators, its congressmen swear to uphold the provisions of the constitution of the United States. They prate of the freedom of man and glibly orate about the banners of liberty freedom, yet, by their actions and performances, forswear the very principles they affect to love and revere.

This hypocrisy is a tradition accepted and laughed at, and for what purpose; to keep in subjection a citizenship group whose greatest fault is an aspiration, a desire to enjoy the the rights and privileges granted them by their citizenship, and that "equal protection under law", those words carved across the front facade of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that their contributions to making this country great be weighed in the balance over against bigotry, intolerance, racial prejudices, oppression.

Conditions That Must Be Changed Changed

These conditions cannot continue. They must be changed. The Negro himself can largely contribute to this end. He must accept the obligations and responsibilities of his citizenship. He must help to mitigate the factors which give exigent excuses for his mistreatment, and he must militantly seek to educate public opinion, North and South, to realization of the fact that democracy is dying in America because of the cancers gnawing at the vitals of body politic which complacently accepts these injustices.

Best of all, knowing the potency of the ballot in those sections where the untrammeled privilege is his, he should, and he must, set his face against that Democratic party which subjects his kinsmen in the South to a place of subordination as a citizen by refusing to vote in the North for candidates who will not seek to break the national power of a party which disfranchises him, and yet holds that national power by counting his population, while refusing to permit, by chicane and pretext, to allow his fellows in the South the minimum privileges of citizenship, while paying taxes and meeting the other requirements of that citizenship.

The Negro's Ballot in the North

In awareness of his power, of the potency of his ballot in the North, can more definitely than in any other way change this abhorrent situation. The "Old Deal" crowd of the South dominates the Democratic party. The so-called "New Deal" is helpless in congress without the support of the Southern oligarchy which is the policy forming group of the party.

It is this "Old Deal" which administers the New Deal in the South, perpetrates against Negroes most terribly unjust and shameless practices in relief, housing, social security, and agricultural and farm security aid to education, and all the other benefits supposed to flow from the New Deal's economy abundance.

It is the "Old Deal" which even now, while hoping and expecting Negro votes in the North, is pouring its vials of wrath in denunciation of the race while opposing and seeking to defeat an anti-lynching bill which will do away with lynching and mob violence.

Old traditions and notions must go by the board if democracy is to be made to work in America.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK

Bee

POLITICAL TANGLEFOOT

The 1940 edition of the GOP convention is history, with winsome Willkie as standard bearer. Just who is this man Willkie and what are his antecedents? It seems that the GOP just had to have somebody and Willkie was no worse than the rest; and he went it with colors flying.

That great convention more than anything else within the last few months showed the perils which inhere in democracy. At such conventions the safety of the nation is secondary and the acquisition of office primary. In other words that which is individual and personal takes precedence over that which is public and national. Herein is the doom of democracy in competition with dictatorships. Of course, we who have been sophisticated in things democratic disdain the thought, but we must face the fact that democracy has ahead of it hard sledding. The wars that must be fought for democracy are far more bitter than those already fought!

The Negro's future is bound up with the democratic ideologies. In a nation where there is a written constitution to which all legislation must hark back, and in a nation where this constitution guarantees the equality of men before the laws, the Negro has a chance. But in a nation which has a dictatorship where the will of the dictator and not the written constitution is the basis of social and national policy, the rights and the future of the Negro are seriously endangered. If we had some guarantee that the dictator would be benevolent, there would be abundant hope; but so long as the dictator must reflect the spirit of his times, there is reason to fear for the future safety of the Negro; for after all is said and done, there are elements in this nation of ours who disdain the very idea of the Negro's social and political and economic equality.

Wherein our dictator reflected this point of view the Negro would face great tribulation. Although we have made considerable progress in this matter of citizenship, there are hard battles yet ahead if we are to ultimately win.

The Negro, then, should be concerned chiefly with democracy rather than with some political formula that means nothing to a mass of people facing the rough side of the mountain. The GOP put into their platform a "Negro plank." This was "political tanglefoot" to catch the Negro, just as tanglefoot catches flies in the summer time. The Negro plank has never meant anything and there is no reason to believe now that it means more than ever. In fact, I would have higher hopes if both parties said nothing at all about the Negro and regarded him as a "part of the thing and not as a thing apart," according to Nannie Burroughs.

This meaningless gesture to catch the Negro vote ought to be discontinued and discountenanced. It is hypocritical and deceptive. That Negroes are yet sufficiently gullible to take it seriously is the major mystery of politics. What Hitler is doing in Europe is far more important for the Negro than the "tanglefoot" clause in the Republican platform. Everybody who is at all conversant with social phenomena knows that no political party can go in advance of public opinion in succouring the Negro race. If then, it is a matter of public opinion why this persistence in the attempt to make the Negro believe that "something special" can be done for him?

If the Negro would cease "looking for a sign from the political heaven" specially favoring himself and cast his fortune with the country welfare he would evince signs of political and moral growth. This clamour for "something special" is "political childishness" and it is about time the Negro was growing up politically. Or will he remain a political child forever? Intelligent Negroes are not interested in platforms; they are interested in performance. We want results not platitudes and platforms. If the present GOP platform is as meaningless as those of former times, then we prove ourselves political runts to take them seriously.

Let us not compare platforms let us compare records; for there is nothing to prove that the future will be more propitious than the past from the political point of view. Whether Negroes are going to be Republicans or Democrats, let them beware of political tanglefoot!

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

Tribune 7-25-40 Philadelphia, Pa.

THANK YOU!

FROM many people have come letters and telephone calls saying that they agree absolutely with what I wrote two weeks ago concerning the Hub Laundry project. In order to save postage, I use this method to acknowledge with grateful thanks these complimentary statements.

RHODES

DEMOCRATIC "APPLE SAUCE"

I listened with mingled interest and disgust to the sessions of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. Senator Bankhead of Alabama roared about democratic processes and the rights of ALL Americans. Senator Barkley of Kentucky shouted loud condemnations against those who desire to enjoy special privileges. I often wonder if these men think that the public is sufficiently stupid to believe this "apple sauce." How can anyone with as much sense as a chicken believe that Bankhead believes in equality of ALL Americans? How can anyone outside of an institution for the mentally incompetent believe anything Barkley says concerning his opposition to special privilege?

The one virtue formerly possessed by southern democratic office-holders was their frankness concerning their attitude toward colored Americans. Now, apparently, they have lost that single redeeming characteristic. Let us consider Senator Bankhead and others who enjoy the privilege of seats in the United States Congress from Southern States. Because of the poll tax and other unfair practices, thousands of poor whites and Negroes are disfranchised. It is exceedingly doubtful that President Roosevelt's fellow traveler, James Byrnes, and other congressmen and senators from the South would be in office, were it not for the special privileges they enjoy. Here are some of them: The special privilege of voting, the special privilege of employment and holding public office, the special privilege of education, the special privilege of living in decent houses in sanitary neighborhoods, the special privilege of reading in free libraries, the special privilege of recreation parks and swimming pools, the special privilege of theatres and other cultural institutions.

AND LET IT BE REMEMBERED THAT THESE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ARE NOT THEIRS BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR INTELLECT OR PERSONAL HARD WORK AND SACRIFICE, BUT THEY ENJOY THEM UNDER THE LAWS CREATED ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL BENEFIT

Beyond these extraordinary special privileges enjoyed by the Byrneses, Bankheads, et al, it is almost impossible to conceive of any other special privileges anyone else could enjoy. How then is it possible for these plutocrats of special privilege to discuss special privileges enjoyed by others?

And while I am on this special privilege subject I want to carry it another step. The New Deal is supposed to be opposed to special privilege. It has passed laws which almost make it mandatory for employers of labor to hire union members only. I am not arguing for or against organized labor. I simply desire to point out that labor unions enjoy special privileges—the greatest of all privileges— the privilege to work; and also the privilege of preventing non-union members from working. That single special privilege exceeds the power of President Roosevelt.

And the only reason for the enjoyment of these great special privileges is because those who sit in the seat of the mighty think it is politically expedient. The officials of government must know, if they know anything, that workers who are forced to join unions in order to provide for their families are not free men. They have no more choice of selection than do Hitler's serfs. And these union members in most instances do not have the free choice of paying their dues, fees and assessments. The employer is forced to take it out of the worker's salary and turn it over to union officials.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Defender 8-17-40 Chicago, Ill.

By

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

Speaking before the Negro delegates to the Democratic National convention here in Chicago, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader of the Senate pledged those delegates "that the anti-lynching bill will be voted upon before Congress adjourns."

To date, no time has been fixed for debate and vote on the pending Wagner-Van Nuys-Capper-Gavagan bill. Such an attitude is not calculated to deepen the faith black men may still entertain in the possibilities of securing justice and democracy through congressional channels.

The anti-lynching bill has grown old in the congressional halls. It has seen Republican and Democratic administrations come and go and leave it in the cold. It bears the scars of lynch violence itself. The Bilbos and the Cotton Ed Smiths, the Tydings and the Georges have done violence to it time and again. And in doing violence to it they have used the occasion to heap slander upon the defenseless heads of millions of American citizens whose crime in the eyes of these gentlemen is that these citizens are black. The elder "statesmen" among Negroes have no solution, but Negro youth is champing at the bit.

Negro youth will renew this phase of our congressional procedure. Negro youth will draw its own conclusions as to the relation legislators who will not fight lynching bear to the race of that youth. It will weigh its elder "statesmen."

There are those who say submit to the un-American for that is the way to obtain the American; false friends who say accept in silence an undemocratic blow for that is the road to a democratic reward. Negro youth must beware of such friends. Acceptance of the un-American and undemocratic promotes the growth of both. A serious education in Americanism includes training in the struggle against all that which is not the Americanism of Jefferson and Jackson, and of Lincoln.

It is true that he who has the youth has the future. The great Frederick Douglass based his appeal to the Negro youth during the Civil war crisis upon that ground. It is therefore necessary that those forces among Negro America who are seeking to achieve a condition of affairs in which for black men there will be full and complete equality must turn their eyes toward the young people of today and encourage them in their fight for progress.

No youth within this great country shows more of the will to be free, the will to be heard, the will to do, than the Negro youth. The Southern Negro Youth Congress revives the names of Douglass and Gabriel, of Sojourner Truth and Harriett Tubman and glorifies their memories.

They are analyzing the conditions with which they are confronted and will not accept "No" for an answer. The situation in which Negro America finds itself today is due in many respects to a failure on the part of our leaders to measure up to their responsibilities and youth becoming extremely crtical of its elders. They are not ready to accept, without deep-voiced resentment, the surrender of its heritage, and their heritage is not the heritage of its fathers. Jim-crowism and lynching have no place in a democratic land, and youth understand this well.

The continuance of these institutions may perplex youth for a moment, but they will eventually find the basic causes and the cure, for upon their shoulders rests the future of our civilization.

Negro youth read carefully the program formulated by Negro Democrats for that party's platform and asks why the platform was not accepted in toto. Why they ask in 1940 do these un-American practices of which Negro Democrats complained exist in our country and who will lead us to win this program.

The Southern Negro Youth Congress invites a study of the platform it formulated in New Orleans recently. The program reflects the passionate will and desperate desire to find a road out. With encouragement they will carry this program into life. False friends will find it hard to convince our youth that if it waits with folded hands all will be well. Life does not solve its problems that way, else the problems of the past decades would have been worked out long ago.

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From a very reliable source a few days ago I was frankly told that the anti-lynch bill has no chance to pass this session. (Let's try some pressure.) The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were made a part of the Constitution for our especial benefit and yet our government nullifies by camouflage and inaction, our rights under it. But youth is wily and not gulled. Their ultimate goal is to be men and women and have the fullness of American citizenship. Youth must be encouraged in its struggle upwards.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

Tribune Philadelphia, Pa. 7-25-40

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DUSTIN' off the NEWS

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

Chicago Ill.

WE NEED TO TAKE STOCK AND SEEK SOME FACTS

ABOUT THE middle of August the Negro business men of the nation will gather in convention in Detroit, Mich., to discuss problems vital to the interest of the Race. They have a splendid opportunity to accomplish something provided, however, they buckle down to business and make this conference more than the usual frolic and vacation period. These are serious times through which we are passing and necessarily require some serious thinking.

Lucius Harper

Some years ago a "Stock Taking and Fact Finding Conference" was held by leading business men of the Race at Durham, N.C.* At that meeting a sincere effort was made to determine the assets and liabilities of our group in order that causes and effects could be computed. This was a constructive thought, brilliant in its concept and far-reaching in its purview, and would have produced by this time some startling and permanent results, no doubt, had the National Negro Business league adopted the idea as its national program. But it did not, and has not yet, taken the much needed inventory on the Negro nationally or locally.

Everywhere, and from almost every source and angle, our Race has been praised for its remarkable and unparalleled progress. We know, to some degree, what we have done and what we have failed to do, but the stock taking and fact finding idea could be rendered far more efficient and serviceable if it were adopted and inaugurated in every city, town and hamlet where black people live.

THINKERS AND leaders should call conferences and take the stock of the black people in the different cities and sections of the country. No national plan could well fit the needs and purposes of the varied communities. Different situations and environments call for different methods of procedure in determining remedies and solutions for the problems that are bound to arise.

In large cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit, wealth and holdings could be estimated, credit and trade relations could be revealed; the buying power of the people could be arrived at; the geographical distribution of professional men could be considered, as well as the political, religious and health problems. Such an idea could be developed and advanced to astonishing results.

The great mass of black people are unfamiliar with their assets and liabilities; they have been preached to and prayed for, but they have not yet been inspired to work out their own problems under intelligent and understanding guidance. Business men who are buying and selling the common commodities of life have not yet been shown the necessity of pooling their interests in order that collective bargaining might be made possible. Not being able to buy in bulk they have not received the benefit of cut prices and in consequence have not been able to compete with their white brothers.

* * *

WHEN OUR BUSINESSES are launched we also most universally expect them to fail, and while success is an exception to the rule, yet we have done nothing in a concrete way to offset this calamity. The thinkers and highly trained members of our Race could demonstrate simply and practically the benefits of collective buying. Business leagues have been established for inspiration and the problems of normal business endeavor have not been beneficially handled, but local stock taking and fact finding conferences could deal with these important issues sympathetically

The real estate and home buying problems could be considered and with the cooperation of the pulpit and press the vital interests of the people could be better protected. Some of the practical knowledge that the chosen few possess could be transmitted to the members of our Race who are investing their money. Recommendations could be made to the leaders of various religious connections in regard to religious influence in certain neglected areas. Medical men could learn first hand where they are most needed, and in short, the black people of America could determine what was needed and what to do in every city in these United States.

White people make thorough canvasses of neighborhoods before they invest money in our districts and they find out what we need and what we will buy before we are aware of our own needs and desires. It is high time that we set about to learn these things about ourselves for the benefit of ourselves.

Stock Taking and Fact Finding conferences all over this nation would not only serve as a clearing house for ideas, but would reveal the immediate needs, desires and abilities of the people. As a group with a two billion dollar annual buying power, we know less about ourselves than any minority in the American commonwealth.

* * *

WE ALL KNOW what our leaders are accomplishing, but very little attention is paid to the great mass that represents the sinew and backbone of the Race. Our leaders, after having gained glory, wealth and comfort at the expense of the masses, seem to be little disturbed that the bulk of our population is left helpless to be exploited by some self-centered and greedy racial groups.

We hope, therefore, when the National Negro Business league meets in Detroit this August that the speakers on the program will not indulge in telling fairy tales about their own success, but will contribute some ideas of worth to the people.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DEC 23 1940

One hundred years ago, 1841, was for us a year of marvels. In that year the Negroes of the AMISTAD who had killed the captain of a slave ship and brought it from Cuba to New London and had gone through a year and a half's imprisonment, were free by the grace of John Quincy Adams and the Abolitionists and returned in November to Africa. In that year, led by Madison Washington, one hundred thirty-four slaves overpowered the officers of the ship CREOLE en route from Richmond to New Orleans and took the vessel to a British West Indian port. There eventually they were freed and the British Government paid the United States one hundred ten thousand dollars for the privilege of setting these black slaves free. These two matters alone, not to mention others, shuold inspire us to renewed resolutions in 1941.

THIRTEEN RESOLUTIONS FOR 1941

1. I am going to stop being sorry for myself.

2. I will heed the history of my fathers and be proud of their struggles.

New York N. Y.

3. I am going to be glad that I can see and hear, taste, smell and feel.

4. I am going to look at sunsets, hear symphonies, smell flowers, sip wine and feel the tight-gripped hands of friends.

5. I am going to forget the mean, the cruel and the vindictive and remember the broad, and intelligent and kindly.

6. I am going to seek Peace and Joy; but when I fight, if fight I must, I am going to hit fair and straight with all my strength; and when I weep, I am going to stand and weep openly.

7. I am going to ignore little things, trifles, petty insults, glances, slights and exclusions and fix my attention on heighth and breadth, thunder and earthquake and infinite and eternal ends.

DEC 23 1940

8. Without stooping to prove or deigning to explain, I am going to assume my equality with the Great, my acceptablility to the Good and my superiority to cads, sneaks and climbers, white green or black.

9. I am going not only to admit, but to believe, that there are no human depths where blood as good as mine does not flow; and not heighths to which my blood may not confidently and triumphantly aspire.

10. I am going to worship Truth and Truth only in whatever guise it may come; whether it be ugly of beautiful; sweet or bitter; and whether it leads hell or heaven.

11. I will not waste Immortal Time whimpering for money nor clamoring for fame; rather let me hide and do and dig and delve, for the deed's own sake and not for the bribe of wealth nor for the froth of cheap notoriety.

12. I will lift up mine eyes to the sunshine, never forgetting the music of rain, the majesty of clouds and the hiding of mist.

13. I will face each sunrise with one prayer: There is no God but Love and Work is his Prophet.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

By E. WASHINGTON RHODES

SOME QUESTIONS: CAN YOU ANSWER THEM?

HERE are a few questions which interfere with my sleep: Why is universal conscription necessary to increase the manpower of the army and navy when recruiting officers refuse to accept able-bodied intelligent colored applicants? Why colored men are permitted to operate trucks and not street cars and taxicabs? Why must all colored characters on sponsored radio programs be buffoons? Why does one white hero always triumph over 100 natives in motion pictures, when Joe Louis can beat the stuffings out of the best "white hope"? Why does the guy who has all kinds of safety slogans plastered over his car drive like a jackass? Why is it possible for a colored woman to stick her fingers in the biscuit dough of her white mistress and yet be refused a seat in a decent railroad coach?

RHODES

Why are there four colored judges in New York and none in Philadelphia? Why is there a colored member of the school board in Philadelphia and none in New York? Why are there two colored city councilmen in Wilmington, Delaware, yet a colored person may not enter a motion picture theatre there? Why are colored people permitted to serve food in the House Restaurant in Washington, yet no colored person can eat in the dining room? Why are the colored men who carry baggage at railroad stations called "red caps" while white men who do the same work are called attendants? Why are colored men who assist the conductor on Southern railroads designated as porters, while white men on Northern roads doing practically the identical work are called brakemen?

Why are there no colored school teachers in Pittsburgh? Why don't the colored citizens do something about it? Why do certain "big shots" who eat in "Peace" cafes "duck" in and out? What has happened to Robert J. Nelson? Why doesn't some smart newspaper man get a true story on the Bragg-Swarthmore school case? Is she teaching? Why are colored police officers refused seats in "red" police cars? Why are none permitted to ride horses? What has happened to the committee appointed to re-organize Mercy Hospital? Has it been re-organized? If it has, when, where and how?

Why are there no colored nurses, either trained or students, at the Philadelphia General Hospital? How does Father Divine do it? Where are the King and Queen of England? Will the United States fight Japan? Why do foreign nations maintain an international settlement in China? By what right? Why do people love dogs and hate certain human beings? Why are men greedy? Why will some people lie, cheat and steal in order to get on top? Why will certain people slap their best friends in the face for a few lousy dollars which will do them no good? Why are colored people scattered all over Philadelphia instead of concentrated as they are in Harlem? Why are colored people forced to pay higher rents than any other people? Why are they denied the opportunity to work?

Now that I have asked all these questions, perhaps I will be able to sleep tonight.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

There are Americans who want to join England and fight Germany now.

There are Americans who want to join China and fight Japan now.

There are Americans who want to police and defend by armies and navies, the West Indies, South America, China, the Dutch East Indies, and other parts of the world.

There are Americans who want to fight Russia and re-arrange its government and ways of thinking.

There are also a few Americans who want to mind their own business and who believe we have enough business to keep us real busy for years to come.

Social Security

Coming right down to brass tacks, there are a few things that have been accomplished since Hoover went out of office, which call for judgment and decision on the part of the American people in the next election. It matters little whether or not they are labeled "New Deal" or not, what is our attitude toward them and what do the candidates think of them. First of all in social significance comes the Social Security Act. It is now five years old. Its purpose is to provide help, largely at public expense, for persons too old to work, or for those who cannot find employment.

You know what was said when such legislation was proposed: "Socialism"; "Paternalism"; an attack on "individual initiative" and "rugged Americanism." It was dogmatically asserted that anyone could get work if he wanted it. It was averred that if the old were poor, it was their fault that they did not save a fortune in their youth. But the act became law. It had to become law. Its rich and powerful opponents did not dare oppose it, for back of it were unanswerable facts which must be faced. Millions of honest and willing Americans could not, can not find work. Millions who have worked faithfully and lived frugally all their lives, have not been able to save enough to support their old age, either because their wage was too low or because thieves, legally or illegally stole their savings. So the nation had to come to the rescue of its citizens or face disaster. Today millions of Americans face security in their old age and help in unemployment, because of the legislation backed and pushed by Franklin Roosevelt. What does Mr. Willkie propose to do about this, Swallow it of course, and look pleasant.

Our American Races

At the New York World's Fair it was said recently that 27 peoples united to make America. Some would question this statement; and to be sure, to differentiate such a variety of American groups, we must jumble together incommensurable and contradictory notions: some groups represent what we call races; others represent nationalities; others, languages; others religions; and still others little more than geographical neighborhoods.

Yet a certain thread of reality and logic, sets aside these peoples as those whose distinctions, of whatever kind, and whose tangible contributions, unite to compose the American nation; and who need for this reason to understand each other, to understand the nation and be understood and appreciated by the nation. The final test of a culture group, is the living, thinking, and acting together of many individuals, for years or generations, until they have adopted distinct conceptions of life and reaction to the facts and experiences of the world. This body of thought, act, and custom, becomes their theory of life, their method of evoking the best in themselves, their way of conquering evil.

These groups in few cases form such biological entities with distinct inheritable characteristics as would set them apart as distinct races. Even the American Negro forms no such race in America. Not more than a fourth of us are of pure Negro blood, even granted that we know what "pure" Negro blood is. We are descended from various human stocks, white, black and yellow, and the intermingling of these bloods is not merely modern but goes back to prehistoric times. Nevertheless, we have a real cultural unity; a unity born of common experiences of ourselves and our immediate ancestors running back many hundred, perhaps many thousand years. From this common life, shared because of and despite our individual descent, and even despite wide separation in time and dwelling, has come a clear, united, cultural group which we may rightly designate as the American Negro.

Views AND Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

In connection with the current hysteria over national defense which is going to end up by costing each of us $108 a head, the thoughtful Negro may well ask, "Defense for whom and against what?"

We are told that the present European embroglio is over the question of democracy, and that if Germany defeats England, democracy and "our way of life" will be endangered and, if we haven't got the largest navy and air force on earth, "our way of life" will be destroyed. As William Allen White, famous editor and Chairman of the Commitee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, puts it, this is a struggle for "everything that Americans hold vital in civilization —property rights, personal rights and religious freedom." Mr. White continues: "What we fear and must fear is a philosophy which depends on force and utterly discards reason in international affairs." He holds that Great Britain "does maintain the democratic tradition of free men." Mr. White also foresees a "War for economic supremacy" between the U.S.A. and the totalitarian powers in the rich South American field.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
4-27-40

This is a fairly representative statement of the views of our warmongering Anglophile ruling class. Now, obviously, in order for one to defend something it is necessary first to have it. So it is pertinent to ask, "Do we have democracy in America?" Which suggests the further question, "What is democracy?"

Democracy comes from the Greek *demos,* people, and *kratein,* to rule, and means government by the people, whether direct by primary popular assemblies or indirect by representative institutions. Leaving aside Iceland, which has had a parliament 1,000 years old, modern democracy began in the white world in England in the 14th century. Its political philosophy was steadily developed through the 16th and 17th centuries, culminating in the American and French revolutions in the 18th century. During the 19th century most of the European nations, Japan in Asia and the American countries all adopted democratic institutions.

The rise of democracy, then, parallels the rise of capitalism, of which, indeed, it is the political expression.

* * *

Capitalism is the economic system under which the means of production and the apparatus of distribution and exchange are in the possession of private owners who run things as they please, spurred on by the hope of profit. In other words, it is a gambling proposition. From the very beginning and everywhere it has ended in the economic enslavement of the masses of the people because, like in any gambling game, there can be but a very few winners compared to the mob of losers.

This is true even when the game is run "straight." It is overwhelmingly true when the cards are marked, the dice loaded, the deck is stuffed with six or seven aces and the dealer pulling cards from the bottom and center of the pack. Under such circumstances in a crap game, a poker seance or a session of Georgia Skin, the players often perforate or carve the epidermis of the dealer or send him racing down the alley looking like a reindeer, with a chair on his head.

* * *

But under capitalism this fleecing of the yokels has been rendered safe and profitable by democracy, the political arm of capitalism, whose police power was everywhere used to protect the fellow with the electric crap table, the marked cards and the crooked wheel.

Obviously the suckers would not have permitted this if they had been in a position to do otherwise. So the first "democratic" governments were not elected and controlled by ALL the people, but by the people who ran the game? Thus, up until a century ago only propertied people voted in England and the U.S.A. And women have only been voting for the past twenty years. Indeed, it was not until the ruling class was firmly established, had won all the blue and red chips, that the mob was permitted to vote. The means of production, distribution and exchange came to be in fewer and fewer hands, like the money in a Georgia Skin game. The few owned everything and the masses owned practically nothing. It is clear that the plutocrats could not help owning politics, too, because they owned or controlled the politicians, the judiciary and the police.

Pittsburgh Courier
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4-27-40

While a few grew independent and arrogant, the masses grew dependent and submissive, their sources of education and information owned by the game keepers. It was a money economy and a few people had all the money. Democracy, which had been intended to free mankind, crucified it on a cross of gold. Neither the white masses in Europe and America nor the black, brown and yellow masses upon whose toil and tears the plutocracy grew wealthy, got or get anything out of democracy because that institution has long been shrouded in the habiliaments of monopoly.

So, while we HAVE democracy in the U..SA., it is really meaningless so far as any freedom for the majority of the American people is concerned, and certainly so far as the ballotless blacks of the American Congo are concerned. Democracy has degenerated into a contest between two rival gangs of officeholders and would-be officeholders who stand for the same thing: milking the treasury. There is not as much difference between the Democratic and Republican parties as there is between six and a half dozen. Both stand for the perpetuation of the present system which has concentrated the wealth and power of the nation into the hands of sixty families and their small army of parasites, stooges and intellectual gendarmerie.

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"Democracy" and "our way of life" is obviously nothing for the masses to fight for and certainly not to die for. They are dying quickly enough from poverty and malnutrition. They do not even have the right to work, without which the other so-called rights are meaningless. This is doubly true of the Negro Americans. Most of them haven't the ballot, half of them haven't a job, none of them has the right to live where he pleases. None can worship where he pleases, none can patronize whatever hotel, restaurant, tourist camp or other public place he pleases, and most of them dare not insist that they be accorded the courtesies, duties and privileges of citizenship. Moreover, the position of the Negroes and brown people under the British flag is the same or worse. Why any Negro should want to fight to maintain this "way of life" is a mystery.

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Mr. White says "we fear . . . a philosophy which depends on force and utterly disregards reason," but how except by force are Negroes kept from the polls, kept from restaurants, hotels, dining cars, etc.; kept from following the trades and professions they would prefer, kept from marrying outside their "race," kept from living where they choose, and taxed for education and social facilities they do not get?

How else except by force was this country acquired? The Indians did not voluntarily give it to the white traders. Nor did the Negroes come voluntarily to build the foundations of the plutocracy's wealth.

Did the Africans, the East Indians, the Malays and the other "lesser breeds without the law" which Britain fleeces submit voluntarily?

Democracy, in the REAL sense of the word, we have not got and have never had. We are serfs in an industrial feudalism, less free than the villeins of the Middle Ages.

There MAY be some point in sacrificing money and lives to perpetuate this scheme of things. I would like to know what it is.

views AND reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editor)

In connection with the current hysteria over national defense which is going to end up by costing each of us $108 a head, the thoughtful Negro may well ask, "Defense for whom and against what?"

We are told that the present European embroglio is over the question of democracy, and that if Germany defeats England, democracy and "our way of life" will be endangered and, if we haven't got the largest navy and air force on earth, "our way of life" will be destroyed. As William Allen White, famous editor and Chairman of the Commitee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, puts it, this is a struggle for "everything that Americans hold vital in civilization —property rights, personal rights and religious freedom." Mr. White continues: "What we fear and must fear is a philosophy which depends on force and utterly discards reason in international affairs." He holds that Great Britain "does maintain the democratic tradition of free men." Mr. White also foresees a "War for economic supremacy" between the U.S.A. and the totalitarian powers in the rich South American field.

Pitts. Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
9-7-40

This is a fairly representative statement of the views of our warmongering Anglophile ruling class. Now, obviously, in order for one to defend something it is necessary first to have it. So it is pertinent to ask, "Do we have democracy in America?" Which suggests the further question, "What is democracy?"

Democracy comes from the Greek *demos*, people, and *kratein*, to rule, and means government by the people, whether direct by primary popular assemblies or indirect by representative institutions. Leaving aside Iceland, which has had a parliament 1,000 years old, modern democracy began in the white world in England in the 14th century. Its political philosophy was steadily developed through the 16th and 17th centuries, culminating in the American and French revolutions in the 18th century. During the 19th century most of the European nations, Japan in Asia and the American countries all adopted democratic institutions.

The rise of democracy, then, parallels the rise of capitalism, of which, indeed, it is the political expression.

* * *

Capitalism is the economic system under which the means of production and the apparatus of distribution and exchange are in the possession of private owners who run things as they please, spurred on by the hope of profit. In other words, it is a gambling proposition. From the very beginning and everywhere it has ended in the economic enslavement of the masses of the people because, like in any gambling game, there can be but a very few winners compared to the mob of losers.

This is true even when the game is run "straight." It is overwhelmingly true when the cards are marked, the dice loaded, the deck is stuffed with six or seven aces and the dealer pulling cards from the bottom and center of the pack. Under such circumstances in a crap game, a poker seance or a session of Georgia Skin, the players often perforate or carve the epidermis of the dealer or send him racing down the alley looking like a reindeer, with a chair on his head.

* * *

But under capitalism this fleecing of the yokels has been rendered safe and profitable by democracy, the political arm of capitalism, whose police power was everywhere used to protect the fellow with the electric crap table, the marked cards and the crooked wheel.

Obviously the suckers would not have permitted this if they had been in a position to do otherwise. So the first "democratic" governments were not elected and controlled by ALL the people, but by the people who ran the game? Thus, up until a century ago only propertied people voted in England and the U.S.A. And women have only been voting for the past twenty years. Indeed, it was not until the ruling class was firmly established, had won all the blue and red chips, that the mob was permitted to vote. The means of production, distribution and exchange came to be in fewer and fewer hands, like the money in a Georgia Skin game. The few owned everything and the masses owned practically nothing. It is clear that the plutocrats could not help owning politics, too, because they owned or controlled the politicians, the judiciary and the police.

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Atlanta, Ga. Journal

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By J. C. McMORRIES

Reverberations from the stormy sessions of the recent convention of the National Negro Congress were brought to Atlanta by Cornelius Maiden, the only Negro general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. En route to Macon, where he was scheduled to address the Georgia State Federation of Labor, Maiden was greeted here by his friends connected with the labor movement. During the Southern Labor Conference, he handled arrangements for entertainment of Negro delegates and delivered the main address on the interest and needs of race workers.

Opposes Communists

Maiden related an interesting story of his clash with Communists at the convention of the National Negro Congress in Washington last month. He challenged the attempt of "white Communists" to control the convention. In a statement to the Negro press, Maiden lauded Philip Randolph, another national Negro labor leader and president of the convention, who refused to become a party to the "schemes of the Communists."

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

"I tried to represent my people of the South in the convention of the National Negro Congress," Maiden said, "but the Communists howled me down simply because I, as a member of the committee on constitution, tried to put into the constitution of the National Negro Congress a clause saying that no one except Negroes be allowed to become members of the Congress."

"As a Negro delegate duly elected to attend the convention of the National Negro Congress, I wish to make it plain that I do not agree with the action of the Congress in condemning the Roosevelt administration. My people are grateful to President Roosevelt for the advancements we have been able to make since he became President of the United States.

Want Third Term

"The Southern Negroes will vote for President Roosevelt a third term if he will accept the nomination. And let me say right here, that hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the South vote regularly, notwithstanding the absurd statement made by the white Communists concerning the condition of the Negro in the South. The Negroes of the South have made the greatest progress during the last 75 years that has ever been made in a like period.

"Our freedom was given to us by those of this country who were willing to go to war in order to set us free. How then can the Communists who are working for Soviet Russia expect us Negroes of the South to join them in their hateful resolution presented to the National Negro Congress and adopted, saying that the Negroes of the United States would refuse to go to war if this country should get into war with Russia? I wish to say most emphatically that the Negroes of the South will respond to the call of the commander in chief of our Army and Navy whenever he calls upon us to defend the country that gave us our freedom," Maiden said.

Retired Army Clerk

Still physically erect and mentally alert despite his white hair, Charles S. Harleston, retired attache of the Adjutant General's Department of the United States Army, sat in the office of the Atlanta Urban League recently and proudly related his experience of long and faithful service to his country. Emphasizing the fact that he was not looking for a job and was not in need of aid, he said that he served as a clerk under the late General Leonard Wood and W. P. Duvall, and their immediate successors. He was honorably retired December 31, 1936, after 36 years of efficient and faithful service with letters of endorsement from Brig. General R. H. Jordan, Q. M. C., and other ranking officials of the Army.

He enlisted at Charleston October 7, 1900, and served in the engineering department for seven years, after which he was transferred to the department of quartermaster in Atlanta. From that time until his retirement, he served as clerk in the A. G. D., Fourth Corps Area. In recent years, he has lived in Buffalo, N. Y., where in 1938 he was appointed business manager for the Buffalo Star, a Negro newspaper.

Teacher Honored

A signal honor came to the Atlanta University School of Social Work this week when a member of its faculty was appointed to the committee on group work curriculum of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, of which the Atlanta institution is the only Negro member. This committee's function is to prepare a new general outline which will be used by all of the schools as a basis of instruction.

Miss Frankie V. Adams, the faculty member thus honored, will serve on a committee of not over six persons chosen after a careful survey of the faculties of the 34 schools of social work scattered all over the country.

Atlantians Look to Detroit

Atlantians of the A. M. E. connection are looking to Detroit with a great deal of interest because of the general conference of the A. M. E. Church, which is now in session there. A large delegation of Georgians, headed by the resident bishop, W. A. Fountain, went to the meeting. Bishop J. S. Flipper, senior bishop, presided at the opening session. W. A. Fountain Jr., president of Morris Brown College, is secretary of the Episcopal committee, which will determine the number of new bishops to be elected by the conference and assign them to districts.

Change in Political Leadership Necessary for Negro to Share Fully in American Democracy

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

Some months ago an American statesman sought to define the objectives of our economic system in terms of the best thought and opinion of American citizens. He inquired, "What is it we mant the economic system of America to provide for the citizens of this country?"

His answers to this inquiry are inclusive of the minimum hopes and aspirations, the ideals of our people everywhere, colored and white alike. They are deeply concerned with the whole system of American life.

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"We want our youth high in ideals and resolute in character.

"We want them inspired with the spirit of human brotherhood.

"We want them trained to make their own living, to contribute to the advancement of the nation.

"We want everyone of them to have a job to start in life. And we want them to have constructive joy all through the process.

"We want old age serene in security from poverty or the fear of it.

"And we want profitable work for the great middle groups between youth and old age, for they must support the whole.

"The focus of their lives is the home. We want them to have their own homes.

"We want each home to have a job, or to own a farm, or it's own business.

"We want Americans to be secure in that job and get living and comfort out of it.

"And, above all, we want them to have that American personal liberty which makes the rest worth having."

Should Affect All the People

What is the answer to the question, "How are these high ideals of American living to be brought about?" They are many and sundry. Mainly, they are political, when, as a matter of fact, they should be divested of political partisanship and concerned wholly with the highest and best interests of all the people.

The Negro people of the United States by every right of justice and equity, by their common citizenship, and by their contributions to the upbuilding and ongoing of this country, are included in this category "of all the people."

How are they faring during these days of tribulation? In what adequate way are the youth-masses of the race being provided with opportunities for health and virility? How much of human brotherhood is the Negro's share of our American democracy? Where are the jobs and the security of jobs—not relief?

What joys can be his in the midst of present-day efforts, particularly in the Democratic South, to deny him that equality of citizenship which is presumed to be guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States? And finally, how much of spiritual freedom and liberty, of which we hear so much, is being assured him?

Depression Weighs Heavily on Negro

The years of depression have weighed heavily upon the Negro group. The economic dislocations of the past ten years have had to be borne with a resolute patience and determination worthy of all praise and encouragement.

They now fervently pray, after seven years of New Deal futility, for constructive changes in Governmental administration which shall assure to them those benefits an American citizen has a right to expect of his country.

One by one the expedients, the experiments, the stop-gaps have been tried and found wanting. Jobs still lag along the way. Ten million employables, colored and white, still seek, and cannot find, opportunities for private employment that they, themselves, may provide food, clothing, shelter and the ordinary comforts of life for their families.

The American scheme of things in all the long past has looked with disfavor upon a regimented economy. Instead, it has assured to the citizens of the country free opportunity to make their own way to win, without hampering coercions, the rewards which go with honest effort and ability. It is only within the framework of such a scheme of things that men win and preserve their self-respect.

Kept on Lowest Economic Levels

The Negro people, more largely than others, have been deprived of the opportunity to freely work and win their own way. Racial and economic barriers have conspired to keep them on the lower and lowest levels of economic life, and have needlessly penalized them as they have put forth their best efforts to rise to full equality with their fellow Americans.

It is all-to--apparent that a sweeping change in national leadership is needed to banish unemployment relief and to provide productive jobs. It is in the return of productive jobs that the Negro people at this time find their deepest interest and concern.

In the present condition of our disrupted society, enlightened patriotism and economic self-defense call upon the Negro people to coopreate wholeheartedly with their fellow citizens of all races, groups and classes, who anxiously seek and demand a return of that freedom which shall loosen the shackles upon industry, and thereby, once again ,open doors for the employment of the millions of men and women who now walk the streets of our cities seeking an opportunity to earn bread for their families by the sweat of their own brows.

Third Term Issue-The Other Side

By REV. J. THOMAS REID

Pastor, First Baptist Church, Covington, Va.

THE question of a third term for President Roosevelt continues to make headlines in the news because of the possibility of its disrupting an American precedent of vital importance. People in every walk of life are interested; the experienced politician and the seasoned columnist have written extensively on this question. And I take this opportunity as ordinary citizen to express my views on such an important question.

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The third term has been extensively discussed from the standpoint of the election of Mr. Roosevelt and the breaking of a precedent set up by George Washington. But very little has been said about what will actually take place in this country should the President be elected for the third term. It appears from history that George Washington, the first President, refused to accept a proffered third term because he saw the danger of establishing a monarchy or dictatorship in whose hands would center the power of the government instead of the people.

A dictator like Hitler of Germany is not made overnight, but comes into complete control by gradually taking over the several departments of government. Hitler was about ten years reaching the position of Dictator in Germany. In 1923 Hitler and his associates staged the Munich Beer Hall Putsch to overthrow the government. This Putsch was a failure, and Hitler was sent to jail for high treason, where he remained for 13 months, during which time he wrote "Mein Kampf" and was pardoned.

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Things went from bad to worse for the German government. So on January 30, 1933, a "United National Front" government was formed with Hitler as chancelor, and Von Papen as vice chancellor. And in the fall of 1933 another election was held, and the issue was whether or not voters favored the Nazi regime; 87 per cent voted yes. President Von Hindenburg died in August 1934, and Hitler by virtue of his power, combined the office of the presidency with that of chancellor, and was therefore dictator without the action of the German voters.

Now let us see how our present administration will compare with Hitler's elevation to dictatorship, should the President be elected for a third term. Of course the two governments are quite different, and the means used are different, but the objectives are the same.

The gross public debt on March 31, 1933 of the United States was $20,937,350,964. The gross public debt on March 31, 1940 was $42,380,578,737. At this rate of increase, at the end of four more years the gross public debt would be around $51,500,000,000, as the present administration has already stated a policy of continual spending for the future, should it remain in office.

INFLUENCE OVER FEDERAL COURTS

There have been 373,202 employees added to the executive civil service of the Federal Government since the beginning of the present administration. The number employed at the beginning of the present administration was 583,487; the total number employed in 1940 was 936,689. This number of employees, in addition to the number employed in other departments of the New Deal set up throughout the country, add almost unlimited power and influence to the present administration from a political point of view, to say nothing of the host on direct relief.

But undoubtedly, the most serious danger of the third term is the influence that the President will have over the federal courts, both the federal circuits of which there are 180 throughout the entire country, and the United States Supreme Court itself, of which there are nine members on the bench.

During the two terms practically that the President has already served he has appointed 89 of the 180 federal district judges. Should he be elected for four more years, he would in all probability appoint a third more, which would leave only 47 on the entire federal district circuits that would not be affected by the present administration.

Of the 9 members on the United States Supreme Court, the President has already appointed five: Associate Justices Black, Reed, Douglas, Frankfurter and Murphy. And there are two more on the Supreme bench; Chief Justice Hughes, who was 78 in April of this year, and Associate Justice McReynolds, who was 78 in February of this year; both of whom are likely to be replaced within another four years. Thus a third term would place a clear majority of the members of both the United States Supreme Court and the Federal District Courts in the hands of the President.

HOW LONG TO BECOME A DICTATOR

Just as Hitler took about ten years for Hitler to become totalitarian Dictator of Germany by gradually taking over power and departments of his government, so it will only take about ten years for this country to become a dictatorship. We will then find ourselves in the same position of the dictatorships of Europe, that we are now condemning.

It may not be the desire of this successor, and thereby perpetuate Roosevelt to become a dictator, but the people may unknowingly thrust upon him the power that makes a dictator by continuing him in office. And when once a dictator he will have the sufficient power to perpetuate himself in office at will, or name

President is saving ourselves lost in our departure path of true democracy from being from the

the polls in November? It is not the danger of trading horses in the middle of the stream with reference to the war in Europe; but the question we need to fear most

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During the two terms practically that the President has already served he has appointed 89 of the 180 federal district judges. Should he be elected for four more years, he would in all probability appoint a third more, which would leave only 47 on the entire federal district circuits that would not be affected by the present administration.

Of the 9 members on the United States Supreme Court, the President has already appointed five: Associate Justices Black, Reed, Douglas, Frankfurter and Murphy. And there are two more on the Supreme bench; Chief Justice Hughes, who was 78 in April of this year, and Associate Justice McReynolds, who was 78 in February of this year; both of whom are likely to be replaced within another four years. Thus a third term would place a clear majority of the members of both the United States Supreme Court and the Federal District Courts in the hands of the President.

HOW LONG TO BECOME A DICTATOR

Just as it took about ten years for Hitler to become totalitarian Dictator of Germany by gradually taking over power and departments of his government, so it will only take about ten years for this country to become a dictatorship. We will then find ourselves in the same position of the dictatorships of Europe, that we are now condemning.

It may not be the desire of this successor, and thereby perpetuate Roosevelt to become a dictator, but the people may unknowingly thrust upon him the power that makes a dictator by continuing him in office. And when once a dictator he will have sufficient power to perpetuate himself in office at will, or name a successor.

What will the American people do with their priceless freedom at the polls in November? It is not from the danger of trading horses in the middle of the stream with reference to the war in Europe; but the question we need to fear most is saving ourselves from being lost in our departure path of true democracy.

Newspapers and Magazines- 1940

Negro Columnists

The OBSERVER

By CHAS. P. HOWARD,

1. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Daily Record

2. CANDIDATE WILLKIE

7-4-40

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Atlanta Ga.

NEGRO

"We pledge that our American citizens of Negro descent shall be given a square deal in the economic and political life of this nation. Discrimination in the civil service the army, navy, and all other branches of the government must cease. To enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness universal suffrage must be made effective for the Negro citizen. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the nation and legistation to curb this evil should be enacted."

HOWARD

The above is a plank in the Republican platform that deals specifically with the Negro and what the Republican party adopts as its policy with reference to him—let's take it apart and see what it actually says.

"We pledge that our American citizens of Negro descent shall be given a square deal in the economic and political life of this nation."

A square deal in the economic and political life of this nation is all anyone could hope for as a matter of policy from a political party. When one is given a square deal he gets his just dues his fair share, his equal proportion. Certainly no one contends today that we are getting a square deal economically and politically, so a pledge of that regard is welcomly received.

"Discrimination in the civil service. the army, navy, and all other branches of the government must cease."

It is interesting that the word air corps and marines are left ou in enumerating the branches of the armed service. However, the statement "and all other branches of the government" might be intended to encompass those branches. We would have felt more secure with the words marines and air corps included. However, the marines may be presumed to be a part of the navy and the air corps part of the army. It is the recognition of the fact that Negroes are not given a square deal in the army and the navy and other branches of the government service; it's some progress to have that fact recognized. Discrimination in the civil service has long been a practice and the civil service rule that requires a picture accompanying your application makes it difficult for a Negro to be examined on his merit alone. It can easily be read into this platform the willingness of the Republican party to eliminate the practice if it really means to keep faith in this pledge.

"To enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness universal suffrage must be made effective for the Negro citizen."

By this pledge the Republican party throws itself squarely behind the fight to eliminate the poll tax in the south. That pledge if kept is more valuable than all the others combined for when a man can vote he can make himself free. He can fight discrimination and he can help improve his economic condition. No doubt the most important thing that could happen to the Negro in this country today would be that he would have universal suffrage. The Republican party getting behind this proposition is something.

"Mob violence shocks the conscience of the nation and legislation to curb this evil should be enacted."

That means the Republican party favors the passage of an Anti-Lynching Bill. Now if the members of the Congress carry out their part of the pledge, they would do something active about the Anti-Lynching Bill.

All in all this is the best pledge to the Negroes from the Republican party in the memory of this columnist. If the Republican party will actually carry out this pledge it can do much toward winning the Negro vote to its side. Although it is not as strong as it could be, it is much stronger than I had expected and it indicates that the party has discovered that it must do something other than wave the (magic ??) name of Lincoln before the Negro. Nowhere does it recount that it is the traditional friend of the Negro, that is a phrase that the Republicans have worn out. This platform at least lets the Negro support the Republican party and maintain his self-respect.

CANDIDATE WILLKIE

This writer has been repeatedly asked, since the close of the Republican convention what was the attitude of the Negro on Wendell Willkie as a Republican candidate. Like the rest of the people, of this country, we didn't know much about Mr. Willkie, but during the course of his campaign we reached the conclusion that if the Republican party were to be saved, out of the nominees under consideration, Willkie was the only one that appeared to have the intelligence, courage, physical ability voice, appearance and program necessary to save the Republican party from defeat this November. He was the only one that Negroes felt like they could support.

It is said that about 1923 Wendell Willkie, then a young lawyer in the state of Indiana fought and defeated the Ku Klux Klan. Now, any young lawyer in the state of Indiana who took it upon himself to fight the Ku Klux Klan is certainly o.k. with Negroes to say nothing about a fellow who could lick them; for in 1923 the Ku Klux Klan just about owned the state of Indiana. So if anybody wants to know how Negroes stand on Willkie tell them he's o. k. with us.

FOOTLITE FLICKERS

By ALVIN MOSES

HOMER ROBERTS STATES A SIMPLE FACT

NEW YORK,—All Harlem is agog over the attitude of the United Sates military brass hats with respect for places for our boys in the service. The publishing of . . . HOMER ROBERTS' letters by columnists . . . ED. SULLIVAN, N. Y. Daily News, merely touched off something that has burned brightly in the hearts of each and everyone of us . . . 'The Forgotten American!"

Last Saturday's article referred to the return of young Roberts' high school diploma, birth certificate et al, by the adjutant general of the war department accompanied by a note explaining just why said applicant (of color) could not qualify for aviation service.

Seems to me as if the "Greater Glory" would be for AMERICANS, right here and now, to step us and do the rgiht thing by the long suffering Negro American. Before congress convenes, recesses, or what not . . . legislate laws outmoding these Civil war day practices and give young colored America its rightful place in the sunlight. While in the throes of tossing out . . . NAZI . . . BUNDISTS . . . COMMUNISTS, and other alleged "Fifth Columnists" (heavens, there's that word again) . . . WHY IN THE TARNATION DON'T WE KICK OUT INTOLERANCE AND PREJUDICES in order that our country might be united for . . . WHAT'S COMING NEXT. !

YOUR GUESS IS AS GOOD AS MINE

A Detroit reader writes in to inquire if . . . BEN WEBSTER SHOULD not be accorded top ranking honors by the American Jazz Masters association over Bennie Carter, Coleman Hawkins, and the white exponents of this sweet sounding instrument. Naturally, the writer is a lady for she doesn't fail to speak to the way Ben's dreamy eyes facinate her while he is wrestling with the hybrid-trumpet. Frankly, this column feels that. . . BEN WEBSTER PLAYS MORE TENOR SAX THAN THE INVENTOR OF THE GADGET DREAMED POSSIBLE.

In any poll in which our opinion would count for anything, Webster would receive our vote . . . definitely. Others of the group known as musical critics, lean heavily towards . . . COLEMAN HAWKINS, hailed far and abroad as the . . . BEST ON EARTH (whatever Hitler has left of that substance). Bennie Carter is not without his legion of admirers in England and America. Honestly Miss (?) . . . it's all a matter of expert conjecture in which ordinary mortals like us can go run for Sweeny.

"A PICTURE OF LIFE'S BRIGHTER SIDE"

OPERATIVE N. D. Allenhouse, Louisville, Ky., chimes in with some of the doings our group has a right to stick out their chest about, viz . . . ERSKINE HAWKINS acclaimed as the foremost trumpet player extant, spent three days (house guest) at the Allen, and of course the other members of the organization enjoyed similar privileges . . . For the KENTUCKY STATE FORMAL . . . the spanking new bar with . . . (an oval rail—no less), was opened to the collegians and "you should have been here." Soft lights, haunting and sweet music, plus the legendary beauty of peach-complexioned ladies from the state where "Even the race horses are pedigreed" . . . Ah, it was simply divine!

If you knew our former New York writer (Nan Davis) as we do . . . then you can visualize what a picture she made grabed in . . . black chiffon, touched off by a . . . flaming red jacket (ah, you cruel Lady in Red): . . . the boys, young, virile, and resplendent in . . . latest summer flannels, made it all . . . "much too much" . . . I'm telling you!!

A name soon to be known from coast to coast is that of . . . Jewl K. McNari. originator of the . . . "McNari Dancing Dolls" . . . They are a most unique dance group of Negro children ranging from . . . three to fourteen . . . Last week they gave a dance rhapsody at Columbia auditorium featuring . . . ballet and tap dance routines, each performer displaying a technique worthy of the professionals . . . Precision dancing had the large crowd constantly applauding, and press notices were unstinting in their praise of these well-trained kiddies . . . There were more than 12,000 patrons of the arts in attendance.

GARLAND M. PACK, distinguished son of Dr. and Mrs. Pack, graduated with honors from the . . . St. Emmas Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys last weekend . . . This school, one of the finest of its kind in the country, should be packed to the rafters, with boys of our group, of high school age. Cadet Captain Pack was presented the "competitive drilling trophy" by the ranking officer from Baltimore, opening night of the school exercises (photogs greatly in presence) . . . On class night, Cadet Pack again was honored, being the recipient of gold slippers, for excellence in track, as well as a letter for football (quite a lad—eh what?) After receiving his graduation certificate, he was awarded a four-year credit citation in his trade (auto mechanic); a scroll for military tactics, and last but not least . . . A SCHOLARSHIP TO XAVIER UNIVERSITY, for athletic greatness.

Needless to say, the faculty body, townsmen, and neighboring state friends, predict a grand future for young . . . GARLAND PACK . . . Nuptials saw David Benentt, teacher at Central high school (Ohio State University grad), walk down the aisle with ANNIS Stevenson. "Pas Si Betes" . . . gave a formal Wednesday evening . . . that left nothing to be desired.

TUMBLING ALONG WITH "TUMBLING WEED"

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE we learn that "Bubbles" jumped up and joined the U. S. army because he was miffed about something no one in town know seems inclined to discuss??, . . . Didn't "the man with the whiskers" (Uncle Sam) cause more than 150 Negro performers, waiters, etc., to lose jobs when COTTON CLUB folded (padlocked) because . . . A FEW WISE GUYS THOUGHT THEY COULD OUTSMART EVEN HIM?

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Defender

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

8-10-40

From Washington comes information that President Roosevelt is disturbed by the increasing opposition to the conscription program. From good authority we have learned that even the high army officers who were forced against their better judgment to come out for this regimenting of the American people, are fearful now that the President will abandon the scheme and leave them holding the empty sack.

Senator George W. Norris, who is a friend of the Roosevelt administration, but who sharply opposes peace time conscription, says that Wendell L. Willkie will defeat the President in November if Willkie comes out against conscription. It is extremely interesting that the President has not yet come out openly for the Burke-Wadsworth bill. The President, who is an astute politician, has his ear to the ground. He hears the rumbling of unrest among the people. Our government still listens to the voice of the people when that voice is loud enough. But it may not follow this democratic policy long if the conscription bill goes through.

* * *

PRESIDENT SENSITIVE TO PRESSURE

Congress and the President are still sensitive to the pressure of the people, but Negro America has never fully appreciated this fact, nor have we fully understood how to take advantage of it.

If now the talk is of modifying the conscription bill and even of abandoning it because of fear of the wrath of the people, there is also the possibility of getting action on the Anti-Lynch bill and a bill to abolish the Poll Tax, if the demand is loud enough. We, too, are the people.

The Poll Tax Repeal Bill, H. R. 7534, was introduced by Congressman Lee Geyer of California and has had a hearing before a subcommittee of the House of Representatives, but is now bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee by the chairman of that committee who is a poll tax Congressman.

Pressure has to be brought upon the Judiciary committee in particular and on Congress as a whole. We must do the same for these bills that the people are doing to the conscription bill.

This is an election year and in cities like Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis the Negro holds the balance of power. That balance has to be placed on the scales in favor of democracy. Only then will legislation which meets our needs be seriously considered.

* * *

PASSAGE OF POLL TAX REPEAL BILL

The passage of the Poll Tax Repeal bill will release thousands of votes in the South. If laws that silence them are destroyed millions of Negroes who never before voted will speak as American citizens. What a tremendous effect this would have upon the political, economic and cultural life of the South and of our country as a whole.

If democracy is to survive in this country, the Poll Tax laws have to be abolished. Deals should be made by Negroes with labor, with the Townsend Old Age group and with other pressure groups for their support of the Poll Tax bill. Negro America can well afford to support some measure in which these groups have a peculiar interest. Thus minority groups speak as a majority.

A flood of telegrams on a nationwide scale backed by strenuous campaigns of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Negro Congress will get results.

* * *

MOVEMENT OF GREAT MASSES

The Poll Tax Repeal bill is full brother to the Anti-Lynching bill. The passage of the one gives great strength to those supporting the other.

8-10-40.

It is time that Negro America stopped regarding practical politics as the backstage intrigues and sales by a few men for their own interests. It is time black men and women learned that practical politics begin with the movement of the great masses of people in their own interests and the interests of their fellow man.

To get legislation that is needed we must actively work for it. To prevent the passage of legislation which is against our interests we must act.

The people can still control our government. Write to the President and your Congessman.

The OBSERVATION POST

Defender 7-20-40

—By—

By DAVID WARD HOWE

Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE WELCOMES NEGRO RECRUITS

A few weeks ago reports were received from England indicating that color bars had been dropped by the Royal Air Force. According to these reports Negroes may now enroll as aviators with the army of Great Britain. Recently new reports from unimpeachable sources state that Canada has followed England's lead and will gladly accept Negroes for service with the Canadian Air Force. The same reports indicate that Negroes if qualified will have no further difficulty securing officers' commissions with the Canadian air forces.

It is evident that the British are so hard pressed, that in marshalling every resource for defense, they no longer have time to invoke their traditional and unjustifiable preju-dice against Negroes. Already the pressure from Hitler has forced England to the point where she recognizes that she can no longer afford to deny herself the services of any group within her population.

U. S. SHOULD FOLLOW CANADA'S EXAMPLE

The action of the Canadians in deciding to enlist Negroes in their air force is of particular interest to Americans. It is quite likely that the status secured by Negroes into Canada will be extended to mem-bers of the Race here in our own country.

It is interesting to note that the American newspapers have failed to make mention of changing race relations in the country of our neighbor to the north. American newspapers and magazines have of course indicated that Negroes are used as soldiers by the Allied armies. However, they have given the impression that Negroes serve only in separate units and they have published pictures of Negro regi-ments which have popularized the policy of jim crow for the army.

As yet the American newspapers have had nothing to say about the new policy through which Negroes are admitted freely into the air force of our neighbor to the north. Perhaps they believe that publicity given to the action of the Canadians would cast doubts upon the wisdom of the undemocratic practices of our own war department.

It is inevitable, however, that the news will reach the American public. Already Negroes traveling through Canada are reporting that members of the Race are eligible for enlistment in any branch of the Canadian armies, and that recruiting officers do not hesitate to approach Negroes and invite them to join up. This affords a sad contrast to conditions here in America where Negroes cannot join the army at the offices set up in our cities for the purpose of recruiting men.

HITLER WILL DESTROY U. S. RACE PREJUDICE

America seems to be in for a rude awakening, that is to say the reactionary forces within the war and navy departments are riding for a fall. Events in Canada foreshadow events in the United States. Just as the British and Canadians have found that they must cast aside color prejudice if they are to meet and survive the onrush of Hitler and his cohorts; so to America will also find that she cannot effectively organize her resources and at the same time relegate the Negro to an inferior status.

It well may be that in the end we will owe Hitler a debt of gratitude for demonstrating to the world that democracies are weak. For demonstrating to the world that a democracy based upon hypocrisy cannot survive. It well may be that Negroes will come to learn that Hitler was the man who forced the democracies to put aside their foolish racial prejudices.

It is interesting to note the reaction of Negroes to the invitation to join the Canadian armies. The offer from the air corps is especially intriguing to Negroes and already a number of the young men trained under the Civilian Air program are making inquiries as to the procedure to be followed in getting to Canada and enrolling in the Canadian air corps. A number of young aviators here in Chicago are making arrangements to leave for Canada in the next few weeks.

There is also evidence of a "wait and see" attitude on the part of other young student aviators. Some of the young men are still hopeful that Americans will see the light and accord fair play to Negro patriots who only seek to join in the defense of their country. These young men are willing to wait a month or two, believing that the bars against Negroes will be removed by the U. S. air corps.

NEGROES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CANADA'S OFFER

However, there is evidence of a growing impatience. These young men are competent and eager, they are looking forward to careers in aviation. If America continues to deny opportunity for service to Negroes then these young men will journey to Canada where their services are welcome and where they believe they will be fighting for a land in which opportunities will no longer be denied them because of their race.

Every real American who wants our country to stand out as a true bulwark of democracy will protest against the policies of the army and navy and will make this protest know to the commander in chief, President Roosevelt.

7-20-40

DUSTIN —off the— NEWS

Defender

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

7-27-40

TIME MAGAZINE RAPS NEGRO PRESS AND TRAPS ITSELF

Chicago, Ill.

UNDER THE TITLE "Trouble In Harlem," the magazine TIME in its issue of July 15 had this to say about the smelly article that LIFE printed concerning the private life of Champion Joe Louis:

"To the Negro press, all things black are good. Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive. When LIFE'S editors, last February, decided to publish a close-up of Negro Champion Joe Louis, they looked about for a Negro journalist to write it. The man they picked was dimpled-cheeked Earl Brown, 38-year-old, Virginia-born managing editor of Harlem's weekly Amsterdam News. Earl Brown belonged to a new school of Negro newsmen. A Harvard graduate (1924), onetime instructor of economics at Louisville Municipal College in Kentucky, Editor Brown believed in honest news reporting, telling the truth about Negroes for their own benefit."

We are not surprised at TIME'S capacity to lie so generously and cunningly about the Negro press; we know its long-standing record on handling news matter regarding the Negro. Editor Brown—if he is regularly on the payroll of TIME—will find that his task is an easy one to supply copy ridiculing and burlesquing Negro achievement. "TIME" seems to rhyme with "SLIME" wherever we are concerned. It is sometimes funny as a crutch in trying to deride and mock Negro progress. It did it when over a hundred thousand Negroes poured into an exposition in the Eighth Regiment a year ago to see Negro advancement; it did it when Atty Herman E. Moore was appointed Federal Judge in the Virgin Islands, and it will continue to dig up "Dutch Leads" for which it is now famous on all subject of a dark character since it has a Negro on its staff to perform better "snooping" service in Negro family affairs.

* * *

IN THE FIRST PLACE TIME forgot to mention that Editor Brown and "a certain white man" connected with LIFE magazine visited Mr. Roxborough to get the facts on Joe Louis. It also forgot to mention that these two men double-crossed Roxborough by not letting him read the story before it was inserted in the magazine as they had faithfully promised. In fact, we all believe the truth of the matter is that Earl Brown did not write the story, but did the "leg work" on it. It did not read like a Negro's composition . Negro reporters do not use the word "pickaninny." And this writer's belief is that Mr. Brown could have written a much better story than appeared in LIFE if his copy had not been tampered with and "doctored" by a white supervisor. His article, therefore, was "the hand of Esau but the voice of Jacob."

We admit, however, that Mr. Brown is somewhat handicapped by a Harvard education in being useful and serviceable to Negroes in general, but even this would preclude him from being a polite muckraker (on the pattern of TIME magazine staffmen) when addressing his own race. If he did write the article about the private lives of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Louis, he could have made it smell less like a stable.

From far off Panama comes this comment from George W. Westerman in the Panama Daily Tribune: "As a literary offering the article was nothing of which a graduate of Harvard should be proud and as to substance, it lacked all the quality that many recognized Negro sport writers could have furnished to make it a piece de resistance. It was coarse and crude and could not square itself within the confines of human interest, so pronounced was the effort of the writer to be personal and murky."

* * *

MONTHS BEFORE the article appeared, Mr. Brown's allied snoopers were on hand seeking information. One approached this writer seeking the date of an article that appeared in a Chicago daily paper that sought to "rattle some skeletons" in the Louis household. From his approach and questions one could judge then of the uncomplimentary nature of the story scheduled to appear as a "Close Up of Joe Louis."

TIME'S charge that "Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings," is utterly without foundation, and the magazine traps itself into a false position by such an assertion.

By virtue of the fact that Earl Brown, a Negro . . . a Harvard graduate . . . a former teacher of economics . . . a former managing editor . . . "a political influence in Harlem," and so on, could be persuaded—for a white man's price—to snoop around for months into the homes of the Louises and Roxboroughs; accept their courtesies under false pretenses; betray their confidences, then dip his pen in slime and "expose" them to a vast white audience, that at best is none too generous in its thoughts on Negro life, shows conclusively that "racial papers **DO NOT** studiously ignore Negro failings" when they unanimously spanked Mr. Brown editorially for such noxious conduct and deportment, and one racial journal separated him from its payroll for stabbing an idol of his own race in the back in such dastardly fashion.

This is one "Negro Failing" that TIME magazine nor Mr. Earl Brown could conscientiously expect "racial papers to studiously ignore." Mr. Brown is now employed by TIME where he rightfully belongs: where "all things black" are funny and ridiculous, and must be treated editorially in that light. He is a "servant worthy of his hire" to his new masters.

THE WEEK

By ROSCOE CONKLING SIMMONS

WALL OF HONOR — NAMES ON THE WALL
JAS. H. DILLARD — MR. HULL BACK — BIG CITIES

Defender
8-10-40

ON THE WALL OF HONOR of the American Commons, New York World's Fair, 41 names of illustrious colored Americans have been inscribed. Doubtless you saw that. Isn't that fine, many said. Indeed, after a fashion, but reading the list you see the workings of little minds.

First, you wonder who picked the names. Then you wonder, not as to names chosen, but those overlooked.

Run over the list hurriedly. Names distinguished in music seem above improvement, although Gussie L. Davis should have been included. Also, you might ask, How was Bland overlooked?

Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois are set up as educators. All right for Washington, one of the half dozen great educators in history, but why call DuBois educator?

DuBois is a good pedagogue, but he ranks the agitators of the age. When Washington died DuBois, though living, died. He had things finally his way, but soon gave up, having no string to harp on.

You see the name of Bert Williams, comedian. Williams held sway as a Ziegfeld man for years, but Ziegfeld had nothing to do with bringing Williams to the front. Williams owed everything to George Walker.

Say stage and two names bob up instantly, George Walker and Bob Cole. This writer dedicated the beautiful monument erected to Rchard B. Harrison; thinks him great; so spoke in 1936, but how can you overlook Ira Aldridge?

Take journalism. Tow names, both good and honorable, are on the wall—Russworm and David Walker. They were heavy writers, determined to get a hearing for "God and Race."

But it is an intellectual crime not to start off journalism with its two FIRST names, T. Thomas Fortune, founder of journalism, Robert S. Abbott, its establisher.

Fortune taught HOW to write the times; Abbott WHAT to write.

On one could go through the list. Maybe this writer ought to stop here, but thinking of you people, likewise of many Americans not up on such things, prompts a few more lines.

8-10-40

GO BACK a moment to educators. To Washington as an educator add James B. Dudley, William J. Simmons, William H. Councill. Educators live not by books but by the spirit.

Two young men are chosen for sports, Joe Louis, Jesse Owens. How in the world, if prize fighting is called in, are Jack Johnson, George Dixon and Joe Gans left out?

Strangers passing by the Wall at the fair might exclaim, "All of these?" One-third, some one ought to whisper, has not here been told.

In government two names are put down, Henry Highland Garnett, B. K. Bruce, both good middling. But there are a dozen above them, Henry Lincoln Johnson, N. Wright Cuney, Charles W. Anderson, Walter L. Cohen, etc., etc.

Ever shining, like a ceaseless star in the sky of time, fixed, filling both gaze and soul, is P. B. S. Pinchback. Why, do you think, the people of Louisiana do not build a monument to Pinchback? Too close to slavery, maybe.

Four lawyers are chosen, one dead—A. H. Grimke, three living, all on the bench, Myles Paige, Jane Bolin, H. E. Moore. Grimke was more author and diplomat than lawyer.

If you talk of GREAT lawyers you will have to put down such names as these, FIRST, Edward H Morris, CELEBRATED everywhere as a lawyer; William H. Lewis, John S. Leary, to whom ALL North Carolina took off its hat; Herchel V Cashin, father of the noted James B. Cashin, and so on.

Going back to judges, THE judge was the late Robert H. Terrell of Washington. His wisdom handed law common sense, created for him a fame for judgment; made his name a househrold word, more in usage today than in his life-time.

In business there is the name of John Merrick, life insurance founder. Merrick IS a ame for business, whether dealing with one people in a barber chair or another people with an insurance policy.

But for BUSINESS, don't overlook the elder R. R. Church, great as a financier; Charles Banks, who could make bricks without straw; J. W. Adams, perhaps the one merchant prince in the story.

So much for this. Now young ladies and gentleman, go read.

* * *

DEATH AT Charlottesville, Va., Saturday of James H. Dillard removes another man created by Booker T. Washington.

Dr. Dillard's name has been in use for almost 40 years. His life was written by the late historian, Brawley, who presented him with sympathy. **You might read that book with profit.**

Dr. Dillard was blue blood; that is he was born with social standing in Virginia. Educator from his youth up, Dr. Dillard gave about half of his 84 years to what is called "Negro education."

Education, like everything else American, is divided as to "group," "race," "color." You know about that, of course. Division is hard on the future of the country, but works well for problem solvers; pays well, too.

When Booker T. "called" Dr. Dillard into his camp the Doctor was professor at Tulane, New Orleans. That was around 1907. From that time on Dr. Dillard, drawing a handsome salary, upheld "Negro education."

His first job, at around $10,000 a year, was president of the Jeannes Fund. Washington became chairman of the board, R. R. Moton secretary, but Dillard got the money.

From that point of vantage he fell heir to the Slater Fund, to connection with the General Education Board, always doing well for "the Race," likewise for himself?

* * *

When New Orleans university and Straight university, both at New Orleans, were combined they took the name of Dillard. Why, nobody knows, except to honor a gentleman who did nobody any harm.

Universities are named for heroes, philanthropists, benefactors, for leaders of great causes. But Dillard is all right, considering the time.

A better name for Dillard would have been, since the merger was between Methodist and Congregationalist, Hartzell-Beard, or to honor morals and inspire the young, Wendell Phillips university; maybe U. S. Grant university, since no school bears the name of the fighting end of Emancipation.

But peace to the ashes of a Virginia gentleman, brought to public notice and to fame by a irginia slave. **See how God works.**

* * *

MR. HULL is back from Havana. You know how Mr. Hull, your Secretary of State.

He went down to confer with statesmen further South on what to do if Hitler decides to take a hand in matters on this side the Atlantic.

The trip was an education for Mr. Hull in more ways than one. Travel broadens a man, especially a gentleman from Tennessee.

In Havana Mr. Hull met gentlemen of many bloods, many "races," many colors—running from black through high brown up to light, lighter and bluish pale, all able to look him in the eye while talking, with no head scratching; no "Cap'n."

You know he met Batista.

* * *

The Havana Conference decided to stand together against all foes, but calling no names. If distant powers get it into their heads to take over territory in the West, all hands will join against the invader.

Natives will be asked to express themselves, if any change is to be made, as to what country they refer to live with, or under.

Jamaica has already expressed itself: "No America for us; we are English and mean to stay English." Everybody is for American money when broke, American power when in troublt, but not American ways, customs.

You ask, How is that? Quick question, easy answer. Our ruling people are themselves too near lowness of beginning to be able to show ordinary intelligence in dealing with men down and out; or merely down.

Mr. Hull, however, reports victory. Whatever thoughts run through your mind, remember victory for Hull is victory for you.

* * *

DID YOU MISS the figures given out on big American cities? Even Mr. Willkie took notice of them?

He said that Washington, capital because the "fathers" had a lapse in wisdom, jumped almost sky-high in population because Roosevelt had brought in thousands and thousands to work in his New Deal.

Three months hence, these thousands will be hurrying back home to give Mr. Roosevelt a hand. Put that down, too.

Beginning, of course with New York, with a population of 7,380,000 the 25 largest cities are listed. If you except St. Louis and Baltimore, both Jim Crow, and, of course, Washington, there are only three southern cities in the list.

They are Louisville, New Orleans and Houston. Nothing of Memphis or Atlanta.

It would never do to take a correct census of Memphis, leading Southern city. It would show, sure as gun is iron, that it has more "colored" than "white" people.

Houston tops San Antonio, and, if it wanted to, could claim a colored population crowding 125,000, but that would never do.

Nothing is more interesting than study of movement of the people—the philosophy of population. Within the next two decades the American people will be centered in the cities.

8-10-40

Then you may begin to study ancient places and how nations showed first signs of decay.

So many people ask, Why do colored people, poor people, etc., flock to the cities? Poor people flock in to be near the picture show and have running water.

The colored pepole flock in because they like a lot of company, likewise because they don't know what will happen to them after dark. There used to be a saying, God made the country, man made the town.

Lately, automobiles and hard roads made the cities. In Texas it is oil.

New Deal Fails To Heed Negro Charges Of Flagrant Discrimination

Pittsburgher 5-17-40

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The New Deal continues an attitude of tolerant amiability toward Negroes when complaints are registered with it regarding flagrant discriminations in the administration of its agencies that touch and affect Negro life particularly in the South.

It s in that region where racial and class prejudices have full sway, and where the majority group of the Democratic Party has complete and unchallenged control.

For instance, when complaint is made of continued unemployment, and of the low estate of the victims of cruel exploitation in the South, and in some of the urban, industrial centers, reply is made that, "during the past year some one million and half men and women have been taken off WPA rolls and placed back in private industry".

Pleasant news this is, remarks The Boston Chronicle, "as far as it goes. But for some people it doesn't go very far. The statement doesn't indicate, for one thing, that very many of these people taken back under the wings of business were colored people. We seriously doubt that the statement COULD be made . . .. The industries which have led in this reemployment have largely been those whose doors were never more than cracked to Negroes, and since the business collapse of 1929 have been firmly shut. For a million and a half people to go back to work in these industries, therefore, does little, if anything, to change the picture of Negro employment".

This is the story of the Negro worker as it comes from nearly every part of the country. No affirmative action or program inaugurated to bring about the employment of able-bodied colored men in industry, or elsewhere. Just tolerant amiability —to keep them sweetened, as far as possible, by giving them places on relief, temporary jobs, 'made jobs' but seldom that permanent employment they seek for the support of their families.

Also, appreciably little has been done to relieve the plight of the Negro farmer despite the huge sums of money spent by the Department of Agriculture, the Triple A, Farm Security, and many other alphabetical divisions of the Department during the last seven years.

Local racial prejudices have effectually intervened to deny him even a small proportion of the benefits to which he is entitled under the very regulations of the Department itself.

NEGRO FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM FARMS

This has conspired to drive Negro families from the farms and country life into highly complex city life. The descending ladder carried many, if not most of them, from modest farm ownership to the sharecropper-tenant relationship, and, finally, to being a dependent laborer at wages so low as to be a disgrace to "the richest country on the face of the earth", as is so often boasted.

The statistics of the situation relate a condition of affairs unbelievably tragic. When men and women of strength and the will to work are compelled to struggle along on wages of $75 to $200 a year, a truly sub-normal, subsistence level has been reached.

The plight of the sharecropper of the South is the plight of America. Nearly 10,000,000 men, women and children, black and white ,are the victims of this cruel system of feudalism.

These people who have borne the burden and the heat of the day in producing cotton for the world's consumption are the victims of a ruthless system, which has not only dehumanized them, but last year, as a climax, forced thousands and thousands of them from the shacks, called houses, in which they lived, to wander along the highways of the Nation as 'Amerisan Refugees' as they have been described.

Our boasts of a democratic form of government hang in the balance, and cannot long continue, if these people are much longer to be regarded as not being worthy of having formulated for them a constructive program which shall do away with the terrible conditions under which they now exist.

A tolerant amiability is the attitude of New Dealers when these preverse conditions are mentioned, with a smiling assurance that complaints WILL be looked into, and, 'if possible' changed. They are not changed however. Red-tapeism and complicated formula of operation together with unfair and unsympathetic administration see to it that benefits shall not flow in the direction of any aggregate number of colored farmers.

BARRED FROM CIVIL SERVICE

Government employment, even under Civil Service, also becomes increasingly difficult to secure. This notorious situation is of long standing, and, during the past seven years, has been aggravated by every device of officialdom to dishearten and discourage Negro applicants who possess the requisite qualifications, and who have met the tests of exanting examinations. High ratings and high qualifications do not help them when seeking civil service positions, or any of the other jobs which, by thousands and thousands, have gone to 'deserving Democrats' of another color.

These conditions cannot be changed by an attitude of tolerant amiability. A united democracy and a united patriotism in America can be expected only when a common opportunity is —'the fruits of political equality, economic opportunity, and the universal enjoyment of basic, civil rights".

The New Deal has lamentably failed to advance the cause of progress in these directions for the Negro citizens of America, even if its claims in that direction are loud, raucous, and sometimes persuasive. . The facts and the records dispute them.

The OBSERVER

By CHAS. P. HOWARD,

John L. Lewis, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, (CIO) is scheduled to address the 31st annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Philadelphia, Penn., Tuesday night, June 18.

HOWARD

This will be the second substantial group of Negroes addressed by Lewis during this pre-election period.

Simultaneously with the release of the above information comes the report of an alliance between the Congress of Industrial Organizations, (CIO) and the National Negro Congress in this form in part:

A formula for proposed joint action between Labor's Non-Partisan League and the National Negro Congress was announced today by National Headquarters of the League in Washington. The formula was drawn up in a conference between National Chairman John L. Lewis and E. L. Oliver, Executive Vice-President, representing the League, and Max Yergan, national president, Henry Johnson, national vice-president, and John P. Davis, national secretary, representing the Negro Congress.

Included in the proposed agreement was a clause calling for a joint conference of representatives of the two organizations to be held about May 18, for the purpose of drawing up a legislative program upon which the Negro people and labor can cooperate. Committees will then be set up for joint action at state and national capitals to promote the legislative program mutually agreed upon.

The National Negro Congress apparently has whole heartedly indorsed the Lewis program. They jointly plan to organize state and county units as well as perfecting the National Organization. THIS LOOKS LIKE A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

This column doubts seriously if the N. A. A. C. P. will respond as favorably to Lewis' overtures as did the National Negro Congress. However, one thing is certain and that is that Lewis is seriously going about winning the Negro vote under his banner and if he ever gets it won over he can just about wreck any party he goes after—AND HE HAS WRECKING WAYS. But what will happen to the Negro—and is the program constructive or destructive?

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

WHAT OF THE DEATH LIST IN TIMES OF PEACE?

Defender 5/25/40 Chicago Ill.

CHARON, WHOSE DUTY it is to ferry souls of the dead across the River Styx, has been busily engaged during the past few weeks in "Fetching Over the Canoe." Many brilliant careers, mixed with the tragedies of life, have come to an end and weary, worn bodies have been paddled over to the last port of call.

Marcus Garvey, leader of men, Race patriot, whose sad plight in London was recorded in this column a month ago, is no longer among us. He died, unable to speak, whereas his life had been crowded with words. What a tragic parting for such an active, rebellious soul! Like a martyr to a cause, he died in exile. His freedom, however, was greater than that enjoyed by Napoleon at St. Helena in his last active years.

Henry O. Flipper, soldier, the first of his race to graduate at West Point Military Academy in 1877, died lacing his shoes in Atlanta, Ga. In his 84 years of life he had an eventful career. He was born in Georgia of the free issues. graduated from Atlanta university during the time of the noble Edward Asa Ware who came south from Yale to help us in the struggle for education. America made Flipper an educated soldier at West Point—a lieutenant, then "unmade him" when he was ready and willing to serve his country.

* * *

HE WAS "CASHIERED" out of the army; went into Mexico and served that government as an engineer; returned home later and Albert Fall of the Teapot Dome scandal gave him a job in the Interior Department. Southerners, who had framed him out of his lieutenancy in the army, howled at Fall for his selection and threatened to quit. "I have a big glass-top desk in my office," said Fall, "and it's large enough to hold the resignations of all of you." Flipper stayed.

Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, physician and diplomat, a cousin of Emperor Haile Selassie, who was sent to America by the king in 1921 to learn the ways of the western world, took "the canoe" from an asylum in up-state New York. His hopes died with the hopes of Ethiopia. It was President Harding who arranged for his academic education at Muskingum college, New Concord, Ohio, the president's alma mater. But Dr. Bayen saw only white there; he yearned for his own race and entered Howard university and became a physician. When the emperor fled to London, Dr. Bayen accompanied him.

It was my good fortune to visit the Italian consulate in Chicago with Dr. and Mrs. Bayen and Dr. Metz Lochard shortly after the Italo-Ethiopian war. He sought to get valuable information for the emperor by innuendo. We all got it in the form of a diplomatic insult. Bayen rode from there to the Chicago Defender office without saying a word. I can understand why he cracked under the strain. He lasted longer than anyone expected.

* * *

GEORGE STEVENS, born colored but lived as white. He was a philanthropist; he gave thousands upon thousands to charity, and left his colored relatives $150,000 to divide. Recently they buried him in Akron, Ohio, his boyhood home. He began life as a barber shop porter and ended it as a consulting engineer. He crossed every racial barrier...moved to Hartford City, Ind., where Negro residents are barred and lived in that city's leading hotel, married and became the comrade of wealthy manufacturers and aristocrats.

He lived for 30 years as a white man only a few hundred miles from where he lived once as colored, and strangely enough everyone in Akron knew the story all the time, including some of his early white playmates who kept the secret.

Defender 5/25/40 Chicago Ill.

When his Hartford City friends attended the funeral and brought the Rotary club wreath of which he was a member, they were surprised to see George's dark-skinned brother, Grant Stevens, his wife, nephew and nieces, mourning around the massive bronze casket. They asked why, and were told the story. Probably Hartford citizens are saying now it's ability, not color that counts. Stevens made both of them count, and in parting left enough for his relatives to live comfortably while enduring the handicap of color.

A BUSINESS MAN, Charles H. Douglass Sr., died in Macon, Ga., after accumulating much wealth against the battle of prejudice and sometimes against the petty jealousies of his own people. I once "carried the banner" for Mr. Douglass at Augusta after playing hookey. It was in the minstrel parade—dear to the heart of every boy—of Douglass and Worthy's "Florida Blossoms." I took an absence-without-leave, however, when the parade turned from Gwinnett street into Ninth and neared my birthplace where mother, father and sisters were awaiting the sight. Little Joe Mobley, a playmate, rescued the banner until I skirted around the block and relieved him a comfortable distance away.

Mr. Douglass was the gentleman of the outfit; Mr. Worthy, his partner, erred and sinned at times; he was an expert poker player, but he met his match at Augusta. Charlie Goodwin, a tinsmith and sportsman, was invited to the private car of the comedy company to entertain Mr. Worthy at poker. When the car pulled out that night and sidetracked in Asheville, N. C. the next morning, Mr. Goodwin owned most of Mr. Worthy's stock in the "Florida Blossoms." They struck a bargain and no one suffered.

* * *

ONCE MACON WHITES tried to insult Douglass. They threw the lynched body of a colored man in the foyer of his theatre. He overlooked the incident and joined the Chamber of Commerce. He knew it was not Macon's way of addressing itself to a worthy citizen. It's men like Mr. Douglass, who are born in the South and who remain there, that will eventually make it a better place in which to live. They know how to fight the battle.

As you occasionally review the list of our dead, who is there among us that will rise out of the crowd of today to take their places? That should cause you to think.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News 5/25/40 New York

Ever hear of a guy named Garner? We seem to recollect the name.

Republicans nominate a Democrat and Democrats nominate a Republican; which shows the difference.

Mr. Spider Hitler is inviting the English fly to his parlor. It might not be such a bad idea to accept.

One of the extraordinary contradictions of this extraordinary time is the appointment of a mulatto in the Petain French government as head of the department of colonies.

PERU

Peru, home of the Incas, and one of the richest of American countries in natural resources, is today in the hands of a ruthless dictatorship. Peru is inhabited mainly by Indians, persons of Spanish descent and Spanish-Indian Mestizos. There is a considerable infiltration of black blood from Negroes who landed with the first European explorers and slaves imported later. Certain towns are today predominantly Negro. One Catholic saint, Blessed Martin of Porres, was a native priest of Negro descent.

The country has gone through all the vicissitudes of South American lands, Spanish conquest and ruthless exploitation; revolt from Spain and emancipation; investment and further exploitation from England and America.

Since 1914, the land has been under the dictatorship of Oscar R. Benavides, who has nullified elections and defied the Supreme Court until today most of the liberal leaders, many of whom have Negro blood, are in jail, the free press suppressed and leading citizens daily murdered. It is estimated that 5000 political prisoners are in prison and 3500 citizens in exile. This information as to prisoners is vouched for by the International Committee for Political Prisoners, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Of course political platforms do not say what they mean and seldom mean what they say. But they do show the lay of the land and the way of the wind. For this reason the Democratic platform is intriguing, and more meaningful than the Republican. The Republicans for 75 years have had to mention the Black Brother, and nothing they could say in 1940, could even approach their fervor in 1880. We therefore easily discount their words. The Democrats, on the other hand, have gone through phases: first for years they ignored the Negro or fervently defended State Rights to keep him in slavery. The Civil War was followed by bitter denunciation of "Negro rule" in the South and holy terror of "Force bills" which would make democratic government and the rule of the majority possible in the South. This was followed by a period of stentorian silence on the Negro in Democratic platforms. Then came gradual change. The vote of the Negro was being restored. In northern cities especially, Tammany could use black votes for graft just as neatly as white or blue. It was necessary for the party to take notice. Hence this plank in 1940, which the Bourbon South had to swallow with a wry face:

"We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national defense forces. We pledge to uphold due process and equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color."

This is not what the Democratic party is going to do; but it is what Democratic politicians know must be done if they are to retain the increasing Negro vote. And at that we would have died to see old Carter Glass swallowing this do.

Sunday School Leadership

Daily world

BY WALTER R. CHIVERS,
Professor of Sociology,
Morehouse College

7-28-40 Atlanta Ga.

THERE IS NO doubt in the writers mind but that the Christian Church is the most successful institution for social control in the democratic world. It gets more cooperation in establishing its supremacy than any other social force. Parents begin when their babes are born to teach them what is good and what is bad. The young ones are rewarded for doing right and punished for doing wrong. Many parents, who do not feel that as adults the need the church as an institution, urge their children, even force them to attend Sunday School. They expect the Sunday School to reenforce their moral teachings, assist in developing the leadership qualities and teach their children practical democracy. Thus is placed upon the Sunday School leaders a heavy responsibility.

CHIVERS

The question here is whether some of the veteran Sunday School leaders have ever sensed the importance of their tasks. Are they fitted by their philosophy of Christian leadership to train youth in the processes of Christian democracy? Are youth entirely to blame for not attending Sunday School?

NOT SENSED CHANGES

Varied observations and inquiries cause the writer to conclude that too many Sunday Schoo leaders of today have not sensed the changes in our democratic society in its thinking and action toward youth. They cannot accept the fact that youth of today are much better educaed, and nurished than they were at the same age. They cannot accept the fact that numerous social forces are assisting youth in maturing at an earlier age than when they were young. They will no accept the fact advanced age, alone, does not qualify grown folk to be the advisor or leaders of youth. Nevertheless, these are proved qualifications for grown folk who would be Christian leaders of youth.

Further the writer has discovered through reading, conversation and observation that too many would be leaders of youth into the ways of Christian life have no well defined philosophy for their leadership. They feel that years of "service" have entitled them to be the ones to determine without dispute what is best for youth. They defy questioning of their assertions by youthful active minds.

YOUTHS ACCUSED

Too often when youth ask for explanations of statements made which probably conflict with what they have learned in school, or challenge the ability of youthful minds to understand, the puzzled leaders save their faces by acccusing youth of being impudent, disrespectful, or condemning education as not being true to the church. This type of recreation toward the students creates resentment in them toward the Sunday School naturally causing a loss of interest.

Educators have long since concluded from their experiences that it has been a mistake to try to develop youth into active personalities by constantly saying to them that "they can't do this" and "they can't do that." As a matter of fact many possible leaders have been turned into flabby, inactive personalities because the activities that are innocent to them have been forbidden by older folk without explanation.

So now the educators are interested in conditioning children to the things that "they can do," and not be called bad. In other words modern education is trying to develop freedom of expression in young people and at the same time trying to construct an environment in which they can express themselves freely and feel that they are good children.

BECOME INDIFFERENT

The lack of democratic procedures in many Sunday Schools makes it easy to see why so many teen-age young people are becoming indifferent to Sunday School. It has already been pointed out that they have a right to resent the negative type of mental discipline that the leaders attempt to force upon them. Let us look into the way the Sunday School is operated and see if students have a right to resent the administrative structure of many Sunday Schools.

The writer has visited many Sunday Schools and what is to be said in reference to administrative procedures is a composite picture. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the Sunday School superintendent must be a man of advanced age, an officer of the church and very busy earning a living during the week That is he must be a man who has arrived both in the world and in the church. He is selected and elected by the church, the students having no voice.

The students may suggest who the assistant superintendents are to be but the church has the sole right of the final election. Under no condition can this be called democratic. The writer knows of an instance where such procedure applied in the matter of an officer. When the officer wanted to resign because the Sunday School suggested what it thought would be improvement in the conduct of his office he tendered his resignation to the Sunday School

ARE NOT HEARD

However, this matter of giving the Sunday School student some voice is only theoretical because actually the administrative power that is delegated to the Sunday School by the church is executed by the officers and teachers. In none of these procedures do the students have even an advisory note. Here again education has changed its attitude. The same students who attend Sunday School are members of educational institutions where they are being taught practical student government.

The majority of the members of the church were born into the church, therefore, if the Sunday School does not pay more attention to the children of its members by building a Sunday School with a program in keeping with the highest ideals of the times, they will not have sufficent young people interested in going into the church to replace the older folk who die.

The writer does not believe that young people are any less interested in Christianity than their parents, but that they are dissatisfied with the refusal of the church leaders to give them opportunity to participate in the operation of their Sunday School One further word, is that the Sunday School leaders must realize that their institutions must now compete with Sunday golf baseball, tennis, motion picture shows and symphonolas in the "hang outs."

This alone should make them realize that they need to re-think the whole matter of Sunday School organization. The writer would suggest in their re-thinking they consider the advisability of letting the young people run the Sunday School as if it is theirs. It is really the writer's belief that they would operate a much more worth while institution.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 21, 1940

7-28-40 Atlanta Ga.

...ocratic ...ongress ...sevelt and ...will battle for ...ew Deal as laid down by ...se two. But they will think themselves as Democrats, if ...cted, they will have no intentions of being as New Deal as Mr. ...allace is.

(Copyright, 1940, for The Constitution.)

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The fine arts department of the Urban League of Pittsburgh presented the Urban League Community choir in its first public recital at the Schenley High school auditorium, Pittsburgh, recently. The fine arts department is the newest of the Pittsburgh Urban League's departmental groups. It has adopted a long-range program, including the development of musical activities, painting, sculpture, literature and other cultural arts. The presence in the city of a large group of qualified musicians made the development of the Community Choir the first logical step in the work of this department.

Win Cash Awards.

Two Negroes were among three New York University students who won cash awards in the first competition sponsored by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design and the Western Electric Company, Inc., for designs of one-kilowatt radio stations.

Ninety-two entries from 19 colleges and universities were judged by a jury composed of four architects and a radio designer.

Orphan Is Prize Winner.

A 14-year-old Negro orphan girl received a check for $150 with her diploma when she graduated from Junior High school 136, Manhattan, recently. The girl was Ursula Nelson, and the check represented the Rebecca Elsberg Memorial prize, awarded twice each year to two students in Manhattan for "honorable character and conduct and proficiency in studies in accordance with standards established by the superintendent of schools." Ursula Nelson has maintained an "A" record throughout her eight years of school life. She has served as a traffic aide, councilman and class officer, as well as being active in her church and in the Y. W. C. A. Her mother died in 1928 and her father in 1939.

Plaque for Carver.

The International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organization, last month awarded to Dr. George Washington Carver, director of the department of agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute, a bronze plaque for service to humanity.

Studies Snail Teeth.

Professor M. S. Briscoe of the department of biology at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., recently completed a year's study of the development of microscopic teeth in snails at the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C. Briscoe is the first Negro to study there is residence.

Aircraft Engineer.

The employment of Joseph Dunning, Negro honor graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as an engineer in stress analysis, has been announced by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation of Los Angeles, Cal. Dunning is the first Negro recommended for this type of work.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 21, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

Boisfeuillet Jones, state youth administrator, has announced that more than 9,000 Negro youths in Georgia received assistance from the National Youth Administration during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1940. Some have been enabled to continue their high school or college education, and some have received practical training and work experience to equip themselves for private employment.

In the City of Atlanta there are three NYA projects, on which a monthly average of 300 young Negroes receive varied types of training. There are two home-making projects, on one of which are girls and boys. There is one wood workshop where only boys are employed. Practically all of the tables, desks, chairs, cabinets, flower stands, picture frames, and other articles used to equip offices of the projects mentioned and the central offices of the NYA assistant on Negro affairs in Georgia, were made by the boys in the wood workshop. Most of these young people have completed only the seventh grade.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

"Chariot Wheels"

"Chariot Wheels" is the name that has been given the Sunday night broadcast of outstanding Negro ministers and civic leaders of Atlanta, over Station WSB. The name is quite fitting, as the deep-throated music of Negroes in the section of the country where their forefathers and they have worked and prayed for economic and political freedom, sounds much like the low rumbling of chariot wheels.

In referring to the music that came from the very souls of Negroes while they performed their burdensome duties during the time of slavery, Stephen Foster, the great composer of Southern Folk songs said, "It is the only American contribution in the field of music."

"Chariot Wheels" is destined to be the "Voice of the South" for Negroes who have long desired to develop and present to the rest of the world much rare natural talent as is present in the deep South. The effort to get this talent on the air was the dream of the Rev. Samuel Pettagrue, pastor West Hunter Baptist Church. He and his co-workers are to be highly commended for their courage and patience in laboring for the realization of that dream. Let us hope that "Chariot Wheels" will find a place among the outstanding programs of the air.

Civil Serivce Examinations Open

The Civil Service Commission has issued a call for card punchers, sociologists and farmers. The Atlanta Urban League, in co-operation with the National Urban League's industrial relations department, is urgently requesting as many Negroes in Atlanta, as possible, to file application for these positions. Persons who qualify in the alphabetic card, punch operator, and under card-puncher operator, both of which pay $1,260 a year, will be eligible for placement in the United States Census Bureau, where a large number of card-punchers are expected to be employed before the end of this year. The examination for sociologists will attempt to find persons qualified for positions in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. The applicants will be rated solely upon their training and experience, and will not be required to take formal examination. The salary range is from $2,600 to $4,600 a year. The junior farmers at $2,000 a year will be employed in the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice.

Further information may be obtained through the Atlanta Urban League, who posts all Civil Service announcements in the lobby of the Herndon Building.

Elks' Oratorical Contest Held

It is the policy of the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World to award a $1,000 college scholarship to the high school student who wins in an annual national oratorical contest.

These young people are required to write an essay dealing with some phase of the American Constitution as it relates to the Negro. Then they compete in city, state, regional, and national contests. The winner is permitted to attend the college or university of his choice.

On Thursday evening, in the midst of a very spectacular setting, the Elks held their annual regional oratorical contest in the spacious auditorium of Wheat Street Baptist Church. Preceding the contest, the visiting officials and members of the local Gate City Lodge, were led in a colorful parade by the Washington High School band, under the direction of Prof. E. A. Starling. The band rendered selections throughout the program.

The contestants represented North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Three of them spoke from the subject: "The Negro and the Constitution;" two, "The Constitution and Slavery;" and one, "The Constitution and the New Deal." The last speaker, who was from Florida, traced the remarkable work of the New Deal in the form of CCC, NYA, WPA, and rehabilitation in general as outlined by President Roosevelt's administration.

Declaring that the Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever conceived by the mind of human beings, the representative of Georgia and winner of the contest said, "It is the duty of us all to see that the principles of freedom laid down in our constitution be protected from evasive and abusive interpretation and application." The speaker from North Carolina declared, "The Constitution must become as famous for its application as it is for its doctrines."

On August 26, the winner, Helen Barnett, of Atlanta, and a member of the 1941 senior class of Washington High School, will compete in the national contest which is to be held in St. Louis, Missouri.

Noted Negro Choir To Sing Here

The "Wings Over Jordan" choir, of radio and concert fame, will sing Monday, July 29, at the City Auditorium at 8:15 p. m.

There will be a special section reserved for white patrons attending the performance. The Rev. B. R. Holmes is chairman of the local committee sponsoring the concert.

Worth Kramer is the youthful conductor of the noted Negro choir. A large part of the program will consist of spirituals, a specialty of the "Wings Over Jordan" singers.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Defender 7-20-40

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

WATCHWORDS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Chicago, Ill.

"National unity, defense and prosperity." These words dominated the Philadelphia convention of the Republican party. President Roosevelt has said that these are the watchwords of American democracy. "National unity, defense and prosperity" is, and has been, for more than three-quarters of a century, the aim and desire of the most advanced leadership among the Negro people. Yet neither the one nor the other exist for us.

Black America must state in the language of the segregated life it knows, in the language of bread and butter, in the language of jobs, and of freedom of political expression and social intercourse what these words mean for and to it. Only then can we move forward to the realization of such a goal.

UNBREAKABLE ALLIANCE

National unity, defense and prosperity must be reduced by us to a program which meets the needs of our daily lives. Around that program the great body of Negro America, on the plantations, in mills and factories, the sharecroppers, the laborers, Negro youth and womanhood, the professional and business man can and must be united in an unbreakable alliance. For the realization of that program Negro America must be moved into action.

In that program must be reflected the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and our own great Frederick Douglass. This is possible precisely because it is historically necessary. It is historically necessary precisely because we cannot go on living as we are.

Such a program will be an American program because it will flow from the most oppressed and exploited section of our great multinational population. What is good for the most debased and lowly is good for all.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

But what is good for the special privileged, what is good for lords of our economic life, what is good for the politically powerful may not be good for those whom the poll tax and lynch law have disfranchised, those whom peonage, the chain gang, forced labor and racial discrimination have rendered economically destitute and uncertain of the future.

It is clear therefore that there can be a conflict of interests as we translate these terms into reality. Millions of unemployed, millions of homeless, those without clothes prove this: that heretofore national unity, defense and prosperity have been resolved in the interests of the few.

NUMBER ONE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

President Roosevelt could speak of the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed only because this is true. Our leading medical authorities could say "40 millions of Americans are without adequate medical attention." The south has become the "number one economic problem of the nation;" lynching and the un-American and subversive system of jim-crowism can exist only because this is true.

It follows then that the conflict of interests must be resolved in the interests of the vast millions of Americans including black men and women or else freedom and democracy for the people are forever lost to us. No section of our population can be united with those who exploit and oppress it. This is not humanely possible.

THE CREED OF OUR POLITICAL FAITH

The immortal Thomas Jefferson said in 1801: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political . . . freedom of religion; freedom of press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially elected; these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through the age of revolution and reformation. . . . They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should be wander from in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

THE GREATEST SAFEGUARD OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The state of the nation reveals that we have wandered from this road. We are in danger of involvement in war. Liberty and safety are the playthings of vigilantes, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion and other forces so high even as Martin Dies and the southern senators who preach race hatred.

We must "retrace our steps." The greatest safeguard of national defense is a socially secure people whose constitution has been realized in practice and is not simply a paper-bound program of action. We must make the Constitution live.

THE WEEK

By ROSCOE CONKLING SIMMONS

R. R. Moton - 'Principal'
'Fifth Column' - Two Men - Baptist Union

ROBERT R. MOTON is dead. He died Friday, May 31. He died where he was born, in Gloucester county, Virginia.

Thus passes another disciple of Booker T. Washington. A big name is not always a big man, but Moton had heart. 'Oh," you will say, "he is the man who succeeded Booker T."

No, no; Booker T. has no successors. Moton was elected to FILL the place CREATED by Booker T. Washington. He did well all around, in the job and for himself; likewise, his household.

The sun came out, bright-like, and he made hay.

Moton owed his success to three men, General Armstrong, H. B. Frissell and Washington.

Howbeit, the word of the illustrious wife of Washington, Margaret, made him principal of Tuskegee. Study long, study wrong; but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Strange pair, Booker and Margaret Washington. They knew all about education; nothing of human nature.

* * *

The Associated Press, telling of his death, called Moton "one of the great Negro educators." Hardly, however, but he was earnest.

Great educators, race or no race: Booker T. Washington, James B. Dudley, Daniel A. Payne, Joseph C. Price, J. McHenry Jones, John Hope, R. S. Lovinggood, Charles H. Moore, Matthew W. Dogan, William J. Simmons, Mordecai Johnson, William J. Hale; some living, some dead.

One "race" put down Erastus M. Cravath, in a class by himself, Samuel C. Armstrong, John Braden, Horace Bumstead, George W. Hubbard, and so on. Go back over the list.

Some you know; some you don't. Booker T. took the simple title "Principal" and turned the world of education upside down. After his death Tuskegee trustees put in the word president.

Some men can't make it without a big title. Is not that so?

* * *

MAJOR MOTON was commandant of cadets at Hampton when he was chosen over Emmett J. Scott as principal of Tuskegee. At the start Scott had the inside track, but Fate was too much for him.

Armstrong founded Hampton so that friends of American colored people might have a place to stand and be heard. Out came Washington, example of what Hampton held to be true.

Forthwith Washington created Tuskegee so that American colored people could speak for themselves Give that thought, study, reflection.

Under the Washingtons, their stay and prop being Warren Logan—still living—Tuskegee was all Spirit, books simply helping out. Moton, with soul and heart second to none, increased only physical Tuskegee.

Take a look. In Washington's day there things were extensions of Tuskegee, the National Negro Business League, Rosenwald Fund, Tuskegee Annual conference.

The League woke colored America up. The Rosenwald Fund, as operated under Washington, sent hope every whichway over neglected places.

The Tuskegee conference brought plow and book together, giving Nature and Art opportunity to talk over matters.

None of these things remain. They died when Washington died. But such is the story of genius. Often waters of the fountain become only a pleasant pool.

* * *

Why so much on Moton, you ask Because, although not up to Washington, you will have to put him down among men talked about in his day.

Moton claimed descent from African kings. If you had known him you would have believed that. His kindness and sympathy never failed.

In France, after the Armistice Moton said to American colored soldiers, who had swept everything before them, "Go on back home and forget all about liberty as found in France." Everybody was up in arms.

What is kingly about that? you ask. Well, have not other princes made mistakes? Even today everybody is talking about Leopold, some for him, some against him.

Moton wrote a book, "What the Negro Thinks." Get it and read it. You see him there in his thoughts. The Ku Klux Klan marched before the Lincoln Gates at Tuskegee, trying to "put the Negro in his place."

Moton held his ground, oiling up his weapons. Run, be away, friends said, but he stood firm. He knew that to run would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Not all has been told, but just enough to acquaint you with a few habits of a good man, now gone to join friends in the upper bright world.

* * *

ALL YOU HEAR is "Fifth Column, Fifth Column, Fifth Column." You know how it is.

First, our white people get hold of something, copying and repeating. In a few days you have it. That settles it; between the two of you, it is soon run into the ground.

Take, for example, this "Fifth Column."

Two Baptist deacons had a dispute the other day. "I knew," one said, "that you were a 'Fifth Column' man all the time." He was almost as bad as a colored political woman who told a Chicago Loop G.O.P. meeting:

"Talk about your 'Fifth Column.' You haven't seen a real 'Fifth Column.' Unless we get some jobs in some of these big offices, we will show you a 'Fifth Column' out of this world."

So it goes. Even Congress has taken this "column" business for a daily text. Familiar text, easy sermon.

* * *

Many, you among them, maybe, wonder about this "column." Who started it? Where did it come from? New occasions make new phrases.

Here it is: In the late war in Spain, four columns of Nationalist soldiers were pressing on the gates of Madrid. The commander, Gen. Emillo Mola, was asked about the number of his soldiers.

"I have four columns under me but there is a fifth column in Madrid."

The questioner wondered, for Loyalists held the city.

When Mola's army reached the gates there was an uprising within the city, thousands rushing to join the invader. Hence, the Fifth Column, unknown to the eye, working in the dark.

Roosevelt says one thing, Lindbergh another, but Lindbergh is not a Fifth Columnist, since his fault is there is too much light.

* * *

YOU HEAR FROM two men on the outcome of the war: Gandhi again, and an American professor.

You don't hear from Hitler at all, but everybody talks about him. There are WORD men and ACTION men. Action men make history; word men put it in writing.

Maybe you remember Campbell's great poem, "The Mariners of England." Or maybe you have never heard of Campbell. Look him up; he is a poet like David, Shakespeare, Milton and Lowell; you can understand him.

War along the Channel brings to mind the opening lines of the third stanza:

Brittannia needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain-waves,
Her home is on the deep.

That is, it was so in Campbell's time. Now all is changed. See what one man can do.

* * *

Gandhi reaches for universal sympathy. You read him last week; read him again:

"The present atmosphere is not favorable for influencing the British in the right direction through civil disobedience. If we started that now, our whole purpose would be defeated."

Strike, is the word, while the iron is hot; not when TOO hot, but when just right. Gandhi thinks the iron too hot. There are almost a half-million Indian soldiers in the British army.

Lord only knows how many colored soldiers in the French army. Outside is one thing, inside another. Likewise with forefront and background.

Prof. Albert Viton of Northwestern, authority on English matters says the result of the present war will be doing away with color.

"It won't be pigmentation," says the professor, "but the bond uniting the empire. The empire, like any man with his back to wall, is ready to talk justice. One's extremity is another's opportunity.

P.S. Gandhi writes. "I am of the opinion that we should wait until the heat of battles subsides." Gandhi is both English and Indian.

* * *

NORTHERN BAPTISTS, meeting a few days ago at Atlantic City, talked union, not with Southern Baptists, but with Disciples of Christ.

Not long ago, you remember, the Congregationalists and the Christian church got together. Then, as you know, came the union of Methodists, Southern and Northern.

The Episcopalians are talking about joining up with the Presbyterians. Before long, expect to hear that Lutherans will be looking for somebody to unite with.

The Lutherans, largest Protestant church in the world, is the only Christian body having the name of a man. Others go by Baptists, Methodists, Latter Day Saints, Disciples, Episcopalians, and so forth.

But Lutherans fly the colors of Martin Luther, called the most influential man in the history of Christendom. A German, born in 1483. He died young, at the age of 63.

* * *

In the U.S.A. there are 1,415,000 Northern Baptists and around 1,700,000 Disciples. Put together they would make a power, would they not?

Politicians, who take one look now, would take two or three looks at such an organization. Two animals live in fright, night and day—rabbits and politicians.

There are 6,000 churches for the Disciples and 7,400 for Northern Baptists.

Support of Masses Needed for Progress--Mitchell

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Mitchell, who is secretary of the St. Paul, Minn., Urban League, is a native of Baltimore, and was at one time active in the civic life of this city. He was a member of the editorial staff of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers, leader in the City-Wide Young People's Forum and director of the NYA.

By CLARENCE MITCHELL

Back in the hometown after a two-year absence, I am surprised at the numerous changes for the good. The slum-clearance program, nurses at the City Hospitals, the successful efforts of citizens to keep undesirable businesses out of residential neighborhoods and the many improvements at the AFRO Building show so much progress that the city does not look the same.

I still believe, however, that Baltimoreans of color are not getting all to which they are entitled. This feeling is even more pronounced after one lives in St. Paul, Minn.. where the 4,000 of our people are not satisfied with a chief designing architect in the City Hall, uniformed policemen and firemen, foremen in factories and a number of other features associated with the democratic concept.

St. Paul, like all American cities, has its problems of a racial nature, but if it has gotten all of the things it has with so small a population, that it is amazing to see more than 150,000 people in Baltimore without these things.

When I was on the AFRO staff I used to blame many of the local shortcomings on the failure of our leadership. As I look back, however, I realize that my attitude is the same kind which the people of Germany have toward Hitler. They wanted a scapegoat on which to blame their troubles, and he gave it to them in the Jew.

Like the people of Germany, many of us want a tangible something to blame for our troubles so we constantly accuse our leaders.

It seems that Baltimore now has an excellent opportunity to get some of the things which seemed so remote when I lived here. Intelligent and fearless leadership will be required to get these things, but the people would do well to remember that all leadership is as forceful and as honest as the masses of people want it to be.

Support Needed

If the common people are lazy and more interested in froth than

Former Baltimore Civic Worker Expresses Surprise at Improvements Made in Past Two Years; Urges Group to Back Leaders; Cites Progress in St. Paul In Florida

MISS DORIS BUCKNER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Buckner, of Baltimore, who is visiting with her mother in Daytona Beach, Fla, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bethune and Albert, Jr., son, daughter-in-law and grandson of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

fact, then there will be endless exploitation and bad treatment. On the other hand, if they want virile programs and constructive action, they must support people who provide such things.

The people must never forget that nothing can exist if the groundswell of public opinion refuses to tolerate it. Rackets, disorderly taverns, unhealthy surroundings and deteriotating influences of various kinds prey upon our neighborhoods because they usually do not meet with an organized opposition from us.

These same things are ever seeking to gain entrance to other neighborhoods but they are always given such a warm reception that they quickly give up. On the other hand, we usually pay no attention to them until we suddenly find ourselves in the midst of a slum.

Can't Forget Hometown

It is not possible ever to get Baltimore completely out of one's blood. For this reason, even the beauty and progress of Minnesota have not completely blotted out the picture of this town with its white steps, its teeming Pennsylvania Avenue, the improvement groups, its complicated politics and the hundred other things which are its traditions.

If the signs mean anything, there are great days ahead for the Monumental City and from my box seat in Minnesota I shall always be generous with the applause.

'FIFTH COLUMN' CAUSES SCARE

By TED POSTON
(Staff Correspondent)

MIAMI, Fla., May 30.—Terrorized by a phony "fifth column" scare and rumors that the British government was planning to seize the savings of its subjects here, foreign-born Negroes drew more than $40,000 out of accounts in the local post offices last week.

The postal savings accounts were closed in a three-day "run" at branch post offices in Miami, Cocoanut Grove and Fort Lauderdale. The $40,000 was drawn out of Station B at 459 N. W. Eighth street in the Negro section here, where the "run" was heaviest.

PANIC CONTINUES FOR THREE DAYS

The local panic continued for three days, although Sam B. Soloman, president of the Citizens' Service League, and several ministers, addressed the long lines in front of the branch post office and pointed out that the rumors were unfounded.

The depositors were believed to have been influenced by several alien-baiting movements which have sprung up in this section within the last two weeks as a result of the European war.

Allegedly seeking to halt "Fifth Column" activities in the city, the Miami city commissioners asked the law department to draft an ordinance ordering the registration and finger-printing of all aliens in Miami. A similar ordinance has already been passed in South Miami and such action is being considered in Miami Beach, and also in Fort Lauderdale and neighboring communities.

LEGION ENDORSES "FITH COLUMN" DRIVE

Although both the Miami Herald and the Miami Daily News, white newspapers, have denounced the movements as unnecessary and possibly dangerous, the "Fifth Column" drive has been endorsed by several posts of the American Legion.

Several Negro domestics were stopped recently by legionaires and questioned on their citizenship status. Other legionaires have been quietly urging the firing of all foreign-born workers in local institutions.

These movements, and other factors of war hysteria, are believed to have been responsible for the postal savings "runs" which lasted from Tuesday through Thursday here.

WATCH TOWER

By William Harrison

Prayer for Freedom

At the exercises held at Faneuil Hall in 1888 to commemorate the dedication of the Boston Massacre monument on the Common, Rev. Albert H. Plumb, pastor of Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, prayed as follows:

"Guard Thou our liberties, gracious God, our free ballot, our free press, our free schools.

"And may liberty of thought, liberty of speech, and liberty of worship never perish from our land. And the glory shall be Thine. Amen."

Women and Progress

Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, the distinguished novelist, winner of the 1938 Nobel Prize for Literature, has a thought-provoking article in the current number of OPPORTUNITY magazine; it is entitled "Women-a Minority Group". I do not know the census figures on the female population of this country but I doubt the numerical accuracy of her title. However, what she means by calling women a minority is that like racial or religious numerical minorities, they bear the brunt of attack by reactionaries and exploiters. It is, of course, notorious that they often-indeed, usually—receive less pay than men for the same work. They have had to fight every inch of the way for the right to vote and hold office. The old suffragette, Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, now editor of NEW TIMES AND ETHIOPIA NEWS, whom I met in London, can tell tales about the movement for female suffrage which make one realize vividly that the spirit of Joan of Arc is not dead.

In times of crisis, such as the present, the best wives, mothers, sweethearts, sisters, daughters always reveal themselves as true and heroic comrades of their menfolk, sharing the common experience of struggle. Such a girl is Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of the great labor leader, John L. Lewis. She helps her illustrious father in his work and heads the important Latin-American Committee of the C.I.O. She is an example to others of her sex, like the late Mrs. Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Indian National Congress.

First Colored Novelist

The phenomenal success of Richard Wright's NATIVE SON has aroused interest in Race fiction. Many white readers, in conversation with me, have seemed to think that Wright is the first colored author ever to write a novel. Such ignorance is excusable, for not even in the Bay State do the colleges and high schools give instruction in Race history and literature. I strongly suspect, in fact I know, that many colored readers know less about the achievements of their own people than many white friends of mine.

Actually the first colored novelist was a one-time resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, William Wells Brown, who was also our first professional writer. His novel was called CLOTEL; OR, THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER and it was published in London in 1853. It is a narrative of slave life. While by no means a great work, it is still readable.

Mordecai Johnson at Harvard

On Thursday evening the Harvard University Summer School, in connection with its Institute of Religion, presented a colored alumnus of the venerable institution across the Charles in the person of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who obtained his S.T.M. degree in 1922. Not only was Dr. Johnson signally honored but also colored America was recognized, for the Institute has been re-examining and re-defining the place of religion in the American way of life.

Who is more qualified to speak about what true religion, the social gospel of the Sermon on the Mount, means in a world menaced by Nazi paganism than the representative of a race whose faith in Christianity never wavered even during the dreadful, hellish days of bondage? Was it not Sojourner Truth, that truly great abolitionist, who asked Frederick Douglass when even that stout heart desponded, "Frederick, is God dead?" Her cry goes ringing down the ages, a summons to keep the faith that gives mankind the hope to believe in the final triumph of Charity the brotherhood of man.

Dr. Johnson's address was as eloquent as it was scholarly and it reflected credit upon the colored clergy of America, whose spokesmen he was.

China's War for Independence

Colored America has almost unanimously, except for a misguided minority, sympathized with China during the three years that the heroic Chinese people have resisted the Japanese invasion. Sunday the Foreign Policy Association advocated a Soviet-American agreement pledging both parties to maintain the independence of China and the status quo in the Far East; as this group often reflects the views of our State Department, its suggestion is welcomed by colored Americans as not only calculated to thwart any attempts at appeasement of Japanese militarism, but also designed to protect American interests in the Far East.

It is not so widely known as it should be that a colored statesman served as foreign Minister under the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. He is shrewd Chen, born of a colored mother in Trinidad, British West Indies, who is himself the husband of a black woman. His talented children have won international acclaim. Si-Lan, the comely daughter, is an accomplished dancer; Jack is a painter and writer; another son is a commander of a Russian army brigade. Behind the scenes the father is still influential in Chinese politics, though he is no longer in the cabinet.

The first colored graduate of Harvard College, Richard Theodore Greener, Class of 1870, was United States consul at Vladisvostok when the Boxer Rebellion broke out in 1900; he was decorated later by the Imperial Chinese Government.

Watchtower

By ROY WILKINS

WE colored people have a hard time maintaining a position on segregation and ofttimes we get ourselves into extremely funny situations. I mean both sides of the segregation argument occasionally appear ridiculous, both those who are for segregation and those who are opposed to it in any form.

A tempest in a teapot has arisen in our neighboring state of New Jersey over the refusal of the State Tennis Association (Negro) to permit a white player from Englewood to enter a tounament to be held in Westfield.

The position of the Negro officials is fairly simple. They say the white tournaments will not admit Negro players and so we will not admit white players to our tournaments.

The white player and his friends have an argument also. It is that he is a member in good standing of the tennis club at Englewood which, apparently does not draw the color line against negroes. Therefore he is eligible, by all the rules, to enter the state journey.

This is funny. It is exactly the reverse of the argument made by Negroes who are barred by white. We say we have players who are qualified by all the rules to enter so-called white tournaments. We shriek to high heaven when the white folks close their eyes to the rules and exclude Negroes solely because of color. We say their rules are a fake, they are bigoted and prejudiced; they are afraid of the competition of Negro players; they are not good sports; they are un-democatic, etc., etc.

So then, like little boys squabbling, we pout off into our corner, stick out our tongues and say: "You won't let me play in your backyard, so you can't play in mine!"

Fantastic Situation

The fantastic comedy is not yet complete, however. One Negro tennis official is supposed to have said they could not permit white players because a white player might win and that circumstance would "cause embarrassment."

I daresay a great many white people were embarrassed when Jesse Owens turned in his remarkable records, but they took it. A lot of them are embarrassed at the invincibility of Joe Louis's fists, but they swallow and take it. Southern white boys who win all the races down South against lily-white competition come North to the Penn relays or to other meets and no doubt suffer considerable embarrassment when they are beaten occassionally by Negroes.

Yet if our boys were barred from these meets on some technicality we would yell our heads off.

It is still a good rule to do as you would be done by, not as the other fellow would do you. Just because the white folks choose mostly to be unfair is no reason for our being unfair. Pejudice is wrong no matter who practices it. We who fight prejudice on every hand cannot ourselves be guilty of practicing it.

Suppose the white boy should win the "Negro" tennis tournament? So much the better for the cause of true sportsmanship. Or are we interested in true sportsmanship?

Negro Exposition

I was fortunate to get a quick look at the American Negro Exposition as it opened in Chicago July 4. The first impression is that it is a finished "good show." Everyone who saw it immediately and honestly confessed that it was much, much better as a show, than was expected.

Our people have failed to deliver "up to the mark" so often that we have come to expect half-carried out projects and racial apologies. Not so at Chicago. The entry way to the exposition is as fancy and gay, on its scale, as the entrance to the New York Wold's Fair. The pictures of Negro progess in the form of dioramas, skillfully constructed and strikingly lighted, catch the eye at once.

The various exhibits, set up in a strictly professional manner, are worth hours of time and study. The Negro press both is one which will make some publishers swell with pride and others sorry they did not send material as requested. A complete bookshop is on the floor selling books by and about Negroes.

Altogether it is a sight to see, but the most striking aspect does not appear to the eye of the observer, and that is too bad. To get the real "lift" from this progress exposition one had to be there a few days before opening time to see in action the men who built it.

For the inspiration to me in this exposition was the fact that young Negroes, all of them born since 1900 and half of them since the World War, conceived, designed and built this show. The actual building, of course, was done by union painters, carpenters, electricians, etc. But the planning and supervision were by men in their twenties and thirties. If the people who now walk through the cleared aisles could have seen the youth bending over drafting boards planning each detail of what the visitors now enjoy, they would have secured as much inspiration from that sight as they do from the history which unrolls before their eyes.

There are also amusements at the exposition—fun galore for those who want relaxation.

It could not be expected that there would not be also considerable criticism. The gang and its relatives and friends who are not running the show are quite sure that the gang which is running it is engaged in deep, dark political manipulations, considerable racial betrayal, nepotism, and a hundred other crimes. But it has always been that the boys who are not "in" are critical of those who are. Regardness of whatever mistakes may have been made you can be sure of seeing a good show if you go to Chicago.

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

When we draft men for War, that is patriotism; when we draft them for the tasks of Peace, that is interference with Liberty.

There is not enough money for the Education of five million of illiterates; but five thousand million dollars for war; small wonder that ignorance causes war.

No cabinet with Hull, Stimson and Knox, will keep us, or try to keep us, out of war.

When Germany claims to have been insulted, we courteously promise to investigate. If Japan is insulted, we yell: "It's a lie!"

The failure of the Democrats to re-nominate Judge Watson in New York might cost them the presidency. Figure it out.

Quite outside the significance and results of the present war, the historic figure of Adolf Hitler is of extraordinary meaning. Here is a man whose emergence on the modern scene was almost accidental. He belongs to the insignificant social classes; born in comparative poverty, with a poor family life, socially frustrated from his youth, and without any advantages of birth or ancestry. His education was not equal to good high school training and he was never able to earn a living. There was never in his life adequate parental care or direction; there was no romantic love nor even sex expression. Yet by sheer will and grit, arising out of this, amid the derision and disdain of a world, Hitler has become the greatest figure of the Twentieth Century and in all probability will be the arbiter of the future patterns of human civilization.

This does not mean that might makes right or that conspicuous success justifies a career, no matter how brilliant. But it does prove that ability among human beings is no mere matter of birth, high education or Anglo-Saxon blood. Hitler's own career is in itself one of the vastest examples of the fundamental equality of mankind and the wide distribution of ability and genius among all men. Indeed Hitler himself is the most definite refutation of his own racial dogmas; if the purlieus of Slavic Austria, can produce a Hitler, what cannot London's East Side, or the lowest depths of Africa or Asia give the world, once the shackles of exploitation, poverty and ignorance are even partially removed from their limbs? Hitler, Mussolini, Napoleon Bonaparte, Booker Washington and Mahatma Ghandi are the founding stones of the logic of democracy.

The End of the War

England after callously deserting Ethiopia, has again recognized her. But will again desert her if defeat or a negotiated peace stops the war. She will surrender Portuguese Africa and as much of French Africa as Italy and France may want. France will in all probability be despoiled of her African empire for the most part, no matter who technically wins. England will retain most of her colonies and free commonwealths, but the center of her power will drift from the British Isles. America, an armed camp, will for a time try to dominate the world's two greatest oceans; "protect" and exploit Central and South America and the West Indies; and will also at least try to penetrate the Dutch East Indies, hold the Philippines, defend China and help defend Australia—a task almost too fantastic to mention, but which is the plain goal of both Republicans and Democrats. Meantime the burden of Germany, if she wins, will be the most staggering that any nation ever faced.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 7, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

For the first time in its history the Atlanta University School o Social Work is offering in its summer session courses in technica social work.

These courses are planned foı the following four types of students: (1) Those who have hac some work in a professional school and who desire to continue study toward the master of social work degree; (2) persons now employed who have entered social work

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity ana creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

without professional training; (3) persons now employed and who have had professional training, but who are interested in recent trends in the field; (4) graduates of accredited colleges, who desire to prepare for social work as a career. The same credit toward the diploma or degree will be given for courses in the summer session as during the fall and winter session. The instructors are the regular and part-time teachers. There are 25 persons enrolled in the school.

Safety School

On June 24-25 Atlanta University offered courses in safety education, under the direction of Dr. Charles C. Hawkins, a research associate of New York University Center for Safety Education. Established at New York University in 1938, under a special grant from the National Conservation Bureau and backed by a large number of insurance companies who have become considerably anxious to prevent the large number of traffic accidents and to conserve the health of the people, the safety program purposes to give specific training to "in-service" teachers by becoming a part of the summer schools' programs. The literature displayed by Dr. Hawkins was oı such a type that it could be easily understood by pupils of all grades and could well become a part oı the Georgia schools' curricula.

Agricultural Parley

One of the many opportunities at the 1940 summer session of Atlanta University was the conference for agricultural workers, held under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, July 1-4.

The purpose of the conference was to offer to interested groups and individuals viewpoints and information that have significant relation and importance to present day programs in agriculture, education and social welfare. The conference also served to give active participation in demonstrations of some of the effective methods in adult education.

There were two sessions each day—a morning session from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m, and an afternoon session from 2 to 4:30 p. m. The morning hours were devoted to three 45-minute lectures by the visiting staff members. The afternoon hours of the first and third day were devoted to discussions in small groups, under the leadership of members of the Atlanta University Summer School faculty and civic leaders. A general assembly and an informal panel discussion was substituted for the small group discussions on the afternoon of the second day, with visiting staff members and an equal number of local leaders constituting the panel.

The general theme of the conference was: "What is a Desirable Rural Life Program?" Members of the visiting staff were Carl F. Taeuch, director of the division of discussion and program planning of the United States Department of Agriculture; Charles S. Johnson, chairman of the department of social science, Fisk University; Abram L. Harris, chairman of the department of economics, Howard University; Ralph Borsodi, director of the School of Living, Suffern, N. Y.; Doxey Wilkerson, professor of education, Howard University, and staff member of Carnegie Myrdal Study of Negroes in America; Felix J. Underwood, chairman of the Mississippi State Board of Health; James O. Howard, Southern supervisor of the United States Bureau of Agriculture. Prof. Walter R. Chivers, of Morehouse College, was general chairman of the conference.

Baptist Convention Held Here

Hundreds of young Baptists jammed Second Mt. Olive Baptist Church Wednesday night for the opening of the annual convention of the Georgia Baptist missionary, educational, Sunday school and Baptist Young People's Union. Many outstanding local and out-of-town leaders appeared on the program. The convention closed Friday night with a musical contest.

Milton Is Forum Speaker

The fourth in the series of summer forums, sponsored by Atlanta University, was led by Prof. L. D. Milton of the department of economics. Professor Milton's subject was "Commerce and Finance in a Totalitarian World."

To Build New Clark

According to Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, construction on the buildings for housing the new Clark University will begin as soon as houses on the property between Chestnut and Lawshe Streets, and Greensferry and Fair Streets, southwest, have been razed. Barge - Thompson, contractors, state that the construction should be completed within seven or eight months. Clark University will then be affiliated with Atlanta University.

"School for Scandal"

Saturday night the Atlanta University Summer Theater presented the University Players in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," an 18th century comedy in three acts. The play consisted of 16 characters who gave their audience two hours of real entertainment. Next week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights in Howe Memorial Hall, the players will be presented in Bernard Shaw's greatest comedy, "Pygmalion." The final production, which will be presented the following week, will deal with some phase of Negro life.

Slants on SPORTS

By Lucius "Melancholy" Jones

Negro Press Often Justifies Indictment By TIME Magazine That, To It, All Things Black Are Good

THE NEGRO PRESS has done immeasurable good during its limited existence in the field of journalism as a real, dynamic and effective force for racial uplift and interracial amity.

But the Negro press has, on numerous occasions, taken an attitude that has done far more to defeat than to encourage interracial goodwill.

The Negro has been emancipated from slavery nearly 80 years. He has had an opportunity to accumulate and to make the most of higher education. There is no place in Negro education for inferiority complexes. There is no place in Negro journalism for inferiority complexes.

Why, then, must certain units of the Negro press show so much sensitiveness where matters involving racial feelings are involved?

Recently, Earl Brown, then managing editor of the New York AMSTERDAM NEWS, wrote an intimate account of the life of Joe Louis for LIFE magazine. Because the young man didn't sugar-coat his article with only superlatives dealing with the finer points of the world heavyweight champion and his handlers, a terrible howl was let up immediately, creating a "smoke-screen" over what, to these eyes, was a mighty accurate and uncompromising view of Joe Louis and his entourage.

Pressure was applied to the point that Earl Brown was fired from his editorial desk with the AMSTERDAM NEWS and Atty. John Roxborough, co-manager of Louis and instigator of the trouble that relegated Brown to the ranks of the jobless, also wrote a burning letter to LIFE, denouncing the article by the newspaperman.

For the benefit of readers, Mr. Roxborough's letter is reproduced below:

Sirs:

Your article on Joe Louis by Earl Brown was not only saturated with untrue and inaccurate statements but replete with insinuations and commitments derogatory to Joe Louis, his trainer and management. Never has Joe been seen walking about in the house in his bare feet nor does he snore like a Mack truck. He does not overeat nor oversleep. He devotes much time to golf, horseback riding, baseball, trapshooting, and hunting, which keep him in good physical condition, enabling him to keep his weight at 199 or 200 pounds for all of his fights.

All in all, Joe Louis has done everything possible to win and retain the good will and respect of the American public.

JOHN W. ROXBOROUGH,
Manager of Joe Louis
Detroit, Mich.

* * * *

Oddly enough, in the same issue of LIFE that carried Mr. Roxborough's letter denouncing the article on Joe Louis he deemed so foul, there appeared some letters commending the magazine on the "fine" article. These letters are also reproduced below:

Sirs:

My heartiest congratulations to LIFE and to feature writer Earl Brown for the splendid aticle on Joe Louis June 17.

LIFE magazine is rendering a very valuable service in the country by bringing to the attention of the people at large the intimate lives of outstanding persons without regard to race or creed.

ALAN L. DINGLE
New York, N. Y.

* * * *

Sirs:

Please accept my congatulations and appreciation for the story on Joe Louis. It was a fine tribute to one of the many useful Negro Americans who is making definite contributions to our present-day civilization.

IRA PHILLIPS BLOUNT,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

* * * *

Sports Editor Joe Williams of the New York WORLD-TELEGRAM, after reading the LIFE article on Joe Louis and learning of the firing of Earl Brown for having written it, wrote the following in his column:

"Earl Brown's story was accurate, fair and intelligently done."

Comment on the muddle by TIME, companion publication of LIFE, was as follows:

"To the Negro press all things black are good. Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied, injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive. . . . Last week, still hoping to be cleared by the Negro press, Earl Brown knew he could make a living (as he did before he joined the AMSTERDAM NEWS in 1936) writing for white men's publications."

* * * *

While it is the opinion of this writer the closing sentence in TIME magazine's comment hardly falls under the heading of "good taste," he cannot help but admit there's a lot of truth in its indictment against the Negro press.

Why, what reader is there who has not read an account in some Negro newspaper that proposes to defend some member of the race, usually a resident of the north, who has had the courage but poor judgment to go into some white eating establishment in the deep south and "raise a fog" because he is declined service?

Ethically, every sensible person knows what conditions SHOULD exist, that it is undemocratic to exploit and discriminate against a minority group. But if the law itself is set up on an undemocratic principle, as in the case cited, why should a person get himself into trouble deliberately defying the said "law" unless he is offering himself as a 'martyr" for the highest principle of civil rights?

Many otherwise good Negro newspapers cover events where colored figures are involved and distort what actually happens in an apparent effort to magnify what, in actuality, may have been a minor part played by Negroes. The Negro press has played its part well, but there is plenty of room for improvement. If the column were to call attention to one of the principal shortcomings of the average Negro newspaper, he would be inclined to say, "Its attitude is too sensitive where delicate racial matters are concerned." The Negro press must face facts—even if they HURT!

The Weekly Watchtower

By L. R. WRIGHT

IS WILLKIE THE LEADER OUR PEOPLE SEEK? MANY THOUGHTFUL AMERICANS SAY YES

The symbol of romantic love may be a heart or the little god Cupid, but the symbol of a happy and contented home is the strong right arm of a good provider.

The wife and children may not realize how lucky they are, and may not seem to appreciate their good fortune; yet their happiness and contentment do not result from material blessings alone, but from the knowledged deep in their hearts that they are safe—that, come what will, they have a defender to shield and protect them from all evil.

The longing for security is an emotion as old and deep-rooted as fear itself, and man labors for wealth and reputation and power because these are ramparts that make him more safe.

We can understand why the Nazis so gladly surrendered their souls to Hitler. They felt whipped, inferior, insecure, and he offered them pride, glory and safety. And he proved a good provider. He brought home the bacon—notably Denmark's.

The Nazis did not give up freedom to get these benefits. That is the common belief, but there is no truth in it. The Germans, like the peoples in other totalitarian lands, have always been regimented. They prefer that system—the organized group, directed by a boss, instead of the self-reliant independence that has always been typical of America.

Our people, though jealously guarding their freedom, still yearn for security—not the spoon-fed security of pampered mendicants, but the security of self-reliant individualists who do their part on a construction job, content in the knowledge that the head man knows his stuff and will not let them down.

In these times that try men's souls, when our people face dangers, they do not lack courage or self-confidence. All they ask is a leader they can trust—a man who is big enough for the job.

This alone is enough to explain the nation-wide and unprecedented clamor for Willkie. To ordinary people, who are sick of politics, he seems another such leader as Roosevelt was in 1933—a man strong and unafraid, who gives them hope and assurance of safety.

The people are crying: "We'll do our part of the job; give us a head man who will do his part."

APPEASING JAPAN. IT IS THE SAME AS TRYING TO APPEASE GERMANY

The movement to cuddle up to Japan and appease her is an example of the muddleheadedness of America policy.

Japan, like Germany, seeks world domination. With both it is a religion. At every opportunity Japan extends her power as much as possible. Her statements and promises are no more to be relied on than Germany's. With our exclusion act and policy in China and the Pacific she has no reason to like the United States and will turn on us, if possible, whenever we oppose her in any critical matter. If she conquers China and organizes its man power and natural resources industrially and militarily she will be as powerful as any nation on earth.

This country supplies 80 per cent of the arms and munitions for Japan's war on China. What we need is not to appease Japan but to embargo such supplies as we need ourselves for defense preparations.

PESOS FOR FREEDOM

A difference in the points of view of Mexico and the United States is illustrated by Dr. Hans Zinsser, scientist, in "As I Remember Him: The Biography of R. S."

An American lady saw, in a shop in Mexico City, a wicker chair which she thought had exceptionally beautiful lines. She asked the price, which was ten pesos.

The OBSERVER

By CHAS. P. HOWARD,

1. Color The Focal Point
2. The Jews And Us

COLOR, THE FOCAL POINT

DES MOINES, Iowa—(SNS)—

Among the other matters, Hitler's aggressions and successors in Europe has forced to the front; necessity of the United States to affect economic peace and solidarity with the countries of Central and South America. Unfortunately, many of the countries of South America are largely populated and influenced by dark people.

It is reported that the darker people are hesitant about too close alignment with the United States because they are conversant with the treatment that darker people in the United States receive at the hands of the lighter citizens of this country who are in control of the government.

It is reported that they are refusing an economic alignment with the United States because of this. It will be most unfortunate if this most necessary alignment is not effected because the dark people of the south of us maintain a fear of us based on the treatment of Negroes in this country.

Haile Selassie, with tears in his eyes and his voice, pleaded with the League of Nations to stop Italy's rape upon Ethiopia England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Balkins all turned him a deaf ear and in reality connived the destruction of Ethiopia. Following Selassie's pleas for help, he solemnly warned Europe that failure to carry out the precepts and tennants of the League of Nations for him would result in untold misery in Europe. No doubt, little did Selassie realize how soon his prophecies would be realities However, he soon saw Europe in ruins, a situation that never would have occurred had the League and its members honestly lived up to their solemn oaths

Now, Europe has paid and is paying untold misery for her disregard of the rights of darker people. I WONDER IF THE UNITED STATES IS GOING TO SEE HER DREAM OF WORKING OUT A PROGRAM OF SELF-PRESERVATION, COLLAPSE BECAUSE OF HER HAVING PRACTICED THE THEORY THAT, "A NEGRO HAS NO RIGHTS WHICH A WHITE MAN MUST RESPECT."

This columnist, however, can't see eye to eye with the countries of Central and South America on this question, for the reason that the dark people of South America certainly can't escape the conclusion that Hitler's attitude and program for dark people is infinitely worse than the treatment of the Negroes in America today.

IN THIS TROUBLESOME WORLD THERE IS NO LONGER ANY IDEAL SITUATION — IT IS A QUESTION OF THE LESSER OF THE EVILS.

THE JEWS AND US

Arthur J. Estes, local hotel owner and astitute businessman called to the attention of this columnist the enlightening fact, says he, "In the war in Europe today the white man is destroying his finest brain, his possible future leaders; he is isolating the Jew, he is putting them in concentration camps; he is scattering him around the world but he is leaving him alive." Says he further, "The greatest scientific brain in the world (Einstein), though run out of Europe, is still alive." This is an interesting thought. Jews have not only contributed to science but to music, to business, to art, to everything.

Persecuted and made to suffer they have grown stronger, they have had to find refuge in the solace of their own accomplishments. We of the Negro group have not received recognition for mental accomplishments comparable to the Jew but we are on our way. The Jew may have his Einstein but we have our Carver. We also have many others in the field of music, art, literature, yes athletics, and individual for individual ours don't seriously suffer by the comparison.

In a series of prolonged wars we won't lose our best brain and our best bodies, the white man won't let us, he'll bar us out of the navy, aviation, artilley; that is where most of the deaths are going to be. IT'S FUNNY HOW LIFE HAS A WAY OF EQUALIZING THINGS.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Birmingham and Jefferson County, as well as other sections of Alabama and the country generally, will be privileged to honor one of Birmingham's outstanding citizens and perhaps one of the widest known missionary workers in the South Sunday, Aug. 25, which date, according to plans being worked out by a special committee, will be known as "The Jim Pearson Appreciation Day," in celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. J. J. Pearson, better known to all as "Jim" Pearson, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jim Pearson Health Camp, Farm and School.

A special program will be rendered in connection with this celebration in the auditorium of the Smithfield Court at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 25. The public is invited, and because of Dr. Pearson's wide range of service, and his contacts with both races, white people are expected to attend and have part on the program.

Dr. Pearson is widely known throughout Alabama. His missionary service dates back to the early days of the late Judge Feagin, of the Birmingham Police Court, and he is constantly in touch with Judge H. B. Abernathy, and the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County, and has served his race in this capacity well.

Twenty-five years ago Jim Pearson saw the need of establishing a school, farm and health center, near Sterrets, Ala., within an hour's ride of Birmingham, where he has developed a plant to take care of Negro boys and girls, and give treatment to indigent persons, the health camp being primarily for those suffering from tuberculosis.

The Pearson Training School is one of the main features of the plant and has developed rapidly during the last 10 years. One of the important and necessary resources of the plant is the farm. According to Dr. Pearson the farm has aided him greatly in caring for the unfortunate persons and in furnishing foodstuffs for delinquent children.

The plant is in need of equipment and must at an early date undergo a general renovation. It has been found by a special study that $2,000 is needed for necessary equipment and repairs. Among the equipment needed are a tractor for farming, a mill for the grinding of meal and feed, a hay cutter, a disk and smaller implements.

Because of the service of Jim Pearson and the remarkable life he has lived in this community and state, it is hoped by the committee working for this celebration effort that the amount needed—$2,000—will be contributed as a token of respect and encouragement.

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 23, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Democracy's ideals were lauded at Rochester, N. Y., recently at the seventy-sixth Exposition of Negro Progress when more than 2,000 persons gathered around the statue of Frederick Douglass to pay tribute to his memory.

Following a parade led by colored and white veterans, Elizabeth Moore laid a wreath at the foot of the statue to commemorate the forty-fifth anniversary of the anti-slavery orator's death. Miss Moore is granddaughter of the late John W. Thompson, who founded the fund that built the statue.

Dr. Charles A. Lewis, vice president of the Frederick Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, and principal speaker for the day, lauded the work of Douglass and said: "Every day that our flag flies over this democracy and permits black and white people to live together and work together, the spirit of Frederick Douglass grows."

Among others participating on the day's program were the Rev. A. M. Kearney, Benjamin Harrison, commander of the Henry Wilde Garrison of the Army and Navy Union; Dr. Andrew Roberts, the Revs. B. J. Brown, Clyde Davis and N. B. Brown, Mrs. Eloyse Johnson and Fred W. Ereth, white, deputy comptroller, who represented the mayor. Howard W. Coles headed the exposition committee.

* * *

Sunday will be celebrated throughout the country by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church as Educational Day. Special programs will be given, emphasizing Christian education and the work of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

The Metropolitan Church, Birmingham, with Dr. Henry D. Tillman, pastor, has planned an interesting observance, and the public is invited. At the night services, Judge J. W. Perry, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, will be the speaker.

* * *

The newest member of the Pennsylvania Railroad's "fifty-year" club of employes received his commemorative gold button from the company president on Thursday, June 13, when stocky George Ellis Bates was applauded by the heads of big business assembled in the directors' room at the Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

Since George Bates entered the railroad's service in 1890 he has not missed a day's work. He has seen the evolution of today's streamlined trains from the pioneer coaches with their pot-bellied stoves and oil lamps.

Sixty-nine-year-old George Bates followed his father in joining the company's service.

* * *

The Negro Boy Scout movement in the Birmingham district takes on added interest with announcement last week of the appointment of A. Leonard Jasper, former vocational instructor at Barber Seminary, Anniston, as a temporary paid assistant executive.

Mr. Jasper comes to Birmingham after five years of volunteer service among scouts in Anniston and a successful teaching career in the same city. He is a native of Washington and majored in vocational guidance at Hampton Institute. His appointment for work in the Birmingham district was announced by the Birmingham Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The commissioners staff of the local council is lending every assistance to the new appointee. The staff is composed of Prof. E. R. Johnson, division head; L. C. Hood, Fairfield division; J. Parrish, Western division and secretary; R. C. Johnson, Northern division; William Childs, Leo China Anderson and Jessie Harper, neighborhood commissioners.

* * *

As a result of the extensive research on race achievement in this country, sponsored by the American Negro Exposition, the Illinois Federal Writers Project last week issued a new book on the Negro's participation in American life.

The book, a 35,000-word volume, will contain a condensation of the primary material gathered by 20 federal writers for the research department of the exposition. Arna Bontemps, noted novelist, directed the writers in gathering the background material for the diorama and murals which will tell the story of the Negro's achievement at the exposition which opens in Chicago July 4.

The volume is illustrated with wood cuts by Adrian Troy. The dioramas, depicting more than 30 highlights of Negro achievement before and after emancipation, were constructed under direction of Erik Lindgren, state director of Illinois World Fair exhibits at San Francisco and New York. And the two dozen murals were painted by William Edourd Scott.

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., is executive director of the American Negro Exposition.

* * *

The bi-monthly meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County is called for Sunday at 4 p.m. on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple Building at 310 North Eighteenth Street.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

Chicago has a Negro population of approximately 300,000 people. Most of these are herded into the Southside ghetto. Restrictive covenants, "legally" prohibiting the leasing or sale of properties to Negro Americans, hem them in. The second largest Negro city in the world has some of the aspects of an African native compound.

Of this city's Negro population, authoritative figures compiled by social workers tell us that about 60 per cent is unemployed. This 60 per cent is like an albatross about the neck of the other 40 per cent. The weight is deadly in its effect. It is reflected in the terribly dilapidated houses, the crowded kitchenettes, the gambling and vice. The corroding influence of unemployment leads a trail that stinks of a decaying society, a social order that is like a fallen prostitute.

Yet some remedies are within reach. Suppose these 180,000 unemployed were working. Let us say that they got the terribly low wage of $100 a year. That would mean that the buying power of the Southside would rise 144 million dollars a year. That is 12 millions a month and around three millions weekly. Apply two-thirds of that to the income of the Negro business man. The loss he sustains astounds one. The gain he would make enheartens us to greater efforts.

But what is true of Chicago is true to a greater or lesser degree of every American city. Negro business when it seriously weighs this problem—this job problem—can readily see that its fate is linked with the job problem of Negro labor.

Black men are in no measure responsible for this state of affairs. Nor are black men affected less in the North than in the South by these conditions. From the local we must see the national scene.

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina said at the 1936 convention of the Democratic party:

"There is no man in America that has more regard for the Negro in his place than I have. But realizing as I do the unspeakable dangers inherent in this, I cannot and will not be a party to the recognition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

"Nor will I support any political organization that looks upon the Negro and caters to him as a political and social equal."

Mr. Smith still supports a political organization. His words, vicious and blustering, are carried into life in every state where Negroes are disfranchised. Smith speaks in South Carolina, but the policy he recommends dominates southern politics and influences northern politics as well.

Yet is there anyone who dares deny that Smith has sought to reduce the Constitution of our country to a "scrap of paper." There are a thousand Smiths on hand today.

Could Negroes if they had the ballot even where they are in the majority, bring our fair country to conditions worse than confront us today? The Smiths have made of the South a land of paupers on the one hand and of monied lynch-landlords on the other. The paupers number 90 per cent.

But in the North where we have the vote we hold in part the key to the remedy. There must be jobs for these unemployed men. They must have buying power if Negro business is not to face a future more grave than 1929 brought upon us.

War will not afford that labor boom. At best it could only be temporary. At worst it distorts the whole economy of a country and makes things as a whole infinitely worse. Events of 1917 led to the crisis of 1921 and that straight to 1929.

There must be jobs. The government has to provide when private industry proves its inability to do so. It is foolish to say that the government has restricted business. The profits of the last few years exceed the profits of 1928 and 1929. But fewer men are producing greater wealth. Machinery has been improved. We must remember that.

It is time then that we call for government projects of a monumental character. Particularly must we do this for the Negro ghettos. Joblessness has produced disease and sickness. But no one has provided adequate medical facilities or equipment. We need hospitals and clinics.

We need scores of housing projects that exceed the Ida B. Wells project in scope and in provisions to be given. A concerted effort has to be made to get these things.

Black America needs a united people. It needs a people united around demands that reflect the interests of all and not only special group interests. This unity has to be worked for. It will not come of itself The Defender has fought and will continue to fight in hopes that we will attain unity on a national basis.

Birmingham, Ala. News
July 7, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Hundreds of Negroes from over the country and a large number of prominent leaders of the Democratic party are expected to converge on Chicago July 12 to attend the sessions of the National Colored Democratic Association in quadrennial convention at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

From the number of delegates who have sent in advance registration and made reservations at hotels and boarding houses, it is expected that fully 3,500 delegates and visitors will be in attendance, with the number increasing to 5,000 by Sunday July 14, when a mass meeting will be held and Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and several senators and congressmen will be present and speak.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been selected by the committee to deliver the keynote address on July 12.

On the program with Editor Dunjee will be Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago ,and Mrs. Bessye Bearden, vice president of New York, who will respond to the address of Mayor Kelly.

A platform committee will be appointed shortly after the opening session to draw up a platform constituting the wishes of Negroes of America, that should be made known to the National Democratic convention that opens in Chicago immediately after adjournment of the colored convention.

A convention manual which includes the "call" of the convention, indicates that the association will give considerable thought and attention to the question of integration of Negroes into all branches of the military establishment of the United States as well as to the discussion of the part the association can play in obtaining for all Negroes of voting ages the right to ballot. It is anticipated that the platform committee will include these two matters as planks in the platform when it convenes in Chicago.

William L. Dawson is chairman of the steering committee, Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, secretary, and Alderman Benjamin A. Grant is treasurer.

* * *

A definite plan for the inclusion of Negroes in the training program to be launched by the United States Office of Education to meet the additional labor needs of war industries was laid before Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, Washington, D. C., last week.

The plan was submitted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the national defense program, and consisted of Lewis K. Downing, dean of the school of engineering and architecture of Howard University; Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard; Frank Coleman, professor of physics, Howard University, and Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of the local public schools.

At the request of Dr. Studebaker, Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education, office of education, was present during the conference.

* * *

Four specific requests were made of Dr. Studebaker: That colored people be given representation on all advisory committees set up by the Office of Education. Dr. Studebaker was asked to issue regulations to assure an equitable distribution between white and colored schools in Southern states of federal funds just made available by Congress through the Office of Education, to state boards for vocational education for national defense training.

Dr. Studebaker expressed his appreciation of the concern of the committee in the national defense program and of its offer of cooperation. He promised to keep the committee informed of all developments in his office and indicated the possibility that colored persons would be appointed to advisory committees.

* * *

Negro Masons of Madison County, Alabama, led on by Evening Star Lodge No. 6 of Huntsville, together with Negro citizens have completed preparations for the entertainment of the sixty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama, which will open in the auditorium of the Council High School. Pelham Street, Huntsville, Tuesday morning, July 16.

Huntsville is among the oldest cities of the state of Alabama and is the center of activities of Madison County in which Negro people are represented in a substantial way, and the Grand Lodge of Masons will bring hundreds of delegates, members and visitors to the historic city where it is expected that the entertainment will be of the finest the convention has ever received.

Grand Master Charles C. Hendley reports the order in excellent condition with a membership of around 10,000. Huntsville is the home town of the grand master and a big celebation is planned in his honor.

* * *

Monday afternoon at Hartford, Ala., missionary women from the several churches of the community assembled at the Baptist Church to hear report of Pinkie Waters, delegate to the annual Christian Conference for Negro Women, held recently at the Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mrs. Waters' expenses to the conference were paid by the Christian social service department of the missionary units of Hartford. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Tom Tindell with the assistance of Mesdames Phillip Chancy, Monroe Heidle, Hollan Dykes and B. H. Boyd.

An enjoyable feature of the program was the singing of Negro spirituals by a quartet composed of Marie Jacobs, Pinkie Waters, Lucy Glass and Martha Mathis.

Mrs. B. H. Boyd introduced the speaker, Pinkie Waters, who made a highly pleasing report of the workings of the conference and her determination to use the helpful knowledge acquired at the institute for the spiritual uplift of her people. This work will begin this week with a Vacation Bible School to be conducted at the Colored Methodist Church and will be interdenominational.

Birmingham Ala. News
April 28, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Jones Valley Lodge No. 14, Order of Elks, held its annual parade and religious services at Union Bethel Methodist Church last Sunday afternoon.

The parade was colorful with the Parker High School and Lincoln School bands furnishing the music.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. D. Hargrove, pastor of Union Bethel Church, and music was furnished by the church choir.

James E. Kelley is exalted ruler of Jones Valley Lodge, and also grand secretary of the Grand Lodge. He delivered a message on the work of the order at the church.

Fine interest is being shown throughout the district by Elk members and their friends in an effort to attend the Grand Lodge which convenes in St. Louis in August.

In a special effort Monday night the committee on arrangements reported the raising of $500 for sending delegates to the Grand Lodge, with 17 contestants winning prizes. It was announced the Parker High School Band would accompany the delegation to St. Louis and join in the national parade.

The Elks organization is supporting 30 students in the various colleges of the country, and is contributing largely to health programs, and a general program of civic advancement.

Daughter Elks took an active part in the Sunday program.

According to Exalted Ruler Kelley, the plan to have the high school band go to St. Louis will be the first time in the history of Jones Valley Lodge it has had a band in the national parade. There is a great urge on the part of leaders of Jones Valley Lodge that members will attend the grand session in St. Louis in large numbers.

* * *

According to Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, the annual camp day program will be held at the A. H. Parker High School at 3 p.m. Sunday, May 5.

For a number of years now the annual camp day has shared in joint program with the community sing during this season and the same plan will be carried out this year. The high school chorus will sing, and the speaker will be Dr. Walter Maddux, of the Slossfield Clinic.

Camp Margaret Murray Washington is the only such camp for Negro children in this section of the country. It was founded by Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher under auspices of the Girls Service League in 1926 and has operated continuously since its founding. Early in its history it was accepted as a participating agency in the Birmingham Community Chest and this support has enabled the management to extend the benefits of camp life to many hundreds of Birmingham and Jefferson County underprivileged Negro girls and boys.

Mrs. Lula Johnson Smith is president of the Girls Service League and the league and camp staffs extend a cordial welcome to their white friends and the public generally to attend the camp day exercises.

* * *

In an address at the anniversary exercises of the Robert Smalls High School, Beaufort, S. C., President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State College for Negroes, paid inspiring tribute to the memory of the Negro leader in whose honor the school was named.

Born a slave, Robert Smalls won his freedom in the Civil War, and for repeated bravery in action was successively promoted until he was finally commissioned a brigadier general in the Union Army. Returning to his native state of South Carolina at the close of the war, he settled in the coastal area where his genius for leadership again asserted itself in aiding the scores of members of his race to buy their own farm homesteads and acquire other valuable property holdings.

* * *

It is a new type of education which Tuskegee students are getting these days. Although "learning to do by doing," for years has been the theme of Tuskegee's training program, it has been more recently that education on the job in outside establishments, of the type where the student is most likely to find employment when he finishes his course, has been instituted at the school.

This policy, in keeping with the new trend of "education on the job," supplies students with something that is not attainable within the school room, according to educational experts. At Tuskegee the idea is not new but merely a step farther in the policies they have followed from the time of the founder, Booker T. Washington.

Under the industrial interneship program, students are placed in various cities with commercial concerns.

* * *

The Chi Sigma Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority will sponsor a public forum at 4 p.m. Sunday, May 5, at the Smith and Gaston Funeral Home. The subject for discussion is "Our Relationship in the Removal of Venereal Disease—Tuberculosis and the Development of Child Health." The subject will be introduced by the presiding officer, Dr. Walter Maddux. Others who will participate in the forum are Dr. Walter L. Brown, Dr. Edward Hutchinson and Dr. E. H. Ballard.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 5, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The thirty-first quadrennial session of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church opened at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourteenth and Cocoran Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., Wednesday morning, with Bishop L. W. Kyles, of the First Episcopal District, in charge.

Bishop B. G. Shaw, of the Fourth Episcopal District, read the Scripture lesson; Bishop W. J. Walls, of the Fifth District, offered invocation and Bishop P. A. Wallace, of the Third District, delivered the quadrennial sermon. The Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood, pastor, and Bishop C. C. Alleyne, of the Seventh Episcopal District, are hosts to the conference.

According to the general secretary, S. M. Dudley, the conference is the largest attended of any since the meeting in 1920, at Knoxville. Nine hundred delegates and alternates were registered on the first day and assignment of delegates was made for the five conferences in Africa.

Bishop Shaw read the quadrennial address Thursday and this address carried a number of recommendations from the board of bishops. The board is composed of 10 bishops and all of them were present at the opening of the conference. Bishop J. W. Wood, of the Second Episcopal District, died April 18, and it is believed the board will recommend the election of at least one bishop.

The report of bishops and general officers will continue through the first week. All general officers are present, and indications are that progress has been made in every department. The conference will be in session at least 18 or 19 days.

* * *

Members of an advisory committee which is to plan a film of Negro life and education to be made this Spring under sponsorship of the General Education Board, met at the Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, last week. The committee, composed of Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Arthur Wright, president, Southern Education Board; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University; Claud A. Barnett, of Chicago, and Dr. Refus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, met with Dr. Donald Slesinger, of the American Film Center, which will make the film, as well as with members of the technical staff.

The committee spent two days reviewing background for the undertaking, which is expected to be the finest educational picture ever prepared with Negroes as subjects.

The premiere of the film will be held during the American Negro Exposition at the Coliseum in Chicago, Ill., July 4.

* * *

"The Negro has a great future in music if he doesn't let the schools and conservatories spoil him," was the observation of W. C. Handy, famous composer of "St. Louis Blues," on his appearance in Greensboro, N. C., last week as one of the judges in the tenth annual musical festival at T. and T. College.

He said schools and conservatories would spoil the Negro by teaching him a whole lot of German, Italian and French and by giving training he would never be able to use.

As to contemporary Negro composers, he said that Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett was at the top of the list, and added that Dr. Dett, Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes and Dorothy Manor should serve as an inspiration to Negro youth.

"Swing music," Mr. Handy said, is nothing but old jazz and it will be with us in one form or another for years and years."

* * *

Max Yergan, Y. M. C. A. worker, was elected president of the National Negro Congress at the third annual session in Washington, D. C., last Sunday, succeeding A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, who refused to stand for reelection when convention delegates adopted resolutions contrary to his convictions.

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 12, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The American Negro Exposition, which will open at the Coliseum, in Chicago, on July 4, marks the first time in history a truly representative Negro World's Fair has been staged, according to Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director of the event.

Although sponsored by the State of Illinois, this exposition, celebrating 75 years of achievement since emancipation, is national in scope and will have exhibits from all the states, the Carribean Islands, South America and Africa.

The idea of the exposition was first conceived four years ago by James W. Washington, president of the Exposition Authority. Getting in touch with the Chicago Negro members of the Illinois General Assembly, he succeeded in having a bill introduced and passed appropriating $75,000 for the event. Gov. Henry Horner is acting as chairman of a state committee to aid the exposition. A bill has been introduced in Congress for a federal appropriation of $75,000.

Foundations also are cooperating. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has given $15,000; a grant of $15,000 has been made by the General Education Board. The Harmon Foundation is also cooperating.

Government departments and federal agencies are preparing exhibits.

* * *

With reports of all bishops and general officers having been made, the exception of the report for financial department, the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, entered the second week of its thirty-first quadrennial session at historic John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 8.

Reports have shown a general increase along all lines of the church operations during the past four years. During the first week fraternal greetings were heard from a large number of organizations, including the A. M. E. Church, which is in General Conference session in Detroit, Mich.; the Methodist Church, which has just closed its General Conference in Atlantic City; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Livingstone College, at Salisbury, N. C., received great acclaim on Monday night when music was rendered by the double octet of the college, and motion pictures were shown. President W. J. Trent presided.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, with Mrs. Henrietta M. Davis, of St. Louis, Mo., president, rendered an excellent program Sunday afternoon.

The delegates are at work on the various committees and much legislation looking to the continued progress of the general church is expected to be handled this week.

* * *

Twenty-five per cent of the Negro population dies each year in the rural South because of lack of medical attention in their illnesses, declared Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in an address before the Palmetto Medical Association in its forty-fourth annual session held in Columbia, S. C., last week.

That this condition is due to a shortage of physicians, particularly Negro physicians in the Southern states, is revealed by the Rosenwald surveys, according to Dr. Bousfield.

"Opportunities: Denistry as a Profession Offers Negro Youth," a talk by Dr. E. W. Taggart, of Birmingham, chairman of the board of directors of the National Dental Association, followed Dr. Bousfield's address, pointed out the pressing need for Negro dentists in the South.

"Appalling dental neglect, especially in rural areas, is evident among Southern Negroes," Dr. Taggart said.

Statistics show, Dr. Taggart revealed, that of 70,000 dentists in the United States, 1,800 are Negroes, a ratio of one white dentist to 1,700 of the white population, as compared to one Negro dentist to every 13,000 Negroes.

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

A Ray Of Hope

THE FIRST REACTION of that great mass of independent voters, which fortunately now includes a large segment of black Americans, is to compare the provisions of the Democratic platform with those of the Republicans.

Both of the majority parties, setting a bait for black votes, in the 1940 conventions set aside a special paragraph dealing with your problems. The Republicans spoke in an effort to regain the large number of black votes which had during the last two presidential elections moved over to the Democratic side, while the Democrats said their piece with an idea in mind to keep those black votes they had captured in the last eight years.

MACKAY

BOTH DISAPPOINTING

As far as the planks were concerned, both are disappointing. The Republicans hedged and quibbled, the Democrats didn't even do you the honor to go that far.

The Republicans as you remember made mention of your current battle to erase discrimination in the armed forces of your country, said that legislation was needed against mobs, touched on the trickery used in civil service to prevent you from securing jobs, and ended up by promising a "square deal in the economic and political life of the nation."

The Democrats, not without just cause, start out their platform on the Negro by boasting about the benefits we have derived from the various social measures enacted by President Roosevelt's administration.

They say:

"Our Negro citizens have participated actively in the economic and social advances launched by this administration, including fair labor standards, social security benefits, health protection, work relief projects, decent housing, aid to education, and the rehabilitation of low-income farm families. We have aided more than a half million Negro youths in vocational training, education and employment."

COULD BE ATTACKED

This, of course, could be attacked by the contention that these measures were not passed as a direct means of benefitting the Negro. They were enacted to help those on the lowest rung of America's economic ladder, and the aid to the Negro came as a matter of course, since so many of us are unhappily occupants of this lowest rung.

But on with the platform:

"We shall continue to strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits and in the national defense forces."

That is a sentence that will probably leave many puzzled. Here we have been contending for the past two years or more for equal recognition in the army and navy, without any apparent success, and we suddenly learn that the party in power has been helping us all along in our fight.

Where, when and how this help has come are three questions that we who have been in the vanguard of the campaign would like to have answered.

And the final sentence of the Democratic platform:

"We pledge to uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color."

DODGE LYNCH ISSUE

That is as near the antilynching issue the Democrats could safely venture, in view of the fact that most of those who indulge in the practice of lynching come from Democratic strongholds.

If just those words, "We pledge to uphold due process," could seep from the convention down the hinterlands of the lynch belt, they might make your way a little easier, but to hope for that would indeed be wishful thinking of the most violent type.

Disappointing would be a mild word to choose in describing the relations of most of you to both the Republican and Democratic platforms.

The only ray of hope coming from the Democrats was the nomination for a third term of the greatest humanitarian who ever sat in the White House (and that includes Lincoln too) and the election as his running mate, not an "evil old whiskey-drinking, cigar-smoking labor baiter of Texas," but a liberal-thinking, prejudice-free, fair-minded New Dealer from Iowa.

HAS PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Despite the efforts of a few hired henchmen to smear President Roosevelt, there is not the least doubt that he holds the confidence, trust, and faith of the majority of Negroes. Even those who speak loudest against him cannot deny that no other President has done as much to relieve the plight of those farthest down.

He has made it clear that he had no wish for a third term. He did not campaign or solicit delegates to support him. His nomination by acclamation was a clear-cut case of draft. And ironically the leaders of the "draft Roosevelt movement," were the same gang who a year earlier were so vigorously campaigning within the party against his running for a third term.

They were the ones who but a short time ago were shouting: "dictator," "war-monger," "party-wrecker" the loudest. That they so quickly changed around to support of the President again illustrates what a swift-moving age we are living in.

THE GOOD WARRIOR

President Roosevelt, the good warrior, regretfully accepts, taking it as a mandate of the people, whom he has so faithfully served. His acceptance differs from that of Mr. Willkie. The Republican nominee is ambitious for the post; President Roosevelt, heeding the belief that he is the only man to lead the nation through these momentous times, assumes the heavy burden as a duty—a duty to mankind that may well cost him his life.

No greater expression of national unity at a time when it is sorely needed, no finer means of showing confidence in his fine leadership could be shown than by his overwhelming reelection in November.

Colored Leaders Gain Important Posts on GOP Advisory Committee

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee for President of the United States, sometime ago announced that he was "riding the crest of trend,"— said trend being the apparent desire of the American people to banish the New Deal from control of the government.

This trend was celebrated here in Washington when the nominee met with a special committee of the Republican National Committee to select the personnel to conduct the campaign.

Organization plans contemplate that Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican leader in the House of Representatives, as national chairman, will conduct the campaign, with the assistance of John Hamilton, former national chairman, as executive director of the national committee. A group of 14 members was selected to comprise the executive committee.

In New York City, Mr. Willkie named a campaign advisory committee composed of 12 members.

Names Two Negroes

In Washington, he named 10 additional members, including two outstanding Republicans of the Negro group, T. G. Nutter of Charleston, W. Va., and William E. King, of Chicago, Ill.

These able representatives are wholly acceptable to the colored people. It has been indicated authoritatively that "the nominee is conscious of the need for new faces to represent the Negro viewpoint."

The other additions to the campaign advisory committee are of a kind and type similar to the appointments of Messrs. Nutter and King, Mr. Willkie having declared that he wishes to bring "some new blood" into the organization.

Leader in West Virginia

For many years, Mr. Nutter has been an outstanding citizen of West Virginia. He was a member of the Glenn Frank Program Committee which prepared the report entitled "A Program For A Dynamic America," a statement on Republican principles.

Mr. Nutter is a practicing attorney; has served as president of the local branch, NAACP; was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates for four years; was Land Clerk of the State Auditor's Office of West Virginia for six years; Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of West Virginia; Supreme Master of Exchequer, Knights of Pythias; and Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks Organization. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of Kappa Alpha Psi, and Sigma Pi Phi.

Authored Numerous Bills

During his term as a member of the House of Delegates, West Virginia Legislature he was author of a number of bills, including one which led to the establishment of the West Virginia Colored Insane Asylum. For many years he has held places of leadership in the affairs of the race.

The other colored member of the campaign advisory committee is William E. King, also a practicing attorney. Mr. King has served as an assistant corporation counsel, and as assistant states' attorney, Cook County, Chicago; as an assemblyman, State of Illinois; as State Senator, and is, at this time, the Republican candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, and Republican Committeeman of the Second Ward, largest political unit of the State of Illinois.

Mr. King is a forceful speaker and is one of those who seconded the nomination of Thomas E. Dewey at the recent Republican National Convention. He also was a member of the Glenn Frank Program Committee.

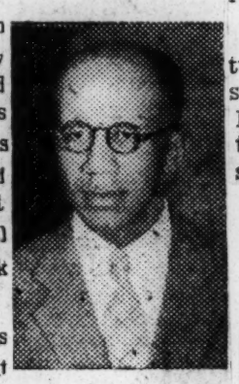
Messrs. Nutter and King met with the Campaign Advisory Committee at its first called meeting Thursday, July 11, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, with youthful Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, chairman, presiding.

Mr. Willkie has announced that the campaign advisory committee will serve throughout the campaign regardless of the setup of the actual campaign management.

SUNDAY CHRISTIANS + +

BY WALTER R. CHIVERS Professor of Sociology Morehouse College

ONE REVELATION which has come to the writer during the nearly two years now that he has been actively engaged in Sunday School work is that there is a larger number of "Sunday Christians" than he had imagined. "Sunday Christians" are folk who go to Sabbath school or church services on Sunday for the express purpose of either discussing or hearing discussed the dim, dim past and "life after death." They give evidence of having enjoyed "playing" with certain emotions satisfying religious topics for years without reflection or analysis of even the most superficial sort. They have validated their mental laziness by making it sinful to think into Christian principles.



The writer admits that there is something dreamily alluring about the dim, dim past and the far distant future. Particularly is this true, if one identifies himself with the "good characters" in his day dream pictures. To do so excuses one from responsibility for the rotten social conditions around about him. This kind of indulgence, it is conceivable, offers a type of negative satisfaction for physically and mentally lazy Christians. It also strengthens them for working at Christianity only one day out of a week.

MUST BE BORING

The kind of Christians who promote this day time dreaming inactivity must be awfully boring to energetic minds and physically alive bodies aggressively interested in the spiritual re-awakening of the modern world. For this is a task for wide awake and courageous folk.

The "dead" folk in the Christian Church are entirely too numerous. "Dead" because they are so hopelessly engrossed in the past until they cannot see the present process of decay of humanity around them. They are so fast asleep until their emotions do not respond to the anti-social conditions immediately surrounding their church buildings—they have lost the power of righteous indignation about current social injustices.

When, however, the youth become disturbed about human dereliction and yell for activity, the sleep of the "Sunday Christians" is sorely disturbed. Their reaction is likely to be that of any "tired" person whose sleep is interrupted by noise—they grumble and accuse youth of lack of proper respect for their elders. They really wax eloquent when holding forth on the "worthliness and worldiness" of modern youth.

FORGET PARENTHOOD

Parents even forget that they are parents in their eagerness to join the "down with youth movement." It has been so long since they have thought into moral values until they do not realize that they are following a course of self-condemnation and admitting their failure to be successful parents.

The reference here is to Negro "Sunday Christians" because they are my associates and racial interest group. Some will offer the excuse that white churches are guilty of the same sins of omission. The truth is that a significant group of white people are facing their youth problems. The Negro church has a graver responsibility because the strongest, most comprehensive and most effective leadership among Negroes is in the church.

"Sunday Christians" keep this leadership institution from becoming a courageous, dynamic modern social force capable of drawing Negro youth to it. If the Negro church is to survive, youth must want to transfer from Sunday School to church membership.

I Am An American

By WILLIAM PICKENS

SOME OF THE refugees and other visitors, coming to us from Europe these days, are astonished at the American people. "It seems so strange that you are not seizing Canada or Bermuda or Jamaica-Newfoundland, Greenland, the Bahamas, Trinidad, the French West Indies, the foreign-held territories of Guiana; and that you are not at least bullying Mexica, ordering Central Americans about the dictating to South America!"

That seems strange to these people from Europe, where the international gangsters are seizing and subjecting or "protecting" every land in their reach and which cannot defend itself: Hitlerism has seized and pillaged, and enslaved nine nations and their people, and is still going strong. Stalin has been making hay while the sun shone for him. Mussolini in the most contemptible action of all history has run in for his grab after Hitler had made the way easy for Italy to move in. Russia is taking what Russia will be able to keep more easily than either Germany or Italy will be able to keep what they are now taking.

THE AMERICAN WAY

If any of these fellows were situated in these United States, Canada would have been seized months ago—for "protection" and Jamaica and Bermuda and the Bahamas, and all else in the seas to the south of the United States would have been invaded, as a defense measure for the Panama Canal—or any other excuse.

But we are Americans, all of us except Lindbergh, and we are not hurrying to play the coward. If ever we take these territories, I predict, that it will be genuinely for our protection and for theirs,—to keep them from falling into the hands of these monstrous European ravishers and to protect our own freedom to remain civilized.

NOT A FOOL

It seems horrible to me that anybody should ever have gotten the impression that I am not for America because I have had to fight all my life against certain things in America, and will doubtless fight all the rest of my life against them: against lynchers, disfranchisers, segregators, oppressors, and all the other enemies of the real America. None of these things are America, but all of them are the enemies of America. If we are consistent in our Americanism our fight against these internal enemies of America assures that we will fight just as hard, or harder, against any external or any invading enemy of America. I will fight Bilbo of Mississippi, and all like Bilbo, until I die. But I am not a fool, and if Hitler attacks us, I fight with Bilbo against Hitler and will go right on fighting Bilbo for America, and for the people of America.

It is a shock to common-sense to hear Negroes who have been parts of the British empire, in the West Indies for many generations, and who have had to fight for their rights there, and who had at least the RIGHT AND LIBERTY TO FIGHT to hear such peiple now proclaiming that they are not for British liberty, that they hope Hitler will ruin all Britain. They seem to lack the logical sense to see that such an attitude makes all their previous fight for domestic equality IN BRITAIN a lie: they were, then, never for the best that was in Britain, but were always and only for themselves.

Their fight had been all along a purely and narrowly selfish fight. I am proud of America, and I will continue to fight for it—against all enemies, inside our country and outside of it. We must win both fights. If we lose either, we lose both.

I AM AN AMERICAN.

Willkie Pledges Justice To Colored Americans

Tribune 7-16-40 Wash. D.C.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

The nomination of Wendell L. Willkie for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia has been hailed by colored Republicans throughout the country with enthusiasm.

Telegrams by the hundreds were received by the nominee at Philadelphia and at Republican national headquarters from colored citizens expressing gratification that so militant a warrior has been commissioned to carry the Republican standard during the coming months of the presidential campaign.

Led Anti-Klan Fight

What particularly commends Mr. Willkie to the favor of colored Republicans is the attitude he took in 1924 in opposing the Ku Klux Klan. Fortune Magazine for April, 1940, calls attention to the fact that he "led and won the battle against the Ku Klux Klan, 1924-26."

Current History for February, 1940, also called attention to Mr. Willkie's attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan in the following: "As delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1924, he fought for the nomination of Al Smith over William Gibbs McAdoo because Mr. McAdoo was backed by the Ku Klux Klan."

During the proceedings the Ohio delegation, of which he was a member, was polled and Mr. Willkie was recorded as favoring the adoption of the following resolution: "We pledge the Democratic party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan or any organization to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizen."

This position was taken by him 16 years ago when he had no thought or idea of even being considered for the presidency.

In the Current History article, as far back as the early part of this year, he was being referred to as "a good, shrewd, able business man to unscramble the tax and business situation the country is in."

As a forthright man, he declared that he did not wish ,for the sake of conformity, to catalogue himself with a label, as his political philosophy places country above party.

He was one of those who joined the revolt against the abuses of big business. He is reported to have remarked that "the greatest joy in life is to keep one's thoughts uncontrolled by formulas. I won't be dropped into a mould," he said.

"I want to be a free spirit," he continued. "If I wasn't one, I would be still sitting on a cracker box in Indiana."

Promises Justice to Colored Delegates

In an informal interview with a roomful of colored delegates at Philadelphia during the convention Mr. Willkie was subjected to a bit of frank questioning by them. He did not equivocate or evade. He said to them:

"Look. I want your support. I need it. But get this: irrespective of whether Negroes go down the line for me, they can expect every consideration. They will get their fair proportion of appointments, their fair representation in policy-making. They'll get the same consideration that every other citizen gets.

"Now I want you to be with me. But I'll treat you squarely and fairly even if everyone of you goes against me. My record will show that."

"What about the discrimination against Negroes in the army, the navy and the air corps?" he was asked.

Will Remove Discrimination

"I'm against all that kind of bunk," he replied. "You are citizens like everybody else, and you ought to be treated like citizens. **If I am elected President I will seek to remove all kinds of discrimination from all kinds of groups."**

"A democracy," he said, "is that system of government in which all people, regardless of color, are given the opportunity to have and to enjoy the best things of life."

The above recital indicates that, in Wendell Willkie, colored voters have presented to them for support a candidate whose past record shows him to have fought for the things he regards as being fair and just, and for whom they can vote without hesitation or reservation. He will undertake to live up to whatever promises he makes, and when he enters the White House in January, 1941, he will not forget the discriminations practiced against colored citizens in government service and in many sections of our country.

The portent of the hour is that we shall win with Willkie.

Seldom has opportunity been presented for those of the Negro race so heartily to join with their fellow citizens in support of a dynamic personality who has enlisted to lead an aggressive crusade in the cause of democracy and liberty.

The largest minority group in the United States will welcome an opportunity of this character, and particularly the extension of democracy and liberty to those who so long have suffered from racial and economic discriminations, and curtailed opportunities.

With Senator McNary as the vice-presidential nominee, Mr. Willkie will have at hand one of the ablest and keenest political strategists of the country.

Victory is in the air!

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 23, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS,

We continue to submit the aims and purposes of the various departments of the Urban League of Pittsburgh to merely emphasize the fact that the work of the Urban League is largely one of public service.

The recreation department attempts to improve and increase the recreational facilities for Negroes in Pittsburgh; strives to make available, and more complete, opportunities for leisure time activities both for youth and adult members of the community; and furnishes supervision to 55 club groups at present under its sponsorship. It lends assistance and guidance in organizing, establishing and directing new facilities and aids in the program planning of groups desiring and needing this assistance. Recreational needs and facilities are studied and reports are made available to the public regularly.

Survey Indicates Need.

In 1938 the department made a survey of camping facilities for Negroes in Allegheny county. That survey indicated the dire need for adequate camping opportunities for Negro children by pointing out the fact that out of at least 12,000 campers during 1938, only 47 or 4-10 of 1 per cent of that number had been Negroes.

With the co-operation of the Federation of Social Agencies a committee headed by the vice president of the Urban League and composed of agency workers and interested citizens, planned and conducted a campaign for funds to remedy the situation. In the summer of 1939 the committee's efforts bore fruit with the establishment of Camp James Weldon Johnson on the government's Raccoon creek recreation demonstration area.

This camp, one of the most modernly equipped in the country, boasting 50 permanent buildings, a 12-acre artificial lake, is located on 150 acres of beautiful rolling country and is staffed by a group of 24 trained and competent counselors. The camp can accommodate 500 children each summer.

Accepted by Friend.

In an unprecedented act, the Community Fund in 1940 accepted Camp Johnson as a member agency after only one year of operation; a real tribute to the success of the department's effort to increase facilities for Negroes in this area. In the attempt to provide adequate leadership for leisure time groups the department has establised and is training a leaders' corps from among whose members will be drawn the larger portion of camp and club counselors. This group of 20 young men and women are attending courses that include first aid instructions, history and principles of group work, teaching in skills and techniques of group work and actual practice in leadership.

The education department strives to increase the educational opportunities for Negroes by affording a youth counseling service, making the community education-conscious through group meetings, conferences, literature, and lectures, and by directing the minds of youth toward a constructive planning of their future, through educational and vocational guidance. Emphasis also is given to the relationship of the parent to the child and school through an adult and parent education program. Thus both youth and adult receive the assistance of the League in improving themselves by taking advantage of educational facilities offered by the community.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 30, 1040

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

The greatest collection of facts and statistics ever gathered during a survey of a Negro community has been made available to the public through publication of two studies, entitled "Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago," and "The Chicago Negro Community—A Statistical Description." The survey on which these studies were based was a WPA project, sponsored by the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research.

These two studies are the first of a series, which will be extremely valuable to public agencies and persons interested in improving the status of the Negro through economic, social and educational planning.

Cites Difficulties.

"Occupational Changes Among Negroes in Chicago" describes the trends in occupational changes between 1890 and 1930. It shows the difficulties encountered by Negroes in attempting to attain their rightful position in the economic structure of a large urban community. This study is a 260-page publication.

"The great migration which started in 1915 did not stop at the end of the World War," the study states. "Negroes lured by stories of high wages and better living conditions continued to pour into the northern cities. The Negro population of Chicago increased from 190,000 to 254,000, and the working population from 66,000 to 129,000. Negroes composed 7 per cent of the population of this city and 8 per cent of the workers."

Changes in the occupational pattern between 1920 and 1930 were brought about by a doubling of the working population within that decade. Negro workers entered occupational fields in which they had not previously worked and increased their population in others.

Industrial Gains.

Gains in the heavy industries were particularly noticeable. Male Negro workers employed as furnace men and smelters increased to 11 per cent from only 5 per cent in 1920. As iron moulders, founders, and casters, the proportion of male Negro workers increased from 9 per cent to 26 per cent. In the building trades, the proportion of Negro plasterers and cement finishers rose from 6 per cent to 11 per cent.

Employment in the chemical and allied industries rose from 5 per cent in 1920 to 10 per cent in 1930. The gain in slaughter and packing houses was from 24 to 36 per cent.

Clothing Field.

In the clothing industry the number of Negro operatives in suit, coat, and overall factories increased from less than 1 per cent to 13 per cent. Notable gains also were made by garage workers, coal yard and lumber laborers, laundry workers, mail carciers and clergymen.

"Sixty-two per cent of the Negro women and 25 per cent of the men who entered the field of gainful employment between 1920 and 1930 were in the servant classes," says the study. Women domestic workers rose from 10,000 in 1920 to 25,000 in 1930. For men, the increase was from 12,000 to 22,000. The number of all Negro domestic workers increased 110 per cent, while the total workers in this labor bracket for all races increased only 70 per cent.

In addition to general information, this study gives a detailed analysis of the Negro in unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, white-collar, and professional brackets.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 26, 1940

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

From all information available and from what is indicated by the arrows on the spot maps appearing in daily papers, democracy in Europe, if not the entire world as represented by the Allies, seems for the moment to be in a most uncertain position in the culture of civilized society.

However partial one may be to the cause of the Allies and hopeful with respect to their ultimate victory, the cold, stubborn facts as we are given them on printed pages of our papers, magazines and other periodicals, together with what we hear from commentators over the international radio hookup are calculated to drive one to the conclusion that victory on the side of the Allies is not in sight today.

If by any turn of fortune Germany should conquer France and Great Britain, it would materially alter our relationship to the mastery of the seas. As long as England is mistress of the seas America will have every reason to feel that her shores would not be invaded. What this situation would be with some other nation in control of the seas is unpleasant to contemplate.

Whole World Affected.

Under any circumstances, at the present moment it appears that the whole world is in danger of being materially affected one way or another by the war now in progress in continental Europe. Commercial intercourse is already showing signs of paralysis in certain areas; security values are tumbling according to the behavior of stock markets everywhere.

The form of political organization that we have come to know as democracy is on the defensive for the moment in many parts of the earth. America represents the last stronghold of democratic institutions, so far as political organization is concerned.

It would appear timely if the heads of the departments of government and those who control public policy as well as leadership in other departments of state as well as in church, should critically examine American institutions in relationship to the extent that the democratic processes characterize their treatment of all the people who qualify for citizenship under the federal constitution.

Great Britain Stunned.

It will be recalled that Great Britain, or the English government, was stunned at a reply it received from the peoples of India when it called upon them to make ready to defend democracy on the continent. The reply dramatized the extent to which the democracy of the continent had failed to extend its benefits in kind to the peoples of India.

Whatever the ultimate outcome of the present European conflict may be the significant by-products of this war will have important back washes in America.

For our future security we need all the loyalty and efficiency, mechanical and otherwise, that the 130,000,000 Americans are able to give. This means that there should be no neglected areas in American culture, no undeveloped groups or races or institutions.

The President has asked for the largest armament appropriation that has ever been made in the history of the nation. Much of this money will be spent in the field of aeronautics and aviation and in the developing of mechanized skill as a protective device for our own fireside.

Negro's Good Record.

As an indication of the Negro's aptitude in these fields we point with pride to the record made by the students of Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee Institute School of Aviation ranks first in competitive examination in ground work for student aviators. It must be kept in mind most of their competitors are white students and that these students were competing with the best brains of the nation.

In the same manner there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of Negroes who, on the basis of comparative excellence and achievement would become most efficient and therefore a great asset to America. In terms of loyalty, fidelity and devotion to the cause of their country they would give no quarters to any of their fellow citizens.

Perhaps the most practical gesture Negro leadership can make to America today is to call attention over and over again to the availability and the potential efficiency of this patriotic element in America; that is willing to place all it has upon the altar of patriotic service. The extent, however, to which it will be effective will depend upon the measure of training and opportunities that are offered.

There has been no time since the foundation of this government when the theory of democracy ought to be made more practical and its benefits extended to the entire citizenship than is true at the present moment. It is left for America to prove that democracy can work and therefore has a right to endure.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 14, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By J. C. McMORRIES

Negroes owe an eternal debt of gratitude to the mission schools which were established by churches and philanthropists in the South. Atlantians were reminded of this fact last Thursday when Spelman College celebrated the fifty-ninth anniversary of its founding. The historic beginning of this institution for Christian education is linked with Friendship Baptist Church, in whose basement it was started April 11, 1881.

Spelman College Anniversary

Prefaced by the annual glee club and orchestra concert, given Wednesday evening in Howe Memorial Hall, the anniversary program opened Thursday morning with a parade on the campus of the students participating in an exhibition by the physical education department. This was followed by an assembly of students, faculty and friends in Howe Memorial Hall for the report of gifts to the college and the decoration of the memorial tablets to the founders of the institution by a group of students who represented the second and third generations of their families to enroll there. The Founder's Day address was delivered by Dr. Charles Lyon Seasholes, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Dayton, Ohio, a trustee of Denison University and a member of the planning board of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Others participating in the program were Dr. Edward R. Carter, who this month celebrates his fifty-eighth anniversary as pastor of Friendship Baptist Church; Dr. Louie D. Newton and Dr. S. H. Archer, president emeritus of Morehouse College.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Music for the occasion was arranged and directed by Kemper Harreld, director of music in the Atlanta University System, and Willis L. James, of the Spelman College music faculty. A feature of the day's activities was the unveiling of the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spelman. These portraits were recently sent to the college by John D. Rockefeller Jr., whose mother, Mrs. Laura Spelman Rockefeller, was a great friend of the college.

Marked by a formal academic procession and the appearance for the first time of the senior class of the college in caps and gowns, the ceremonies and activities of the day were in keeping with college traditions and the ideals and purpose of a Christian institution.

College Fraternities Active

The third annual regional conference of the Seventh District, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, convened in Atlanta on Friday and Saturday. Delegates from 19 chapters and three states were in attendance.

Acting as hosts to the conference were the undergraduate chapters of Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Clark University, Gammon Theological Seminary and Atlanta University, and Eta Omega, the local graduate chapter. Morris Brown College served as headquarters for the conference. The program was a mixture of business and pleasure. Highlights of the program were an address by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of Atlanta University, who spoke on the conference theme, "Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at Work in the Community;" reports of district representatives, and a round-table discussion on chapter problems. Dancing followed.

Dr. Reid is directing a health survey sponsored by the local graduate chapter, which may be used as the basis of a future hospital program for Negroes in Atlanta. The officers of the seventh district are M. R. Austelle, district representative; J. H. Calhoun Jr., marshal and keeper of finance, and M. V. Briscoe, chairman of the social committee.

The annual "Bigger and Better Negro Business Week," sponsored by the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, was observed locally during the past week. The aim of the campaign is to strengthen Negro business through co-operation between businessmen and customers. The problem activities were marked by the co-operation of local ministerial groups. The campaign was the subject of sermons in a large number of the local churches.

A. C. Murdaugh was chairman of the sponsoring committee. Other fraternal representatives, who were active as speakers in local churches, were John S. Allen, Dr. R. A. Billings, the Rev. E. W. McMillan, pastor, Central Methodist Church; Clifford M. Ashmore, public school instructor; Fraser Thomas, undergraduate, and the Rev. B. J. Johnson.

Special sermons were delivered by the Revs. M. L. King, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Church; C. N. Ellis, pastor, Reed Street Baptist Church; G. H. Carter, pastor, West Mitchell C. M. E. Church, and B. L. Davis, pastor, Liberty Baptist Church.

Co-operation in Clean-up Campaign

Getting an early start in the 1940 Clean-up, Plant-up, Paint-up, Fire Prevention Campaign, needy citizens of the Negro community were supplied wiht flower and garden seeds, lime, and disinfectants by staff members of the Atlanta Urban League. The materials were provided by local business concerns for free distribution, through the efforts of the Women's Chamber of Commerce. After neighborhood clubs had been contacted through letters and news releases, the league's headquarters was besieged by persons requesting materials.

The Negro community has been organized for the annual campaign. For several years, Miss Carrie Taylor has been the director. Under her leadership, more than a hundred voluteer workers have visited homes each year as a means of stimulating clean-up activities. The community is divided into 10 districts; each having a chairman and 10 workers to promote and supervise activities within the area. Friendly rivalry has been injected through the offering of prizes for extraordinary accomplishments. The prizes are commodities which the people need. They are purchased with funds which are contributed by the Negro life insurance companies and drug stores.

Much interest centers in the mass meeting which will close the campaign tomorrow night. The meeting will be held at Mt. Zion Baptich Church, the Rev. J. T. Dorsey, pastor. The program will include special musical numbers by the Mt. Zion choir and public school groups; outstanding speakers on health; and the awarding of prizes. Dr. H. E. Nash is chairman of the committee on the mass meeting.

Calvins' Digest

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

Tribune
Washington, D.C.
April 18, 1940

"VAN VECHTEN" BROWN

Managing Editor Earl Brown, of the New York Amsterdam News, was fired recently for writing in the too-wise Life Magazine a come-down article on champion Joe Louis. Manager John Roxborough accused Brown of pulling a Carl Van Vechten; flagrant abuse of confidence and trust as a reward for gracious hospitality. Negro readers in general resented portions of the article as being nothing less than perfidious. It appears that Brown is washed well up, in like manner to that of the pen of "Nigger Heaven."

Deception and dissimulation are two ancient props of yellow journalism, the unpurged bane of the fourth estate. In their never-slaked ambition to "scoop the world" or draw the dim unknown out into the public spotlight, many well-meaning editors and reporters often throw to the winds the ethics and integrity which are the only safeguards of hard-earned reputations and legitimate privacy. Aside from being guilty on this point, Brown was probably overwhelmed with both pride and conceit in writing upon so perfect a subject in such a top-flight slickie.

Our race certainly has too many unfair obstacles to hurdle on its way up, so that not one worthy character can afford besmirching. In the front line of progress we need every good man, woman and child. Brown simply performed in the grand manner a strong disservice of which others are guilty every day of the year.

* * * *

FAIR PLAY WINS AGAIN

After two years in jail, innocent young John Williams is free. Aroused and organized Negro public opinion proved its efficacy once more, this time in the case of a Brooklyn, N.Y., Negro falsely accused of rape; twice "found guilty," the decision twice reversed, and a Northern judge, Peter W. Brancato, prejudicing the jury thus: "I would give him twenty years if I could. Remember, she is a white woman.'"

Unduly agitated by a little Red herring, District Attorney William F. O'Dwyer flatly refused to examine the evidence. He branded as entirely Communist a petition presented in the prisoner's behalf, bearing 10,000 signatures gathered by the N.A.A.C.P., the Brooklyn branch of the National Negro Congress and some Brooklyn Reds. Incensed by so much race pressure being brought to bear against his faulty case, the D.A.'s hysteria prompted him to send the names to the FBI, stigmatizing the petition as the work of fifth columnists. All of this was of no avail.

Previous to the Williams case, Mr. O'Dwyer had earned among Negroes the reputation of being eminently fair. It appears that it was the Reds who fuzzed the D.A.'s fur. This probably distorted his sense of fair play, for he joined the issue at the expense of an innocent Negro prisoner. It is not likely that such an error will be repeated again in his office. The Negro's battle for justice reaches higher planes every day.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
March 31, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY J. C. McMORRIES

The twenty-sixth observance of "National Negro Health Week" opens this Sunday. This campaign, launched by Booker T. Washington, is sponsored by the National Negro Health Week Committee, United States Public Health Service.

In Atlanta the campaign is promoted by the Atlanta Urban League through a citizens committee composed of representatives of agencies and groups interested in improving health conditions. The following are co-operating: Atlanta Medical Association, Georgia Tuberculosis Association, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Bailey Theaters, Atlanta Board of Education, State Department of Health, Colored Boy Scouts, Atlanta Women's Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Fire Department, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Guaranty Life Insurance Company, Yates & Milton Drug Stores, Amos Drug Stores, churches and many other groups and agencies.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

The following program, with some modifications to meet local conditions, will be followed: Sunday, mobilization day, sermons, lectures, program impetus; Monday, Home Health Day, personal, home, and social hygiene; Tuesday, Community Sanitation Day, neighborhood and health department; Wednesday, Special Campaign Day, immediate community health problems; Thursday, Adults Health Day, pageants, school and child welfare; Saturday, General Clean-Up Day, completing community clean-up plan; Sunday, Report and Follow-Up Day, report of results, year-round plan.

Personnel of Committee

General chairman of the citizens committee is Dr. Mark A. Thomas. Secretary of the sponsoring committee is J. C. McMorries, of the Atlanta Urban League. The subcommittee chairmen and members are as follows:

Clean-up: Miss Carrie Taylor, chairman; Mrs. J. F. Washington, assistant chairman; Dr. M. A. Thomas, Mr. H. E. Nash Jr., Mrs. R. J. Hamilton, Miss Geraldine Ross, Mrs. M. L. Gray, Miss Rosa L. Jackson, Miss Almeta Robinson, Professor Griffith, Mrs. A. L. Lindsay, Mrs. Marque Jackson, Andrew Lewis, Miss Ethel Maxwell, Mrs. A. J. Blackburn, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, and Mrs. C. H. Johnson.

School Division: Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, chairman; and principals of the public schools.

Speakers' Bureau: Dr. Marque Jackson, chairman; Doctors R. L. Chamberlain, R. B. Jackson, G. R. Dwelle, Rev. M. W. Clair Jr.

Exhibits Committee: Mrs. A. A. Reid, chairman; Mrs. L. L. Weeden, Mrs. R. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Marque Jackson, Andrew Lewis, Miss Ethel Maxwell.

Motion Picture and Literature: J. C. McMorries, chairman; P. T. Walker, S. S. Abrams, A. J. Batts, E. M. Martin, C. A. Brown, Miss Geraldine Ross, Miss Rosa Lee Jackson, Miss Almeta Robinson, Mrs. M. L. Gray.

Mass Meeting: Dr. H. E. Nash, chairman; J. C. McMorries, C. A. Brown, M. G. Hill, Doctors H. E. Nash, R. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. J. Blackburn, J. T. Walker.

Awards and Prizes: Dr. R. L. Chamberlain, chairman; Miss M. I. Hill, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., J. T. Walker, S. S. Abrams, C. A. Brown, A. J. Batts, E. M. Martin, Charles Gideon, Miss S. Grace Bradley, Mrs. A. J. Blackburn, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Professor Jeffreys.

School Wins Contest

In the recent annual spelling contest for evening school pupils Krogman School won the cup held by Washington Evening School for six years. Howard School was second.

Highest individual score was made by Minnie Dotson, of Crogman School. The second highest individual score was made by Clemmie Boothe, of Washington School, which was third in the contest. The third highest individual score was a tie between Ruth Burch and David Winston, both of Howard School.

The contest was directed by Dr. H. H. Bixler, director of tests and guidance, Atlanta Public School System. The contestants were: Minnie Dotson, Ethel Fielder, Dorothy Ransom, of Crogman School; Clemmie Boothe, Willie Boone, Bobby Smith, Jessie Wilson, John Bozeman, Curtis Tolbert, Sarah Aycox, Fannie Price, Annie Turner and Mattie Farmer, of Washington School; Ruth Burch, David Winston, Sallie Braswell and Jessie Bennett, of Howard School; Annie Dansby, Naomi Kimbell and Lucius Hope, of Johnson School.

Miss Jessie M. Jones, principal of D. T. Howard Elementary School, called the words. The following teachers acted as judges: Misses Mamie Cabaniss and Jessie M. Jones; Messrs. R. G. Gay, P. E. Johnson and Raphael McIver. Mr. McIver presented the cup to Miss Dotson, of the Crogman School.

NYA Conference

Approximately 200 Negro youths assembled at Booker T. Washington High School Friday and Saturday in the first state-wide Negro Youth Conference on "Problems of Negro Youth in Georgia."

Speeches included Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College; J. C. McMorries, executive secretary, Atlanta Urban League; B. R. Brazeal, dean of men, Morehouse College, and A. A. McPheeters, acting dean, Clark University.

The conference was key-noted by B. R. Brazeal, who spoke on "How Can Youth Fit Into the World Today?" Friday evening the conference moved to the Friendship Baptist Church, where more than 600 persons heard President Bond.

Dean McPheeters traced the physical and emotional growth of youth. McMorries urged the audience not to consider the conference a panacea for the many problems which confront youth in Georgia.

JUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

Defender

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

7-13-40

MINDS OF EVIL MEET DEFEAT IN FIGHTING PROGRESS

Chicago Ill.

THAT IGNORANT suspicion, that selfish jealousy and that lack of faith in each other which is characteristic of the black race is that which we, the black people ourselves, have termed "evil-mindedness." It is a well known accusation made by the black man against himself that he is evil. When they used to say "black is evil" they meant that things black were tainted with mysticism; that they savored of the wicked; that darkness was associated with crime.

Conjuration and black magic gave the tinge of evil to things of ebony hue, but now with advance of civilization and the growth of intelligence nobody thinks that "black is evil" except those who have remained sedentary while humanity marched forward, but they do still cry that we are "evil-minded."

We have among us those who bite the feeding hands—who mistrust their own benefactors; those who create imaginary enemies and magnify their woes; those who misconstrue every honest motive intended to benefit them. They are the evil minded who are so well-known by the members of our race.

* * *

THE NEGRO RACE in America is infested with those people who have distorted minds— they are easily offended and they go around looking for the weakness in everything and fail to see its potentialities. These people positively and absolutely are unwilling to think straight for that reason—if for none other—it is extremely difficult to cement the great cleavage that keeps us separated upon those matters which affect us so vitally. Honest difference of opinion can be condemned by no man, but the constitutional disgruntled; the distrusting and suspicious type, is one of the greatest ilabilities of our people.

The "evil-mindedness" of our people has caused more businesses to fail; has dulled the ardor of more ambition, and has stilled the spirit of more institutions and men among us than any other force that we can estimate.

Chicago has experienced quite a demonstration of the "disgruntles" at work, aided and abetted by the "evil-minded crew" in the last stages of its plans to promote the American Negro Exposition, which opened in a blaze of glory on July Fourth at the Chicago Coliseum. Here culture, art and education gloriously triumphed over ignorance, evil-mindedness, racketeering and character-assassin attempts.

Defender 7-13-40

Chicago, Ill.

If ever a group of men should be rewarded for faithful service to a cause, the managerial end of this exposition should be so blessed. They weathered the storm of the "evil-minded crew" with such fortitude that it could be termed masterly. Detroit, in the promotion of its recent 10-day exposition, is said to have witnessed many attacks from the "outsiders," who did not manage to get their names on the exposition literature.

* * *

AS I WALKED through the labyrinth of Negro achievement as depicted at the American Negro Exposition prior to its opening, I marvelled at the work that had been done in such a short space of time—just about four months of actual work. It is undoubtedly the greatest cultural exhibition that the black man has presented to the American public. There is nothing in it that smacks of a "mammy-made" carnival that has heretofore characterized similar efforts on our part in presenting the Negro in culture, art and education. It appears that everything has been done according to a well thought out pattern. However, I'm quite sure it will not meet with the approval of the "evil-minded" crew that tried so hard to publicly discredit its promoters—it's too cultural, artistic and classy to entertain a mind warped by selfish jealousy. For the price of admission—25 cents— a Negro couldn't purchase as much "pride and glory in himself" for that meager fee anywhere else in the world.

GOP PROGRAM COMMITTEE HAS GUARDED NEGROES' INTERESTS IN AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS, LABOR AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Glenn Frank Committee on Program for the Republican Party Carefully Protected the Negroes' Interests In Their Recommendations; Says Laws Should Be Enforced Without Regard to Race, Creed or Color.

By EMMET J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The parallelism of our present day social system in America, as it affects white and blacks, is responsible for much confusion of though when race relations are discussed. This confusion is as evident in the thinking the Negro group as in the white group.

On one-hand, the Negro group is to be found protesting against proscription of every kind which ignores equality of citizenship and fundamental civil and political rights. The group insists, and quite properly, that laws shall be enforced without regard to "race, creed, or color," as is so often and so eloquently declaimed.

There is insistence that the Negro group "is a part of the body politic," and is not to be thought of, or legislated for, as a group separate and apart from other citizens of the Republic. Integration into all of the main streams of American life, and the enjoyment of common benefits are the watchwords.

Paradox Of Race Relations

On the other hand, paradoxical as it may seem, the impact of racial prejudices in America forces the Negro group at times to insist upon legislation and actions of a specialized character, including planks in the platforms of political parties directly affecting them.

A recent instance of this contradictory attitude is reflected in comments upon the report of the Glann Frank Program Committee.

This writer, following the meeting of the Republican National Committee, last month, called attention to the chapter on "Discrimination Between Groups of Citizens," as it referred so specifically to the Negro group, with the comment that many of the "various recommendations of the program committee affect and include the Negro as a part of the body politic."

Erroneously, there has been publication in some quarters to the effect that the report, containing approximately 30,000 words devoted only one chapter of 357 words to "the economic problems of the Negro;" and that the Program Committee had expurged all recommendations regarding the Negro group, except and as referred to the chapter mentioned

False Impression Created

While not intended, probably, to mislead or misrepresent, many of the statements made have given a false impression in the light of the real facts.

Practically, every chapter in the report is based upon studies of a group of experts. The findings and recommendations of these experts are to be found in the programs recommended by the program committee including agriculture, labor business and fiscal and social programs.

For instance, there is in the report a thorough-going discussion of the security and welfare of the industrial workers of the United States who depend upon the sustained prosperity of the national economy as a whole.

It is stated that, without expansion of the nation's enterprise, full employment, higher real wages, and progressively better working conditions cannot be realized. Labor policy must, therefore, the report stated, be considered in relation to the forward and backward movement of the nation's enterprise and the polices governing the distribution of its fruits.

In view of the effort which has been made in some quarters to prevent Negroes from working under the leadership of their own choosing, and to bargain collectively with management, the recommendation of the committee is that "a right so basic should be guarded by law." The flagrant discriminations of organized labor, in a great many instances, forcing Negro workers to accept an imposed white and unsympathic leadership, make this action most imperative.

The Right To Labor Without Discrimination

Also, in the discussion of amending the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of securing maximum job benefits to American workers and to American enterprise, nine changes are suggested. All of these nine changes are of importance to Negro workers and particularly Numbers 8 and 9: "(8) To penalize unfair practices by whomever committed; and (9) to see to it that no union, which becomes an exclusive bargaining agency, discriminates against the employment of workers on grounds of race, religion, or by undue financial requirements, on the principle that neither organized labor nor organized industry should be able to impose restraints upon freedom of employment which government itself is forbidden by the constitution to impose."

It is thus to be seen that the interests of Negro workers are not to be overlooked, for their interests are very definitely bound up with the interests of their fellow-laborers. This cited instance is one of those in which the Negro group is discussed from the standpoint of being "a number of the body politic" instead of as a separate group.

The program committee in its discussion of realistic farm policies brings forward those problems which effect white and Negro farmers alike.

Interests Of Farmers To Be Safe-Guarded

It is not to be suggested that the interests of Negro farmers are to be considered apart from the interests of white famers. There is no call for separate discussion of the interests of each.

One of the most trying situations affecting Negro farmers is the matter of farm loans in tenancy. The program committee upon this subject, after pointing out many present-day miscarriages of equity and justice, recommends that because the largest possible number of family-owned and family-operated farms is a factor of national stability, a rational farm program shall direct the politics and powers of the farm loan agencies of government to the largest feastible assistance of farm tenants to become farm owners.

Landlords And Tenants

Concurrently with this careful consideration should be given, the report insists, to leasing practices in the interest of a better relationship between landlord and tenant. This refers more largely to the excessively large number of Negro farmers in the South than to any others.

It is in the fields of Agriculture and Labor that the great masses of the Negro people are employed and the program committee in its discussion has included them in the "body politic" instead of as a separate racial element.

Similarly, in the discussion of a program calling for an economic system freely functioning within the restraints of law, the program committee in very great detail has set forth suggestions and recommendations affecting the Negro people as a group as much as other groups of our American citizenship.

Providing Jobs For Milions

Dr. Scott Raps Critics On Lincoln Day Dinner Story

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—Commenting upon "The Chicago Defender Special" which was published in the issue of Saturday, Jan. 20, Dr. Emmett J. Scott said Monday that he has been the object of so many "mud batteries" during the last few years that one more of the same character does not unduly disturb him.

The only regret he expressed was that The Defender did not check up on the truthfulness of the "special" sent by the unnamed correspondent, more particularly because falsehood is seldom, or never, overtaken by truth.

"The story abounds," he said, "in falsehoods, insinuations and innuendoes which bear no relationship whatsoever to the truth."

One Of Speakers

"To start with," he said "Mr. Aaron H. Payne has not been tentatively selected to speak at the Lincoln day dinner to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City on February 12, 1940 at which 5,000 guests will be present, but he is one of the announced speakers for that occasion. Chairman John Hamilton and Mrs. Robert A. Taft are also to speak.

William S. Bennet, chairman of the Lincoln Day dinner committee, it seems, visited Washington for a conference at Republican headquarters. His acquaintance with Dr Scott extends over a period of more than 25 years. Mr. Bennet stated that he wished for the 1940 dinner to designate "a new face and a new voice" to speak upon the occasion —one representative of the "younger generation." In this, he was most specific.

Submitted Names

Dr. Scott states that he submitted the names of 4 outstanding colored men and Mr. Payne was selected from this list of 4 by the Dinner committee.

In reference to Mr. Payne, he wrote to Mr. Bennet as follows:

"Aaron H. Payne, 3530 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Payne is a wonderfully good speaker; is a graduate from the college department of Howard university here in Washington, receiving his bachelor and master's degrees. Also, he is a graduate of the law department of the University of Chicago and under Republican administration served as assistant city prosecutor, assistant corporation counsel, and arbitrator for the Illinois Compensation commission.

"He is approximately 40 years of age and was during a part of the campaign of 1936, director of

the Colored Young Peoples division of the Republican National committee in Chicago. He is a natural orator with splendid educational background."

In the above recommendation here is no such sentence as the one quoted by the "special" correspondent to the effect that "Mr. Payne is a former state senator from Illinois, and one of the great orators of the age." This, then is falsehood Number 1.

"The great man with the great following among the race and his knowledge of affairs, who is absent from the city" and who is known to Dr. Scott, had but one observation to make and that was that "Mr. Payne is Doctor Scott's son-in-law." The personal animus inherent in this remark is apparent.

The Republican National committee publicity man stated, that he did not mention Mr. Payne's relationship to him simply and solely because he wished no favors or prejudices to flow to Mr. Payne because of the long friendship and acquaintance he has had with Mr. Bennet.

Has High Standing

"Mr. Payne's educational background," he said, "has high standing

EMMETT J. SCOTT

at the Chicago bar, and in Republican politics in Illinois, do not require emphasis upon his relationship to me to entitle him to the honor bestowed on him by the National Republican club of New York City."

Further, he stated, the four recommendations were approved by Chairman John Hamilton and Franklyn Waltman, publicity director, before being forwarded to Mr. Bennet.

The "embarrassment involved," Doctor Scott said, "seems to be suffered more by the great man "who was absent from the city" and those disappointed ones who were not recommended or selected than on the part of Mr. Bennet and the members of the Dinner committee.

"The Defender, it would therefore seem," Dr. Scott said, "is the one that has had 'one put over on it' instead of 'one being put over on the Dinner committee.' "

The Coming Generation

Journal & Guide 4-6-40 Norfolk Va

By FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL, Ph. D.
Bennett College

THIS process of growing up can take on a great many forms. Foremost in the thinking of every normal individual is the fact and the great desire to become independent. There are a great many young people today who are trying to grow up but find it impossible to do so normally. The present day stage of our social and economic life makes growing up very difficult.

Let us add to this the handicaps that many parents place upon their children. The illustration of a youth who was greatly hampered by his parents is stated here.

DR. KITTRELL

John's parents were overly careful about him. They enjoyed his childhood days to the extent that they were sorry to have him grow up into adolescence. In an effort to keep him young and dependent, they tried to decide everything for him and to make life as easy as possible. John had reached his sixteenth birthday and was beginning to raise many questions about some of the things he wanted to do.

For instance, he felt that he should say what color his coat should be, or whether he would have a cap or a hat. When it came to the subject of what course he should take in high school he had little to say, for his parents had decided that for him. The other boys and girls in his class were having a great deal to say and John was not at all pleased with his parents decisions.

SHOWING INDEPENDENCE

One day on his way from school a moving idea came into John's mind. "Why," said he to himself, "Even if I cannot do the things I really want to do for myself, I can do my own thinking and I do not have to agree with anything my parents think." He had discovered that there are many subjects on which even good people differ. He remembered that his parents had very definite points of view in matters of religion.

He chose this subject as a point for disagreement and declared to his parents that religion was all bunk these days and that the church no longer had a function to fulfill. Now, of course, John did not believe what he was saying about religion and the church, but he knew that it would get up a good argument and it did. This was one way of showing his independence.

Very often we find young people who differ "violently with their parents just for the sake of argument and to make themselves aware of the fact that they can differ. Parents who have had good relationships with their children all along do not become unduly concerned when they assert themselves and take a stand on a particular subject, so to speak.

The wise parent is anxious to see signs of normality in their growing boys and girls. They will do what they can to promote such development, because they realize that the desire for personal independence and appropriate control over one's own activities is the most normal sign of fine development.

FROM A LAYMAN'S VIEWPOINT

By W. H. BONDS

OVER WORKED, AND UNDER-PAID TEACHERS

Daily Worker 2-6-40 Editorial Page

The Negro public school teacher is over-worked and under-paid. The task of the teacher is a never-ending one. When he is not teaching, he is away somewhere in some of the various institutions preparing himself to become a better teacher and when he is not preparing himself to teach, he is actually teaching. For his teaching services, he is paid a mere pittance, and when he goes in search of information to better prepare himself to become a better teacher, he must pay off like Jay Gould.

BONDS

From the kindergarten to the adult school the teacher is burdened with the task of training both youth and adults to take their rightful place in the world, and whatever success we as Negroes have attained along this line, must necessarily be placed at the door of this group of hard-worked and sacrificial class of people who go from day to day, in season, and out of season, blazing the trial wherein later come other more fortunate professional groups to reap a financial harvest.

In many states, it has been placed on the statute books that, notwithstanding what qualifications a teacher may have as to technical training, one must start at the bottom rung of the ladder and work his way up to the top. This mythical ladder is in an excavation far beneath the surface and when one, after many lean and sacrificial years, finally reaches the "top", lo, and behold, he finds himself on the surface, "on the level with the ground," barely making a living, and where he should have been permitted to start in the first place.

The Negro teacher is also confronted with an overcrowded school room. Where approximately 20 pupils should compose the number for the average schoolroom, the Negro teacher in many sections of the country must be contented with three times that number as a minimum, with no limit for the maximum.

Under such handicaps, how a teacher is able to do more than keep order, and otherwise discipline these hordes of pupils who crowd the school room daily in an effort to learn the 3 R's, is almost an enigma. One is not only a teacher, but also a genius, who in laboring under these unfavorable conditions, "turn out" from the various elementary and high schools of the country such a fine "crop" of boys and girls, ready to enter college, and to engage in other pursuits of life. Praise the teacher all you may for this splendid showing under adverse circumstances; but praise will not suffice. Money talks!

The National Associaton for the Advancement of Colored People has in recent years spent much time and money, and their legal staff has been very active throughout the nation, in an effort to obtain at least some semblance of justice for Negro teachers. Leaders among the teaching profession would do well to get in touch and keep in touch with local NAACP organizations, wherever these unfair conditions may be practiced, and cooperate to the fullest extent, until this unfairness is brought to a halt. For it is written that "God helps those that help themselves."

As the CROW Flies

by DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

The Republicans have rediscovered Women and Negroes.

The greatest event of the month was the premiere of William Grant Still's ballad poem "And they lynched Him on a Tree."

There should be a summer school of summer schools—a sort of spiritual meeting of inquiring minds to compare methods and results.

Dewey and Taft bought a few hundred delegates; Willkie, a few thousand gallery gods.

For those who know not war in its naked horror and nastiness, it will be easy to blame France for surrender. It is usually the desk warrior who fights "to the last man." But in real life the Last Man himself must be consulted. He prefers Life to Culture. He knows that as long as French hearts beat, French thought, the marvelous French language and French civilization cannot die. That civilization, more than that of any other culture, is broad, charitable, sympathetic and free. Those who have lived on it catholic bosom—Negroes, Jews, Russians, Poles—must some day unite to restore all that France loses today.

RUSSIA

Finland, part of Poland, the three midget countries of western Russia and Bessarabia, all belonged to Russia before the World War. They were taken from Russia by the Allies so that when the capitalist lands of the west got ready, they could start their invasion for the overthrow of the Communists, from these near vantage points. All this Stalin has frustrated. This territory is now reincorporated in Russia. If Russia now proves, despite her alliance with Hitler, to be the real salvation of the workers of the world, all is well.

INDIA

A cryptic cable from England, much censored, brings two contradictory statements. First, British officials in India are empowered to rule without consultation with either England or Indians. Second, "The Dominion status of India may be nearer than we think." Here indeed a crucial test of British statesmanship. For years Great Britain tried to confine democratic methods, first to England, then to white Britishers. To accomplish this she has drenched the earth in blood. Today, at last and alone England will know war, not a world away, but in her own door-steps. Heavy as this bloody purge is, it is worth all the pain, if it makes England at last aware of the right of colored peoples to democratic freedom; if she frees India and makes her equal to Canada and "nigger-hating" Australia; if she emancipates the Crown colonies from arbitrary bureaucratic rule and installs democratic methods in West Africa and the West Indies. The World owes much to England, let no man doubt; and might have owed far more, if only fifty years ago, instead of surrender of profit-making imperial rule, the people of Great Britain had earnestly tried to spread democracy to all peoples. Quick, generous action now may yet salvage something of much that has been lost.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Hundreds of Negroes from over the country and a large number of prominent leaders of the Democratic party are expected to converge on Chicago July 12 to attend the sessions of the National Colored Democratic Association in quadrennial convention at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

From the number of delegates who have sent in advance registration and made reservations at hotels and boarding houses, it is expected that fully 3,500 delegates and visitors will be in attendance, with the number increasing to 5,000 by Sunday July 14, when a mass meeting will be held and Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and several senators and congressmen will be present and speak.

Roscoe Dunjee, editor of The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla., has been selected by the committee to deliver the keynote address on July 12.

On the program with Editor Dunjee will be Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago ,and Mrs. Bessye Bearden, vice president of New York, who will respond to the address of Mayor Kelly.

A platform committee will be appointed shortly after the opening session to draw up a platform constituting the wishes of Negroes of America, that should be made known to the National Democratic convention that opens in Chicago immediately after adjournment of the colored convention.

A convention manual which includes the "call" of the convention, indicates that the association will give considerable thought and attention to the question of integration of Negroes into all branches of the military establishment of the United States as well as to the discussion of the part the association can play in obtaining for all Negroes of voting ages the right to ballot. It is anticipated that the platform committee will include these two matters as planks in the platform when it convenes in Chicago.

William L. Dawson is chairman of the steering committee, Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, secretary, and Alderman Benjamin A. Grant is treasurer.

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A definite plan for the inclusion of Negroes in the training program to be launched by the United States Office of Education to meet the additional labor needs of war industries was laid before Dr. John W. Studebaker, commissioner of education, Washington, D. C., last week.

The plan was submitted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the national defense program, and consisted of Lewis K. Downing, dean of the school of engineering and architecture of Howard University; Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard; Frank Coleman, professor of physics, Howard University, and Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent of the local public schools.

At the request of Dr. Studebaker, Ambrose Caliver, specialist in Negro education, office of education, was present during the conference.

* * *

Four specific requests were made of Dr. Studebaker: That colored people be given representation on all advisory committees set up by the Office of Education. Dr. Studebaker was asked to issue regulations to assure an equitable distribution between white and colored schools in Southern states of federal funds just made available by Congress through the Office of Education, to state boards for vocational education for national defense training.

Dr. Studebaker expressed his appreciation of the concern of the committee in the national defense program and of its offer of cooperation. He promised to keep the committee informed of all developments in his office and indicated the possibility that colored persons would be appointed to advisory committees.

* * *

Negro Masons of Madison County, Alabama, led on by Evening Star Lodge No. 6 of Huntsville, together with Negro citizens have completed preparations for the entertainment of the sixty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Alabama, which will open in the auditorium of the Council High School, Pelham Street Huntsville, Tuesday morning, July 16.

Huntsville is among the oldest cities of the state of Alabama and is the center of activities of Madison County in which Negro people are represented in a substantial way, and the Grand Lodge of Masons will bring hundreds of delegates, members and visitors to the historic city where it is expected that the entertainment will be of the finest the convention has ever received.

Grand Master Charles C. Hendley reports the order in excellent condition with a membership of around 10,000. Huntsville is the home town of the grand master and a big celebration is planned in his honor.

* * *

Monday afternoon at Hartford Ala., missionary women from the several churches of the community assembled at the Baptist Church to hear report of Pinkie Waters, delegate to the annual Christian Conference for Negro Women, held recently at the Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mrs. Waters' expenses to the conference were paid by the Christian social service department of the missionary units of Hartford. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Tom Tindell with the assistance of Mesdames Phillip Chancy, Monroe Heidle, Hollan Dykes and B. H. Boyd.

An enjoyable feature of the program was the singing of Negro spirituals by a quartet composed of Marie Jacobs, Pinkie Waters, Lucy Glass and Martha Mathis.

Mrs. B. H. Boyd introduced the speaker, Pinkie Waters, who made a highly pleasing report of the workings of the conference and her determination to use the helpful knowledge acquired at the institute for the spiritual uplift of her people. This work will begin this week with a Vacation Bible School to be conducted at the Colored Methodist Church and will be interdenominational.

The Globe Trotter

By Cliff Mackay

Daily World

Beware Our Quislers

FEW ARE AWARE that in our race lurks many "fifth columnists," "quislers" and appeasement-minded "Lord Chamberlains." These are but new names for the same old hat-in-hand crowd, who before blitzkrig days were commonly referred to as "uncle toms." This latter appelation is outmoded and scarcely does justice to this set of self-appointed quisling leaders.

The "uncle tom" of the past era was really harmless. He was not feared, he was pitied and held in disdain by those of our group awake to the trend of the times.

Not so, the modern-day counterpart of these betrayers of racial unity. They form as real a threat to the race's fight for its just demands as did the fifth columnists to the independence of Norway. Their poisonous whisperings, their self-appointed, weak-kneed leadership and their hasty move to get the ear of "the best white folks," can prove extremely disastrous to any program or campaign being inaugurated for the interests of the race as a whole.

STAND EVER READY

They stand ever ready and waiting to become the tool of any member or organization of the opposite race. Their selfish interests, their short-sightedness and cussed pussy-footing over vital issues have already done much to retard our general progress in the direction of making democracy work in our America.

Their hedging has indeed been costly. When the NAACP, years back, was in the throes of the Dr. Sweet residential segregation case, seeking to smash undemocratic barriers preventing certain groups from living where they so desired, along came these racial fifth columnists with the self-satisfying and crippling arguments that the fight was useless, that Dr. Sweet had no business moving in a neighborhood where he was not wanted, that he was "just tryin' to get away from us colored folks anyway."

And these dusky "quislers" were on the scene when this same militant organization launched its battle for equal educational opportunity, which ended despite the quibbling of these backknifers, with the momentous Supreme Court Gaines decision.

READY TO PLAY BALL

They still in the face of this decision, are ready to "play ball" with "our good white folks," in working out ways and means of evading its very explicit and unmistakable terms by suggesting and advocating mushroom graduate schools and one-professor professional courses.

They persist in standing in the path of the forward drive on the very democratic issue of securing equal salaries to teachers of all color, who are equally qualified and do equal tasks. And tragically enough the largest number of "fifth columnists" in this tough battle come from the ranks of the group that stands to benefit most from a victory—the teachers themselves.

From these appeasers, already can be heard soft-worded suggestions that maybe Mr. White has been a little too militant in pressing for the passage of the federal anti-lynching measure; that perhaps it would be better for him to abandon that fight at this time.

WOULD APPEASE LYNCHERS

And in the same manner that Chamberlain and Daladier sought to appease Hitler at Munich, our native appeasers would seek to appease those who form the mobs and those who condone the mobs, by slackening of the pressure for federal legislation along this line. The result, of course, would be increased lynching, as nothing has done more to make lynchers think twice before acting, as has just the threat of a federal law.

Against all of these and many other drives have the "appeasers" spread their insidious poison of "do-nothingness." It is they who are constantly afraid to disturb the status quo, less those who voice the demands of the masses of people in our race, arouse the ire of the group that has denied them to us.

And now our leaders, with the inauguuration of the speeded-up national defense program with its additional taxation, must press the more vigorously the demand that black Americans be allowed to participate without discrimination.

We must not allow our quisling fifth-columnists to slow up this campaign. The new taxes inaugurated on July 1, will be paid by all Americans, regardless of color. It is up to us to see that they are expended in the same democratic way.

DEMOCRACY IS BLOCKED

An arrogant war department has thus far blocked democracy in America's armed forces. No matter how fit you are physically and mentally, if your face is black, your country can find no place for you in its badly undermanned tank corps, chemical warfare service, air service, signal corps, coast artillery, field artillery corps, nurse corps, or any other army service where the training is of first class vocational value.

The navy, though badly in need of manpower, autocratically shuts off a vast source of loyal Americans, whose faces chance to be black, by limiting the enlistment of Negroes as dishwashers only.

It is ironic that we must fight to get in the army and navy so we can fight to save democracy. This first fight to save democracy must come with the inauguration of the principles of democracy in our armed forces. The Republicans, weak though it was, have already spoken a word against this arch discrimination. The Democrats, under political pressure, will no doubt do likewise when they meet at Chicago.

Our battle on this score is really about half won. Our greatest danger lies in the work of our appeasers, who would gladly knife the whole campaign at a nod from their "good white friends." We must stand ever alert to see that the blow is never delivered.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

What Shall the Negro do to be Saved?— U. S. Department of Labor Auditorium On April 26, 27, 28, 1940.

When it comes to private affairs, I never like to butt in. When you butt in, somebody may butt you out. Every man's house is his castle—until the Big Boys come along with a mortgage or eviction papers.

If they don't get you that way there is the **Law of Eminent Domain.** Let us get down to brass tacks.

Today I'm butting in for the good of the race. I'm asking the little Negroes, the big Negroes and the little Negroes who think they're big to attend the Third National Negro Congress. I say this with malice aforethought. For I realize that if you attend this all-important congress this will interfere with some of the back-biting, gin-drinking, bridge-playing, hip-shaking, joyriding and fornicating in the nation's capital.

Cynics say Negroes won't get together. That's a lie. Negroes are together **when pleasure comes before business.**

I heard a dirty Cracker wise-crack: "If you want to put Sambo to sleep, start reasoning with him. Then, if you want to wake Sambo up, tell a joke."

What Shall the Negro Do To Be Saved?

That's the big question before the Negro National Congress. The Negro, for fifty years, has depended on **somebody else** to save him. With his eye fixed on a piece of pie in the sky, bye and bye, he has let his enemies degrade his women and rob his children. He has bowed down to the white man, and received a kick where he sits down. Like the Fool in the King's court, he has tickled the vanity of the Big White Man to get a few crumbs.

He has shunned KNOWLEDGE as if it were an army of Devils. Yet men perish for the lack of KNOWLEDGE. He has opposed every radical idea that would save him, and depended on the broken crutches of charity.

But there is a New Negro in America today. He knows that a man who would be free himself must strike the blow. He knows that KNOWLEDGE is power. He realizes that one man cannot stand alone. He knows that the united Negro masses can change America. He knows that one Negro, sneaking up to the back-door of the White House for a handout, is an enemy to the race and to himself.

Frederick Douglass Knew The Way of Salvation!

When I stop admiring old Frederick Douglass, I want some Al Capone to rub me out. White folk don't say much about old man Douglass. Their silence is a tribute to his greatness. Douglass was a New Negro He knew how to save the race.

If I had the power, I'd glue this quotation **inside** the head of every Negro in America.

Read and reread and reread these words of old man Douglass:

"The whole history of the progress of liberty shows that all concessions have been born of earnest struggle. If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom yet deprecate agitation are men who want crops without plowing ground. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will."

Yes, I've read hundreds of books on the History of Man—on Civilization and Culture, Liberty and Democracy. But I'll be dog-gone if old man Douglass didn't sum up everything in one paragraph! If Abe Lincoln said anything deeper than that I've never seen it in Carl Sandburg's great biography of the Great Emancipator.

Douglass was a slave. He agitated from tombstones for his people, when he was hungy and homeless. Some Negro leaders can't agitate at an interracial dinner where the tables groan with baked chickens. Perhaps the chickens keep them from agitating!

The National Negro Congress agrees with Frederick Douglass. It knows that agitation is as necessary as the plowing of ground to plant beans. That truth ought to be clear to a dumbbell!

A Cross of Gold

William Jennings Bryan did one good act in his life—and died. At that, he beat Methuselah, who, like some dead Negro leaders, did nothing.

William Jennings Bryan said to the Big Boys: "You shall not place this crown of thorns upon the brow of labor. You shall not crucify Labor on a Cross of Gold."

The Negro is a laborer, when he has a chance to labor. The National Negro Congress is determined that the Negro laborer shall not b e crucified on a Cross of Gold.

This is a Land of the Free — where everybody is free to starve. Especially Negroes. If the Negro masses can't find jobs, then the Negro doctors, teachers, business men and civil service employees can't bring home the bacon to their high-yellah mamas. That means the high-yellah mamas will raise hell with their hungry papas. When the Wolf comes in the door, Love flies out the window. Hunger is the most dangerous rival a man has.

When hunger comes in, mama says to papa: "Papa don't love mama no more."

Facts That Speak For Themselves

Millions of Negro people in America are hungry and jobless. Yes, the Negro is the **last** to be hired, and the **first** to be fired. The Negro is the **last** to get on the WPA, and the **first** to get off Negro snobs are always saying that the race suffers because Negroes have no self-respect. If those same self-righteous Negroes were dirty and hungry and homeless, how much self-respect would they have? If a man is reduced to begging, he loses his soul. Jesus fed the people **before** He preached to them. How can a man think about his soul when he is thinking about his belly? Two thoughts cannot occupy the same place at the same time!

I often hear dumbbells kicking off Negro youth. A captain whose ship is safe in the harbor can always kick off the captain whose ship is on the stormy seas. Do these crosseyed elders have any jobs to give Negro youths?

Negro youth lives in a world that it never made. Youth wants love, education, recreation, a home, and a steady job. If you think I'm lying, ask black boys and girls what they want. Don't act like Crackers—**and tell them what they want.**

Already the dark forces of oppression are plotting to reduce the Negro to **his place**—the place of galley slaves. The dark forces of un-Americanism are advancing behind a smoke screen of Americanism. Attend the Third National Negro Congress and help save the race!

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

By Emmett J. Scott

Washington, D. C.—Probably no part of the recently released Report of the Glenn Frank Program Committee is more challenging than the comparisons of New Deal promises and pretensions when contrasted with its performances over the seven-year period, 1933-1940.

The Committee points out that the New Deal leadership took over the Government with an air of certainty regarding what our problems were and what to do about them which, at the moment, raised the hopes and expectations of the people.

The New Deal leadership said we have been drifting. It would give us a planned direction.

We were in the grip of depression. It would give us planned recovery.

We were unstable. It would give us planned stability.

We were haunted by widespread unemployment. It would give us a planned re-employment.

The living standards of part of our population were indefensibly low. It would give us planned abundance.

An "audit" of the State of the Union after seven years of control indicates that results do not measure up to the "sacred, solemn promises" upon which the New Deal rode to victory.

The balance sheet of actual results reveals: (1) More than 10,000,000 Americans still unemployed; (2) A lower standard of living than a decade ago; (3) The creation of new enterprises virtually at a standstill, the modernization and expansion of existing enterprises deferred; (4) Labor involved in extensive and costly disputes with its organized ranks torn by civil war, and its annual income lower despite higher hourly wage rates; (4) Farm prices neither stable nor satisfactory, and the basic problems of agriculture no nearer solution than before the administration's exercise of sweeping controls over farms and farmers.

(6) The doors of economic opportunity barricaded to youth by the sluggish condition of American enterprise; (7) Government expenditures, excluding postal receipts and debt retirement, of $9,210,091,000 in 1939 against 3,863,544,000 in 1933; (8) The heaviest tax burden in the nation's history; and (9) A national debt more than doubled by the end of 1939—increased from less than 21 billions at the beginning of the New Deal administration to approximately 43 billion dollars, not including nearly 6 billion dollars of obligations guaranteed by the Federal Government. A further comparison of conditions during the six years preceding the New Deal administration and the first six years of the New Deal reveals an even more discouraging picture in the fields of labor, agriculture, construction, and industry.

STAKE OF THE NEGRO

In all of these the Negro has a stake, an interest of vital concern for livelihood, and for some of the advantages which prosperity is expected to bestow upon all the people of the republic.

This, then, is the seven years record of experimentation and futility. This, then, is the record upon which the New Deal stands while it fights for and looks forward to another lease of political and governmental life.

Sober America will not again be beguiled. It is done with continuing deficits, public borrowings, and the specter of eventual inflation. It will not again be cajoled. It will not again listen to the cooing voices of soothsayers, nor will it, unless sanity has altogether flown, hearken to the "solemn" assurances of a political party with such a record of broken promises and inept administration.

The Negro citizenship in the North where its votes are counted, was once bedazzled by the hoop-la of New Deal orators and fell for the siren songs of the promisers.

And now what disillusion! Flagrant discriminations meet the Negro on every hand as he seeks the benefits promised by the various New Deal agencies—in the Federal Housing Administration, in the Agricultural Administration, in Government Health programs, in Education, in Civil Service, and in fact, in practically every so-called recovery program of the New Deal.

Unemployment groups throughout the country continue to contain disproportionate numbers of Negroes. Too many of them are on relief instead of being employed. The social and economic position of the race is precarious and hope for a chance is far from promising under present conditions.

Only by the removal of the fear and uncertainty that grips business and industry can jobs be restored and opportunity provided for Negroes, along with their fellows, to realize a happier and more contented life.

As the CROW Flies

by

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

The World lives and dies. Only is Beauty eternal.

The World laughs and cries. Only Pain is real.

Now is the time when lesser men dig up and refurbish the ancient jokes about college graduates. The cry is, "still they come!"

This week I go back to Wilberforce, my first job, to try to do a job again.

Fifty years ago this month, I stood capped and gowned in Sanders Theatre, Harvard, and told the world about "Jefferson Davis." That day 299 of us took our degrees. Today 100 still live.

"Among them are many colored men," they who see the slaughter, write from France. It is well. Is not all the world ours? And ever we die for it.

EXPOSITIONS . . .

From now on, seventy-fifth and one hundredth anniversaries of events touching the American Negro will be frequent among us. I feel very strongly about this exposition business. Heretofore almost exclusively, with a few notable exceptions, the chief business of an exposition has been to sell goods, and to offer certain kinds of rather cheap amusements. So much has this been the rule that most expositions promoted by Negroes do not for a moment question that the main business of such a meeting is to give business men and corporations, white and black, a chance to exhibit their wares and to make more or less extravagant claims for what they want to sell. This, of course, should not be the vital idea. The central motif of an exposition is to commemorate appropriately some great event. This, however, is so costly that from the beginning it has been usual to bring in commercial advertising and amusements in order to pay expenses and now, as I have said, the advertising and amusement have stolen the show. We Negroes, however, ought to take a leaf from experience and do better.

In several cases in the past, great expositions have made conspicuous effort really to celebrate and commemorate notable events. In the Paris Exposition of 1900 the magnificent palaces and the Czar Alexandre bridge marked notable artistic and architectural advance. In the last Chicago Exposition one thing struck me as out-weighing in significance all that was done and that was the uniquqe attempt to illustrate higher mathematics pictorially. It was a splendid demonstration of possibilities.

Returning to Paris, I remember the exhibit that American Negroes made. Under the initiative of the late Thomas J. Calloway I planned a series of charts with lines and curves and other paraphernalia which William A. Rogers, now Secretary of Virginia State College, executed for me with beautiful craftsmanship. The result was that in one small room at the Paris Exposition one could get a picture of the American Negro. It had a large number of visitors and was awarded a grand prize.

In the New York Exposition of 1913, we tried to have something that would illustrate the advance of the Negro, but our greatest success lay in two things: an Egyptian palace of art in the center of the armory where pictures of the late Henry O. Tanner and other masterpieces were hung, and a pageant of Negro history, The Star of Ethiopia, which was repeated afterward in Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Washington and had notable success.

I understand that in the current exposition in Detroit advertising is supreme and commemorative effort near zero. I sincerely trust that Chicago will do better.

Negroes Demand Adequate Representation in Armed Services of the Government

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

National defense, National unity, continue to be the theme songs of Senators Congressmen, Washington correspondents,—and, of course, of practically every element of our American population throughout the country, Fifth columnists alone excepted.

The present war in Europe has demonstrated that "It Can Happen Here." The first hysterical outbursts however, have given way to solid, realistic thinking; at the same time a wave of patriotic fervor has spread over the country demanding that, at whatever cost, adequate defense must be provided.

On this question, there is no division of sentiment in Congress, or elsewhere. There has not been any appreciable demand even for a clearer statement than has so far been made as to why the country is in such a state of unpreparedness when thought is taken of the fact that nearly $8,000,000,000 has been spent for the Army and Navy under New Deal auspices during the past seven and one-half years for that very purpose alone.

Greater Determination

There is greater determination than ever, however, to insist that every dollar now appropriated shall be spent in the most efficient and purposeful way. There should be no administrative complaint on this score. Essential purposes of defense, and not so much research and development, will continue to be demanded.

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, U.S. Army, has advised the House Military Affairs Committee that "man-power is the Army's tragic shortage" and that the maximum peacetime enlisted strength is inadequate to meet emergencies stemming from the present situation.

With this fact set forth and taken to heart, it now becomes imperatively necessary for the administration to take note of the discriminatory attitude of the generals and the admirals who formulate the defense plans of the Government toward that always loyal group of our American citizenship the Negro group.

While calling for united partiotism, the New Deal is breaking down the morale of the Negro group, and discouraging their partiotism by announcing that present plans do not contemplate the enlistment of colored men in the various armed services of the government while at the same time expressing despair that "a tragic shortage" exists in the man power of the present Army organization. Colored newspapers throughout the country have carried statement after statement calling attention to communications received from Army officials discouraging the thought that colored men are to be used in Army Service.

Testimony before Congress Committees has been printed to the effect that "a soldier must be seasoned and given the most modern weapons and the opportunity to train under war-like conditions."

No Reserve Officers Called

Althought there are several hundred colored reserve officers and 30,000 trainees are desired by the Army for fourteen days, none of these colored reserve officers have been called for training. The great reservoir of loyal Negroes ager and anxious to serve their Government is ignored and passed by as though they are aliens and enemies of their country. This is a situation impossible to understand and ignore all canons of justice and fair play.

In this present emergency, surely the government cannot complacently wish to have in the body politic a discouraged group who have come to feel that they are regarded as pariahs after all of the proof they have given in every war of the Republic of their complete loyalty and their effectiveness as combat troops.

These people have a right to serve their cuntry with self-respect; they have a right to ask, and to have their requests complied with, that they be permitted to perform their obligations as American citizens.

Resents Attitude of Brass Hats

They resent, and they have a right to resent, the haughty attitude of Army Brass Hats who look upon them with contempt and deny them the privilege of even having the Negro units of the National Guard brouht up to authorized limits. Even now the National Guard is nearly 12,000 under authorized strength, and here is a shortage that could easily be taken up by colored applicants if our Army officials were more just and more fair than they are now.

They resent, and they have a right to resent, their exclusion from the Army Air Corps. In fact, whole-heartedly they resent the whole attitude of Army Moguls who are taking this un-American attitude toward American citizens. The records of Negro officers and soldiers during the World War is but a token of the service they can render, and are willing to render during any other emergency.

This is not the time for colored voters in the Northern states to beg for recognition, and for the opportunity to serve their country. They have political power, and they should use that political power by informing their representatives in Congress—the Senate and House of Representatives, of how indigantly they feel, and they should insist that they are willing no longer to remain victims of an out-moded social caste system which has no business in Army Defense Plans.

With the control of the government wholly within the hands of the New Deal Democratic Party, with an approaching election near at hand in which New Dealers will soon be begging for Negro votes, it is not politics, it is common sense to demand of the Democratic Party, with all this power within its control, that it overrule the Army Chiefs who are serving traditional prejudices rather than looking after the proper defense of our country.

The remedy remains within the power of the colored people by refusing support of a party which wishes to Federalize its contempt and its prejudices against them.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP

I have deliberated for many hours upon the action I now shall take. I have listened with the most serious attention to the pleas of men whose opinion I respect and whose advice I enjoy. Their proposals have played the decisive role: I shall use the great instrument placed within my hands to speak to my people.

I speak to the tens of thousands of readers of the Chicago Defender. I speak to the many thousands more who are aware of the historic past of this great weekly. In this moment of national and international crisis these men and women are looking to the Defender to assume again the responsibilities of leadership which rightfully belong to a people's press.

The Defender cannot fail them now or in the future. It has not failed them in the past.

NO COLOR OR CREED

This country stands confronted by the gravest of issues. Not since those historic days which saw the emergence of Abraham Lincoln as a spokesman of liberty has our country known such profound questions —yet unanswered. These issues are not such as should deride a people along the lines of race or nationality, creed or color, jobs, relief, security for those worn by toil and age, these demands know no color or creed.

The economic and political effects of war weight with a deathly pressure upon all the people. It may be that black men and women would suffer most grievously here at home because of their greater economic and political insecurity. But because of their greater numbers white men and women would suffer infinitely more grievously if from their midst the flower of youth is snatched to water with its blood the hideous battlefields of Europe.

UNBEARABLE BURDENS

We need not debate who would suffer most. Both of us would be forced to carry unbearable burdens. The highways of Europe are laden with the homeless victims of war. Britain and France, Germany and Italy alike have traded butter for bullets. Domestic problems which have for years perplexed these people are becoming only the more perplexing because of the appeal to arms. To look abroad, weapon in hand, mad with the lust to kill, does not change the distressing picture at home from which men are asked to turn.

These problems must be faced. Are men better prepared to solve the problems of unemployment, of relief, of social security, of democracy because with gun in hand they have for years murderously charged at each other across blood-sodden fields? Does the will and desire to murder lessen the prejudices and hatred of race and nationality which have been kept alive for years by those who urge us on to war? The answer is no, a hundred times no.

Englishmen and Frenchmen, Germans and Italians must alike return home to find the answers to the issues which yesterday they left behind. And the solution will be more difficult because the economic and political machinery of industry and state will have been geared to war and not to peace. It was always so. It will always be so. Each people must solve the issues which arise out of its own economic and political life.

DISTORTED ECONOMY AND POLITICS

War distorts the economy of a country. Consumers goods are replaced by war materials. But a people with millions on relief need consumers goods in greater flow than ever. Such a people need an increase in their daily income, an increase in buying power whereby they may be able to secure these goods for themselves and their destitute families.

War distorts the political life of a country. Today's headlines say: Britain takes another step toward 100 per cent totalitarianism. M Day has been proscribed for America. Already civil liberties and democratic processes are being curtailed and in the name of democracy France is virtually a dictatorship. And yet, it was alleged that dictatorship was what Frenchmen were called forth to battle.

BODIES OF BLACK MEN

A radio commentator said the fields of Northern France over which the planes had flown and tanks had passed were covered with the bodies of black men from Africa. Surely Africa has not yet solved the problems of slavery, of disease, of colonial oppression, of hunger and premature death from persecution with which for centuries it has been plagued. For what then are these men from the colonial lands dying on the fields of Europe? In 1914-1918 they traded rulers and the trade was made in their own blood, yet their lot became even worse because of the sacrifices of war.

Can we who are Americans make the same colossal blunders? Will the questions of unemployment and relief of pensions for aged and education for the youth best be decided in Europe Will jim-crowism and lynching, the questions raised by gotten 1919. The grevious economic landless sharecroppers and peons of America be answered best by dropping bombs and shells on battlefields abroad?

We must draw upon our experiences for the answer. History offers us no other lamp by which to guide our feet. We have not forgotten 1919. The grevious economic and political illness of today is a heritage of the "war to end all wars," the "war for democracy and to give small peoples a voice in their own government." That war increased poll tax disfranchisement rather than destroyed it.

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

ONE RACE DOES NOT ORGANIZE TO PROTECT ANOTHER

THERE was a time not very long ago when the whole world was at a point where everybody who had anything to say was privileged to say it and with effect. This period followed immediately the great war of 1914-18. It was the period of new world re-organization. In it, not only the Negro but every other group had an opportunity to express itself, and if the expression was done forcefully enough there was hope of the achievement of the particular that may be aimed at. Unfortunately for us, as a race, we allowed that period to pass.

L. C. Harper

However, it has come to us again through the developments that are now arising, and will continue to arise, out of Hitler's and Mussolini's butcher-like march against the present world arrangements.

When it is considered that seriously no race is organized for the purpose of protecting another, but rather for the protection of itself, it seems almost a wicked waste of time for the Negro to grow up in the present day surroundings depending entirely on others to think for him. The monumental policy and disgrace of the Negro race, especially in America, is that wherever it finds itself, it is more occupied with fighting and destroying its own institutions than in seriously helping to build them.

* * *

A LOT OF WORK needs to be done right now on and in the mind of the Ameri an black man. When the mind begins to function properly all of desired results will be approached and in the end realized. The grandiloquent expressions of "racial solidarity, racial cohesion, and racial love" can be accomplished only after the mind of the colored man begins to work.

The paramount purpose of the mind is to think with. When we begin to think and to reason from cause to effect and effect to cause then we begin to view the problems of life and life itself, not as it should be; not as it is going to be, but as it is. We begin to understand the "facts of existence." A mind is thinking when it observes, compares and concludes. The observing mind sees more in this cosmic creation than sweeps of land, water and sky; it sees the forces behind falling apples, steaming tea kettles and lightning flashes. It views the

(Continued from Page 1)

methods and manners of man and animal kingdoms. Observation is one of the most important requisites of thinking. It is an indispensable element.

After man observes he should compare his observations with each other. He should compare natural phenomena. He should compare the races of men in the "unclouded light of reason" and then he should draw his conclusions. Columbus did all of these things; Galileo did them; Benjamin Franklin did them and so did Thomas Edison. These men used their minds; they thought and they put the high premiums on the mind of the white man. It is encumbent upon the black man to do the same thing. He must think. He must observe, compare and conclude. You have a few examples in your own race: Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Marcus Garvey, Dr. George W. Carver.

* * *

IN RECENT YEARS it seems that we have been using our hearts more than we have our heads. We have been more responsive to fancy than we have been to fact. We have accepted two much for granted. We have been "Trilbys" who sang only when under the hypnotic influence of some white "Svengali." We have produced very few men who have soared way out into the great realm of thought and viewed the stars for themselves.

For seventy-odd years we have accepted the white man's dogmas and opinions. When we talk of public opinion, we talk of the white man's opinion. It is now time for us to use our minds and think for ourselves and reach our own conclusions. We must have a higher opinion of ourselves. We must have more conviction as a race of men. We must think more, especially in times like these.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

President Roosevelt has given me the material for this message. I pause to thank him.

The President spoke from the platform of the jim-crow University of Virginia early in the week. The old slave cabins are still upon the campus. Negroes could tune in, thanks to the inability of those who rule America. But only the sons of the landlords and the big industrialists sat at the feet of our President. Negroes can't go to the University of Virginia. Perhaps that thought never came to disturb the President of this nation as he spoke, for he dealt almost entirely with democracy.

Mr. Roosevelt denounced Signor Mussolini. Perhaps he never thought back to those days in 1935 when Ethiopia was ruthlessly ravished. President Roosevelt could have stopped the destruction of the national independence of Ethiopia. But instead, he said no word against the sale of oil to Fascism. In fact he endorsed it. Yet it was then that the "philosophy of force" was getting into motion.

True indeed he said.

"We need not and will not, in any way, abandon our continuing efforts to make democracy work within our own borders. We still insist on the need for vast improvements in our own social and economic life.

"But that is a component part of national defense itself."

Yet our chief executive failed signally to mention jim-crowism or lynching. Could it be that although "we need not . . . abandon our continuing efforts to make democracy work within our own borders," these things do not come within that circle of "democracy . . . within our own borders."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People should heed the words of the leader of the nation—"continuing efforts to make democracy work"—it should seek to mobilize President Roosevelt himself to break down the jim crow bars at the University of Virginia. No one could give greater force to such a campaign than the President of our country.

"Every generation of young men and women has questions to ask the world," Mr. Roosevelt said. How many questions would not Negro young men and women have asked if only they could have got within those cloistered university halls at Charlottesville.

What is America going to do about the Anti-Lynching bill? Shall we abolish the poll tax and give the millions of white and Negro sharecroppers and toilers of the South their Constitutional rights? Will the Department of Justice curb the Klan and put an end to peonage? What of the South as the economic problem number one of the nation? Is the government preparing to protect the rights of the sharecroppers in Arkansas, Missouri and elsewhere? What of relief and jobs?

These are the issues that we who "need not" and we who "will not, in any way, abandon our continuing afforts," must confront.

These are the issues concerning the solution of which Negro students would have addressed the President had they been within that hall.

The President said, "I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all of these are possible."

Who will hesitate to grant the love of freedom to black men who have fought in every war for freedom?

But why then shall we grow hysterical over Europe? Freedom begins at home. The love of freedom is best manifested when we seek its attainment for those "within our borders" who in the name of freedom are denied its blessings.

For what were Ethiopia and Spain sacrificed to Italy? President Roosevelt called for the very embargo which prevented our aid being extended to those stricken people. That embargo helped start Mussolini on the war path.

Now our President has said that he negotiated with the Fascist state "recognizing that certain aspirations of Italy might form the basis of discussions between the powers most specifically concerned."

What are the "aspirations" of Fascism? Ethiopia exposes them. Fascism wants colonies and markets.

Our President's anger is belated and too narrow in its scope. Italy follows the pattern of Britain and of France. Mussolini would steal from France the African lands France has stolen from black men.

The words of President Roosevelt when dealing with our "efforts to make democracy work within our borders" are,, we believe, too abstract. They can but feed that "hysteria for American intervention" which as the Reverend Archbishop Beckman has said in the "New World" of last Saturday, "has risen to alarming proportions."

We decry the move of the bandit Mussolini to spread the war. We decry all acts which do not tend to end the war. We believe this is the road our President should follow. Bend all energies of the nation to make democracy work here in America. That means a relentless struggle here for the rights of Negro people. Let us end our trafficking in arms abroad. Let us pass the anti-lynching bill and abolish the poll tax. Rally all the underprivileged of America to the defense of their democratic rights.

The President said, "the love of freedom is still fierce and steady in the nation today." That is true. And that is the guarantee that the fight for democracy here at home can be won. That is the guarantee that America will not enter a war for loot and for the division of the African colonies.

VIEWS of the NEWS

By William Pickens

Call - 6/7/40

THE COWARDICE OF CASTE

Most of the people who follow a caste or class line are not as heartily for their caste as they are afraid to violate it, or to be suspected of violating it. This keeps people in one class from finding out about the people of some other class; Republicans afraid to vote with Democrats, and vice versa; Baptist afraid to admit that there is plenty of good, maybe just as much good, in Methodists; the X club member not daring to assert that the Z's have a much better club; black and white afraid to make admissions about the other — admissions AGAINST their own side or group.

People of one gang are often afraid to be even seen in the presence of people of the other gang. Clique against clique, — clan against clan. What German would dare admit today that English methods are at least more civilized, according to the rules? What Frenchman can say that the Germans were more foreseeing at least, in preparations for the conflict with France?

The other day, before I had that "heavenly" dinner with Father Divine and his angels, — which I wrote about in "God Goes To Town," — I had a little conversation with Divine. He was telling me of some of the trials that even a god can have among clannish mortals and people of narrow feelings.

He was not talking for publication, just talking, when I asked about the weekly publication which he puts out and what features it carries. "Oh yes," he said, and all the employment service in it is free. We advertise the jobs offered, and we send our people to them, without any cost to anybody except to us."

Then he told how, on one occasion, they were offered a good chauffeur's job that paid a good salary. "We had nobody to take that particular place," he said, "and so one of our workers called up a prominent woman of one of the churches, thinking that the church leader would be glad to get the job for one of their people.

It was a fine job, but the woman who was called up, when she heard the heavenly greeting of 'Peace!' over the phone, demanded: 'What do you want?' And when she was told: 'We have a good job paying a good salary, for a chauffeur, and we thought you would be interested to — —".

"That's as far as the poor angel got. The 'church leader' who was being spoken to over the phone, almost yelled: 'No! I am not interested in any of your jobs, and what's MORE, I don't have anything to do with that 'peace organization!' of yours!"

Here was a woman of one of the old-fashioned Christian churches that had become so Christian that she was even afraid to talk over the telephone with these people, — lest she lose caste, somehow.

It seems to us that the matter could have been better handled by the church leader. This has nothing whatsoever to do with new or strange "gods" or religions. It is a hard-headed matter of human life. What if these people do greet you with "Peace!" and then leave you with another "Peace!"? That's better than Hitler does.

The Negro's Challenge To America

By Emmett J. Scott

Sphere 6/7/40 Washington Star

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democracy in America is on trial. Every politician, every statesman, whether Governor, Member of the Congress of the United States, or other official, whether of high or low degree, knows that something is wrong in America when the most elementary rights of democracy are ignored, and groups of American citizens, with basic rights under the Federal Constitution, are treated as subject peoples and denied those opportunities and that freedom and human happiness they have a right to expect.

This "new society" of America was founded to assure freedom from tyranny of every kind, political as well as religious; and, also, to provide that free endeavor for the development of those qualities which make for full-rounded citizenship unhindered by overt acts of oppression or repression.

Democracy in America is presumed to connote the legal tradition,—strict observance to law, as a part of the demorcatic process; and, further, that it stands for reason, for tolerance, and for sympathy.

Victims of Repression North and South

And yet these principles, these objectives of the democratic process are set at naught openly, flagrantly and bosatfully in that section of the country which boasts a population of nearly 9,000,000 Colored men and women and children; while in the North and other portions of the country the remaining 3,000,000 and more, are in the main, the victims of a restricted tolerance, more or less oblivious of their presence except politically.

These people, citizens of the United States, are hedged about by proscriptions, inhibitions, prohibitions, and floutings of the democratic ideal. In their case, the fundamental principles of democracy are challenged and set at naught.

Restrictions Based on Race and Color

If democracy, the practice of self-government, is in truth and in fact "a covenant of free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows," as President Roosevelt has declared, failure of that concept in America must be conceded, for we live in a country with "some men up and many men down," and all-too-large proportion of these latter being members of the largest minority group in the United States, the Negro group, who suffer mainly because our social system condones a restrictive process based on race and color.

In that section, the South, where the majority of the Negro group is compelled to live, the Democratic Party, now in national political power, as it is also in control of Southern State Governments, has sought, through the centuries, and even in this more progressive and enlightened century, to debase the manhood and citizenship and break the morale of that group by laws which disfranchise them and restrict their educational, their cultural and their economic life.

The Democratic Party claims it is the author of the democratic concept in America. Its governors, its senators, its congressmen swear to uphold the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. They prate of the freedom of man and glibly orate about the banners of liberty and freedom, and yet, by their actions and performances, forswear the very principles they affect to love and revere.

This hypocrisy is a tradition accepted and laughed at, and for what purpose: to keep in subjection a citizenship group whose greatest fault is an aspiration, a desire to enjoy the rights and privileges granted them by their citizenship, and that "equal protection under law," those words carved across the front facade of the Supreme Court of the United States; and that their contributions to making this country great be weighed in the balances over against bigotry, intolerance, racial prejudices, oppression.

Conditions That Must Be Changed

These cvonditions cannot continue. They must be changed. The Negro himself can largely contribute to this end. He must accept the obligations and responsibilities of his citizenship. He must help to mitigate the factors which give exigent excuses for his mistreatment, and he must militantly seek to educate public opinion, North and South, to a realization of the fact that democracy is dying in America because of the cancers growing at the vitals of a body politic which complacently accepts these injustices.

Best of all, knowing the potency of the ballot in those sections where the untrammeled privilege is his, he should, and he must, set his face against that Democratic Party which subjects his kinsmen in the South to a place of subordination as a citizen by refusing to vote in the North for candidates who will not seek to break the national power of a party which disfranchises him, and yet holds that national power by counting his population, while refusing to permit, by chicane and pretext, to allow his fellows in the South the minimum privileges of citizenship, while paying taxes and meeting the other requirements of that citizenship.

The Negro's Ballot in the North

An awareness of his power, of the potency of his ballot in the North, can more definitely than in any other way change this abhorrent situation. The "Old Deal" crowd of the South dominates the Democratic Party. The so-called "New Deal" is helpless in Congress without the support of the Southern oligarchy, which is the policy forming group of the party.

It is this "Old Deal" which administers the New Deal in the South, perpetrates against Negroes most terribly unjust and shameless practices in Relief, Housing, Social Security, in Agricultural and Farm Security, Federal Aid to Education, and all the other benefits supposed to flow from the New Deal's Economy of Abundance.

It is the "Old Deal" which even now, while hoping and expecting Negro votes in the North, is pouring its vials of wrath in denunciation of the race while opposing and seeking to defeat an Anti-Lynching Bill which wil do away with lynching and mob violence.

Old traditions and notions must go by the board if democracy is to be made to work in America.

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

NEGROES SHOULD BE WARY IN LINING UP WITH JOHN L. LEWIS, BOTH IN LABOR AND POLITICS UNTIL HE RIDS HIMSELF OF THE COMMUNIST STIGMA

Fresh from a victory of capturing the delegates at the powerful National Negro Congress at its Third Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., several weeks ago, John L. Lewis, president of the Congress for Industrial Organization, dynamic labor leader and political figure, is scheduled to address the Thirty-first Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the most powerful Negro organization in the world, June 18 at Philadelphia.

Many believe the CIO chieftain will seek from the NAACP the same endorsement he secured from the National Negro Congress—that is, the endorsement of his union or his Non-Partisan League which is sponsoring a Third Party.

While the NAACP as an organization has never taken a stand in partisan politics and has stayed clear of controversial subjects other than those involving the constitutional rights of the Negro in America, As I See It, the appearance of Lewis as a principal speaker will not react favorably for that organization, especially at a time when such a hysteria is raging over the country about the Fifth Columns.

The Dies Congressional Committee on un-American activities has reported that ten of the CIO unions are dominated by Communists. To this charge Lewis nor any of his officials have expressed denial. Nor have I heard of their denial of the charge before a Senate Committee that more than 300 of his highly paid organizers are Communists.

I see no harm in normal times of the policies and practices of the NAACP in arranging a program that will bring to its delegation eminent speakers on subjects of importance before the public. But in times like these, possibly one of the worst witch-hunting in American history caused from conditions in Europe, not only should the NAACP be careful in selecting its speakers, but all organizations should scrutinize the type and purpose of their speakers.

AS I SEE IT it is very easy for Lewis' friends to get control of the NAACP convention by working through local branches in sending delegates to the National meeting, to say nothing of the high powered and paid lobbyists at the Convention who would work for the passage of certain resolutions. Many Negro leaders will agree that it will not help the Negro race as a whole, particularly in the South, to endorse any proposition brought by Lewis.

It is not likely that the NAACP will follow the step of the National Negro Congress in supporting Non-Partisan League or the CIO unless the delegates are caught sleeping as they were in Baltimore in 1936 when the organization endorsed the Congress for Industrial Organization. A resolution to have the 1937 conference of the NAACP at Detroit to again endorse the CIO was killed in the committee room after I appeared before the committee and urged that the association could best serve the race by refusing to endorse the AFofL, CIO, or any union, but to study closely the trends of the labor movement and advise the membership accordingly.

I pointed out that the American Federation of Labor had been too anti-Negro in its policies and practices for Negroes to join that organization without securing a reasonable guarantee of changes in its policies toward race workers. The CIO, I said, was too young and controversial for Negro workers to accept it as their only salvation for protection; that such movement had started some six or seven times and failed.

I still hold that the NAACP can render Negro workers and the race an invaluable service by investigating the discriminatory practices against Negroes in unions that are certified as the sole bargaining agencies where Negroes are employed.

According to a press release by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the CIO and the Communist Party contributed nice sums of money to the Negro Congress. He charged that the Communist Party contributed $100 per month to the Congress, and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Congress and Lewis' right hand man, borrowed money from a source unknown to the Congress to promote the convention. It is obvious that if the Communists and CIO will spend money to get control of the Negro Congress, it stands to reason that they will spend even more money to get control of such an influential organization as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Usually a great percentage of the delegates to the National Convention of the NAACP comes from below the Mason and Dixon Line where the organization has been recognized by both white and colored as being helpful in solving many of the problems of the Negro in the communities where the organization existed.

AS I SEE IT the delegates from the South who understand local conditions should opose all resolutions that would hurt the race or the NAACP's progress in the South. One thing that can be said about the NAACP that cannot be said of the Negro Congress is that all of its delegates are Negroes, while more than 300 of the delegates to the Congress were white, which constituted more than one-fourth of the entire delegation.

DUSTIN' —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

WHY WHITE HATES BLACK AND BLACK ADMIRES WHITE

"Dear Editor:

"It has always been a puzzle to me why the white man has such inborn hatred for the colored man. With European civilization on the point of collapse, it seems as if the white race throughout the world should learn by now that hatred doesn't pay. Look where it has led them . . . into the field of slaughter, killing their young men, women and children.

"The American white man seems to be the silliest of all in the Caucasian group. He seeks to oppress and hinder the progress of his greatest friend, the American colored man. Why is this?

(Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Compton, Little Rock, Ark."

* * *

IT IS ONE OF THE curious intortions of the great problem of the races in this country that the white man hates the black man and the black man does not hate the white man—that the white man, the oppressor, should feel the bitter and venomous antipathy against the victim of his tyranny and exploitation; while the black man himself should find in his heart an almost inexplicable and unbelievable kindness and generosity toward the overlord who so ruthlessly wields the nailed heel and fist against the neck of his victim.

L. C. Harper

To the white man, generally speaking, the sight or thought of a black man in any place, except the place of "hewer of wood and drawer of water" is the immediate cause for deep-seated and ineradicable resentment; to the black man the progress of the white man is rarely, if ever, the cause of adverse emotions, but rather a stimulant to adulation and admiration. The white man seems to hate per se the black man unless he is in immediate state of direct and personal servitude; the black man, on the other hand, is not only devoid of antipathy to the white man as a white being per se, but actually seeks to explain and extenuate the white man's hatred toward him.

* * *

WHY DOES this curious anomaly exist? Why is it that the man who has every reason to hate, in reality does not think of hating, and the man with no good reason for the manifestation of such sinister emotions spends a great part of his time cultivating them and in finding the so-called reasons for giving expression to them? We may find explanation of the white man's attitude in the doctrine that 'he hate most those whom most he has wronged," but even this does not fully answer the situation for the reason that it does not explain the black man's "love" for the white man in the face of a set of circumstances that should tend to create anything but goodwill.

The real reason is that the white man has created such a perfect system of propaganda that he has whipped the great masses of whites into the state of racial frenzy and at the same time has subdued the black man into the false and fatuous belief that everything white is good and everything done by whites is

reat. He has created and handed o the black man a ready-made religion, which is predicated upon white angels with white robes, and white rivers of milk and honey lowing beyond gates of pearl. He as taught the black man to paint olomon and Simon on the windows f his churches as white men. He as taught him to "black-ball" men ut of his societies.

He has idealized the white man n his literature and subjugated the lack; he has propagandized the white man of the screen into a hero nd the black man into a clown; e has by word of mouth passed long the good of the white man nd the bad of the black, until as a matter of logical consequence the lack man has more "love" for the white man and less respect for himself than the true facts of the case would warrant.

Promises and Performance Of New Deal Are Compared

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

Probably no part of the recently released report of the Glenn Frank Program Committee is more challenging than the comparisons of New Deal promises and pretensions when contrasted with its performances over the seven-year period 1933-1940.

The committee points out that the New Deal leadership took over the Government with an air of certainty regarding what our problems were and what to do about them which, at the moment, raised the hopes and expectations of the people.

The New Deal leadership said we have been drifting. It would give us a planned direction.

We were in the grip of depression. It would give us planned recovery.

We were unstable. It would give us planned stability.

We were haunted by widespread unemployment. It would give us a planned reemployment.

The living standards of part of our population were indefensibly low. It would give us planned abundance.

An "audit" of the State of the Union after seven years of control indicates that results do not measure up to the "sacred, solemn promises" upon which the New Deal rode to victory.

Ten Million Still Jobless

The balance sheet of actual results revealed:

1. More than 10,000,000 Americans still unemployed:
2. A lower standard of living than a decade ago;
3. The creation of new enterprises deferred;
4. Labor involved in extensive and costly disputes, with its organized ranks torn by civil war, and its annual income lower despite higher hourly wage rates;
5. Farm prices neither stable nor satisfactory, and the basic problems of agriculture no nearer solution than before the administration's exercise of sweeping controls over farms and farmers.
6. The doors of economic opportunity barricaded to youth by the sluggish condition of American enterprise;
7. Government expenditures, excluding postal receipts and debt retirement, of $9,210,091,000 in 1939 against $3,863, 544,000 in 1933;
8. The heaviest tax burden in the nation's history; and
9. A national debt more than doubled by the end of 1939—increased from less than 21 billions at the beginning of the New Deal administration to approximately 43 billion dollars not including nearly 6 billion dollars of obligations guaranteed by the Federal Government. A further comparison of conditions during the six years preceding the New Deal reveals an even more discouraging picture in the fields of labor, agriculture, construction, and industry.

Stake of the Negro

In all of these the Negro has a stake, an interest of vital concern for livelihood, and for some of the advantages which prosperity is expected to bestow upon all the people of the republic.

This, then, is the seven-year record of experimentation and futility. This, then, is the record upon which the New Deal stands while it fights for and looks forward to another lease of political and governmental life.

Sober America will not again be beguiled. It is done with continuing deficits, public borrowings, and the specter of eventual inflation. It will not again be cajoled. It will not again listen to the cooing voices of soothsayers, nor will it, unless sanity has altogeher flown, hearken to the "solemn" assurances of a political party with such a record of broken promises and inept administration..

The Negro citizenship in the North, where its votes are counted, was once bedazzled by the hoopla of New Deal orators and fell for the siren songs of the promisers.

Discrimination on Every Hand

And now what disillusion! Flagrant discriminations meet the Negro on every hand as he seeks the benefits promised by the various New Deal agencies—in the Federal Housing Administration, in the Agricultural Administration, in Government Health programs, in Education, in Civil Service, and, in fact, in practically every so-called recovery program of the New Deal.

Unemployment groups throughout the country continue to contain disproportionate numbers of Negroes. Too many of them are on relief instead of being employed. The social and economic position of the race is precarious and hope for a change is far from promising under present conditions.

Only by a removal of the fear and uncertainty that grips business and industry can jobs be restored and opportunity provided for Negroes, long with their fellows to realize a happier and more contented life.

Senate Republicans Prevent Raid On Positions Held By Negroes In The Office Of Recorder Of Deeds

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A discussion arose in the U. S. Senate a few days ago with respect to transferring from the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia to the D. C. Department of Vehicles and Traffic the duty of recording and releasing liens and encumbrances on motor vehicles, trailers, etc.

The largest number of Negro employees in any department of the government at Washington is in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds to which position traditionally a Negro, has been appointed over a period of nearly fifty years.

Such outstanding colored Republicans as Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce, Henry P. Cheatham, John C. Dancy, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Arthur G. Froe and J. S. Coage have served in this position, and three colored Democrats.

Despite the fact that thousands and thousands of white clerks are employed in other departments of the Government, the positions which have gone to colored employees in the Recorder's Office have always been looked upon as secure.

The Office of the Recorder of Deeds is now presided over by Dr. William J. Thompkins, Democrat, who has fought in the battles of his party for years in Kansas City, Missouri, and throughout the West.

Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana, another Democrat, supported with great vigor and determination the proposed amendment to take from Dr. Thompkins' office the duty and responsibility of recording the liens and encumbrances referred to. Other Democrats joined in the discussion as earnestly as did Senator Overton, the Democratic member of Dr. Thompkins' political party, urging the suggested transfer.

Democrats For Elimination

Four pages of the Congressional Record were required to print the discussion of the merits and demerits of the proposed Amendment. When a vote was taken 20 Democratic members of Dr. Thompkins' political party and one Farm-Laborite voted for the transfer.

Senator Thomas of Oklahoma stated that "the only purpose of the proposed amendment is to eliminate the large number of colored employees of the Office of the Recorder of Deeds and the vacancies created to be given to white people in another department of the District Government". Senator Thomas remarked that this was the whole motive behind the bill.

Further, he stated that the purpose of the Bill, supported by the 20 Democrats already referred to, is "to get this department from under Dr. Thompkins and put it under the Director of Traffic thereby decrease the patronage of Dr. Thompkins' office on the one hand, and to increase the patronage of the Office of the Director of Traffic and the Commissioners on the other".

Senator Overton, Democrat of Louisiana, fought to controvert this statement in several somewhat extended speeches. The final result of the vote was 21 in favor of transferring the department, with 33 against such transfer.

An analysis of the vote is interesting. While 20 Democrats voted to make the transfer only 18 Democrats voted against such transfer.

Republican Saved The Day

If it had not been for Republican Senators the transfer would have been made, many colored clerks necessarily dismissed, and Dr. Thompkins would have been greatly embarrassed. 14 Republicans and 1 Progressive came to the rescue and recorded 15 votes against the transfer, making the final vote 33 nays to 21 years Not a single Republican voted for the transfer.

During the coming Presidential election it will be difficult for Dr. Thompkins, ardent Democrat that he is, to explain why 20 members of his own Democratic party voted to denude his office of this important department with only 18 Democrats supporting him.

If the 14 Republicans and 1 Progressive had voted with the 20 Democrats opposing Dr. Thompkins, the Record would have shown 35 to 18 for the transfer.

Again the G. O. P. has rallied the votes in a matter of deep interest and concern to the colored people of the whole country.

Negro's Share In American Democracy Can Be Obtained Thru Change Of Government

New Leadership Is Needed To Banish Unemployment Relief, Provide Jobs, Says G. O. P. Figure

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is all-too-apparent that a sweeping change in national leadership is needed to banish unemployment relief and to provide productive jobs. It is in the return of productive jobs that the Negro people at this time find their deepest interest and concern.

In the present condition of our disrupted society, enlightened patriotism and economic self-defense call upon the Negro people to cooperate wholeheartedly with their fellow citizens of all races, groups and classes, who anxiously seek and demand a return of that freedom which shall loosen the shackles upon industry and thereby, once again, open doors for the employment of millions of men and women who now walk the streets of our cities seeking an opportunity to earn bread for their families by the sweat of their own brows.

Negroes Penalized

The Negro people, more largely than others, have been deprived of the opportunities to freely work and win their own way. Racial and economic barriers have conspired to keep them on the lower and lowest levels of economic life, and have needlessly penalized them as they have put forth their best efforts to rise to full equality with their fellow Americans.

The American scheme of things in all the past has looked with disfavor upon a regimented economy. Instead, it has assured to the citizens of the country free opportunity to make their own way and win, without hampering coercions, the rewards which go with honest effort and ability. It is only within the framework of such a scheme of things that men win and preserve their self-respect.

The years of depression have weighed heavily upon the Negro group. The economic dislocations of the past 10 years have had to be borne with a resolute patience and determination worthy of all praise and encouragement.

Pray For Jobs

They now ferverently pray, after seven years of New Deal futility, for constructive changes in Governmental administration which shall assure to them those benefits an American citizen has a right to expect of his country.

One by one the expedients, the experiments, the stop-gaps have been tried and found wanting. Jobs still lag along the way. Ten million employables, white and black, still seek, and cannot find, opportunities for private employment that they, themselves, may provide food, clothing, shelter, and the ordinary comforts of life for their families.

The Negro people of the United States by every right of justice and equality, by their common citizenship, and by their contributions to the upbuilding and ongoing of their country, are included in this category "of all the people."

How are they faring during these days of tribulation? In what adequate way are the youth-masses of the race being provided with opportunities for health and virility? How much human brotherhood is the Negro's share of our American democracy? Where are the jobs and the security of jobs—not relief? What joys can be his in the midst of present-day efforts, particularly in the Democratic South, to deny him that equality of citizenship which is presumed to be guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States? And finally, how much of spiritual freedom and liberty, of which we hear so much, is being assured him?

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

In a nation-wide contest to determine the Negro community that had done more for its residents than any other such community in America during last year, Birmingham's Slossfield Community Center has been declared by the judges as the winner and will receive as an award a $1,000 motor truck, according to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, member of the committee of judges.

The contest was sponsored by International Harvester Company, in connection with the coming American Negro Exposition to be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, July 4 to Sept. 3.

At the same time, although no provision had been made for a second prize, the award committee thought so highly of the work done by the Negro Farmers Saw Mill Cooperative and Council of Agriculture, of LaGrange, Tex., that a special prize of $100 in merchandise was given this group.

Slossfield Center represents the efforts of Negro workers at the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, who in 1935 conceived the idea of starting a fund by which to relieve deplorable conditions in Birmingham as regards facilities for education, health and recreation for Negro people in the blighted areas of the city and began pooling their earnings. The company, taking note of this decision on the part of the Negro workers and sensing the great need of such a center, encouraged the group by matching these earnings, and set about to aid in attracting attention of local, state and federal agencies. As a result Slossfield Community Center stands today a fine monument to these forces, and aiding in hundreds of ways in training Negroes in domestic service, sewing, clerical, laundering, child-care, recreation, clinic and library assistants, woodwork, crafts, cafeteria operations, building and ground maintenance.

The center consists of four modern concrete buildings, erected at a cost of $250,000.

Financial sponsorship for the projects operating at the center is provided by the Slossfield Civic Association, made up of industrial workers in plants adjacent to Slossfield.

* * *

Dr. George Washington Carver, noted chemist, was honored by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, at the end of its fifth national convention, last week in New York City. The award of a plaque went to Dr. Carver in a program held in Hotel Pennsylvania Sunday, June 9.

Because of illness and orders of his doctor, Dr. Carver was unable to be present, and the award was received by his assistant, Dr. A. W. Curtis, Jr.

Dr. Franz Boas, dean emeritus, department of anthropology, Columbia University, made the award as 200 persons looked on. Speakers included Dr. Boas, Dr. Curtis, Prof. E. L. Demetri, president of the New York Tuskegee Alumni; Col. B. O. Davis, of the 369th national guard and the Rev. George F. Miller. Frank L. Hailstalk, Jr., was chairman of arrangements and Lewis Alan Berne, international president of F. A. E. C. T. acted as master of ceremonies.

In a letter to the body expressing his appreciation of the award, Dr. Carver sent his regrets at not being able to attend, but felt sure "my worthy assistant, A. W. Curtis, Jr., will tell you how deeply I regretted not being with you in person."

In accepting the award Dr. Curtis told of his appointment as Dr. Carver's assistant five years ago and said that because he was the first person to be honored thus he had the "responsibility of seeing that Dr. Carver's work was perpetuated."

In closing Dr. Curtis said: "This is evidence of the important role the Negro has played unselfishly in American life. He has worked, never with the aim of defeating the cause, but always towards the promotion of the ideals and purposes of democracy."

* * *

A special program in honor of Fathers Day will feature the services at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Sunday the Rev. D. F. Thompson, pastor.

Appropriate music will be rendered by the choir under direction of Prof. W. W. Whetstone, chorister, and Miss Mary Alice Clarke, organist. The pastor, Dr. Thompson, will preach the sermon.

The public is invited to attend the services, and family groups ase especially urged to be present in honor of Father.

* * *

The Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs took time out from its annual session held in Birmingham last week to visit Camp Margaret Murray Washington on Thursday afternoon. A delightful tour of the Camp was conducted by Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, director, and later the ladies were served refreshments in Juliette Bradford Memorial Hut. The State Federation has given substantial encouragement to the camp and the management was happy to have them as guests on this occasion.

Monday, June 10, 65 boys from Birmingham Negro Boys Club entered the camp for a period and are supervised by Supt. Albert Porter and Paul Brown. The entrance of this group brought the camp membership up to around 100. For many of the boys this is their first opportunity of being out in the open air where they have the freedom of running and playing. It is the aim of the camp to develop the child physically, spiritually and mentally, and to this end the camp program includes hiking, swimming, tennis, exercises, Sunday School, police court and patrol. Special events instituted for the amusement of the boys group include: boxing, wrestling, vesper, stunt night and wiener roasts.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier

In his column, "As the Crow Flies," in the N. Y. Amsterdam News of January 20, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the Sage of Atlanta, comments on the late Dr. Kelly Miller. Much that he says is just and true, but there are some things that cannot be swallowed without protest. For instance:

"If his mental brilliancy had been backed by power of concentration and hard, continuous work, he might have left the world imperishable literary monuments. But Miller was not only intellectually lazy, but the very lightness and scintillating quality of his mind, easily beguiled him from drudgery and left him satisfied with epigrams, keen thrusts, telling but too often superficial criticism. There arose a certain dualism in his character, which made him repeatedly misjudged * * * He thus gained widespread reputation for instability of judgment and disloyalty to most causes."

2-10-40

Miller being a man guided by reason rather than emotion, the Sage of Atlanta points out, "He therefore never could have become a leader of the mass. He was too forthright, too intellectually ruthless. He might however have become a scholar—a great scholar, if he had been willing, or so urged by his environment, as to put twenty-five years into some single, narrow subject of research, making himself master of a field of knowledge. It happened otherwise; it happened that he wasted precious years in uninteresting teaching and latterly in ambition to be president of Howard * * * He left no literary remains at all worthy of his mind; he pricked and irritated rather than inspired his students; he stimulated his audiences but did not inform them * * *" So speaks the Mahatma of Race Hustling. Too bad Dean Miller is not here to make one of his scathingly witty rejoinders.

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It strikes me that much of this comes with ill grace from the erstwhile editor. Like most of our schoolmen, Der Kaptain is inclined to measure worth by the number of books and researches a man has completed in his lifetime. It seems to me, however, that the worth of a man is to be gauged by his influence on his generation. If he has been honest and courageous, stimulated thought and controversy about important questions of the day, and punctured the pretensions of the frauds and charlatans who always infest society, then he has performed a great and unusual service and should be judged accordingly. We already have a horde of researchers and book scribblers whose efforts mean little or nothing since they are mere collectors and emphasizers of the obvious.

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Dr. DuBois infers that he himself possesses "power of concentration and hard continuous work," and yet to date he has given the world no "imperishable literary monuments." Few people have. All of the "imperishable literary monuments" in the world can be packed into a Ford truck. Dr. Miller may have been lazy, as who isn't? But he always seemed to be on the job here instead of riding first class on numerous transatlantic trips gathering impressions of the stars of Africa, the glaciers of Norway, the skies of Siberia and the translucent waters of Japan on sundry projects financed by gullible organizations.

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After a lifetime of fighting segregation, Dr. DuBois burst out in 1934, declaring that Negroes must "stop being stampeded by segregation" and explaining that there was "good" and "bad" segregation.

During the World War when Negroes were suffering the tortures of the damned while our Negrophobic rulers yelled about "Making the World Safe for Democracy," Prof. Kelly Miller wrote his masterly-open letter to President Woodrow Wilson on "The Disgrace of Democracy." At the same time Dr. DuBois, industriously endeavoring to snare a captaincy in the armed forces of the oppressor, advised his black brethren to "Close ranks. Let us forget our grievances."

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When the official massacre of the Houston Martyrs shocked and enraged every American Negro whose heart was crimson and not saffron, Archibald Grimke wrote a striking poem about it and submitted it to Dr. DuBois as editor of *The Crisis*. The poem came right back with a note from the industrious and intrepid editor saying, in effect: "I dare not carry this. It might get me in Dutch with Uncle Sam." Mr. Grimke then sent it to *The Messenger* magazine, edited by A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen, who enthusiastically published it.

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It is such things that make one wonder about Burkhardt's accusation of "instability" and "disloyalty."

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Dr. Miller "wasted precious years in uninteresting teaching" at Howard University because, unlike DuBois, he was unsuccessful in getting a fat berth hustling on the race problem. During the twenty-five years which he might have spent on "some single, narrow subject of research," Dr. Miller was helping to educate a whole generation of American Negroes, and no matter what DuBois says, I have heard Howard graduates speak enthusiastically of how Kelly Miller stmiulated their mental processes. Perhaps he might have gone from his Howard professorship to an editorial berth if white people had made one available. Perhaps he would have done some "narrow research" if he had been able, like W.E.B., to wangle scholarships and subventions from the Nordics. Nevertheless, recall that in 1934 the Philosopher of Atlanta, writing in *The Crisis*, advised Negroes to cut their contact with white people to a minimum. If DuBois had followed his own advice he would have remained at Atlanta University, "wasting precious years in uninteresting teaching." Indeed, when the rewards of race hustling grew slim in New York through the phenomenal decline of his magazine's circulation from 100,000 to 9,000 during the nine-year period of America's greatest prosperity, the learned Doctor was delighted to scuttle back to the shelter of Atlanta University, "uninteresting" as teaching may be in his opinion.

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True, Kelly Miller never became a leader of the black masses, but has DuBois? Miller organized the abortive Sanhedrin. Inspired by the Pan-American Conference, staged by Sylvain in Paris in 1899. DuBois organized his Pan-African Congress after the World War. Although it won him the Spingarn Medal, it was the biggest flop in history.

Courier 2-10-40

DuBois says Miller "stimulated his audiences but did not inform them." This from a man who has said nothing new since the World War; who has traveled over the world but told us nothing significant about it; who never led the masses anywhere except astray.

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Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNER

Hattie McDaniel scored a first last week when she became the first Negro to be honored with an award by the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences for being the best supporting actress in a film made in 1939. Her role as "Mammy" in the sensational and highly publicized "Gone With The Wind" won for her the coveted award.

It was with misgivings that I went to see "Gone With The Wind" because there had been so much agitation against it by Communists and some Negroes—agitation which said that the film was anti-Negro and a glorification of the South and upholding the slave-traditions of the South. The agitation was a result of criticism of the book of the same name because the book itself contained parts which showed the Negro in a bad light.

Ludlow W. Werner

They say that when you're looking for trouble you'll find it, and that when you're looking for something to criticize you can generally find something to criticize. It was in this frame of mind that I went to see "Gone With the Wind." But though I may be just as sensitive as any other Negro, for the life of me I couldn't find anything wrong with the film except that it takes some three hours and a half to see it, and then you can only see it if you've made reservations far in advance or else stand in line for hours and hours. In my opinion, the film is beautifully done and pictures a difficult story without offense to anyone—a task especially difficult with such a subject matter.

But to the credit of the film executives, it must be said, that in "Gone With The Wind" they turned out one of the best pictures I have seen. To the credit of the producers, too, is the fact that the subject of slavery is handled delicately. And the role of Hattie McDaniel as "Mammy" is one of the stellar roles. In fact her acting is so superb that "Mammy" has stolen the show from "Scarlett O'Hara."

Is it little wonder, then, why Negroes who have seen "Gone With the Wind" are almost unanimous in their praise of it? Is it any wonder, too, why Hattie McDaniel won the coveted award made annually by the film industry? Is it any wonder, then, why I do not hesitate to advise readers of The New York Age to see the picture if they possibly can. Theatres which have shown the picture have often been picketed by agitators and those Negroes who have taken someone's word for it that the picture is anti-Negro and contains a subtle propaganda against Negroes. I would be willing to bet, that if all the Negroes who have picketed theatres showing the picture were asked if they had seen the film they would, if truthful, be forced to answer no.

Harlemites who have waited for the picture to come uptown can see the picture on 125th street, at Loew's Victoria Theatre, beginning April 4. They can go to the theatre secure in the knowledge that rather than a picture which insults Negroes, "Gone With The Wind" is a vehicle which has brought national and lasting fame to a Negro actress, Hattie McDaniel.

* * *

A Precedent was set last week when the Department of Welfare had a plaque dedicatory ceremony on the tenth floor conference room of the headquarters at 902 Broadway. The plaque was dedicated to the memory of the late Raphael Solomon, an investigator, who was shot and killed by holdup men in Harlem last year.

It was the first time that a plaque had been dedicated by the department in memory of any employee and to my way of thinking sets a precedent which bodes no good for Harlem. It was unfortunate that Mr. Solomon was shot and killed in Harlem, but that is not sufficient cause for the community to be forever stigmatized through such a constant reminder as a plaque erected to an individual alone.

If the Welfare Department employees were considered as having hazardous jobs such as policemen or firemen, then it could be understood why the plaque might be appropriate. But one thing remains: whoever is responsible for having had the plaque executed in memory of the slain investigator should be given to understand that there are those of us in Harlem who will not tolerate any deeds or words that reflect on us in any way. The plaque is a constant reminder of something for which we are not responsible—an economic order which forces our youths to resort to holdups and stealing to get bread which is the staff of life.

Education and Democracy

By DR. HOWARD D. GREGG

Virginia Union University

Freedom Granted To Students An Indication Of Democratic Trend

NEGRO higher institutions of learning have caught the spirit of the age and are manifesting principles of equality, fraternity, and democracy.

This is shown first, in the general tendency of the college group to disregard barriers due to economic or social status. The son of the butcher, baker, and candlestick-maker in the Negro college is received on an equal footing with the son of the professional or successful business executive. The daughter of the hard-working woman, if she has brains and personality, may lead the Student Government Association, be elected president of her class, the Y.W.C.A., or may hold any other office on the campus.

Statistics show that mixed schools do not foster the extra-curricular advancement of Negro girls of the lower economic strata; but the Negro college seems to push them to the front and encourage talents which would otherwise be buried and forgotten.

Again the Negro higher institutions of learning are not cut up into denominational factions as is the case of the community in which the college is located. This is true even in rabid denominational schools where religious conservatism is expected to yield ground only slowly.

It is true that on entrance blanks the applicant is requested to state his denomination but this is a mere form and is soon forgotten. Faculty members too, in Negro colleges—that are worthy of the name—cut across all denominational lines. No college in this day could command respect if it were guilty of denominational persecution or Hitleristic religious bigotry.

The freedom granted to students also is an indication of this democratic trend. In the classroom students express themselves freely, disagreeing if need be with the "pet theories" of learned professors. In school papers, in forums and in chapel talks students have, and exercise freedom to an extent, undreamed of in days gone by. The cause of this change on the campus is not hard to find.

First, there is a growing feeling that students must be permitted to think if they are to be educated. They are not to be taught what to think, but how to think. Again the student of today demands and expects freedom to live, move, and think in a manner typical of the age in which he lives. In short, he lives in a democratic world and puts into practice on the campus the spirit of the age in which he lives.

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 7-3-40

Now finished his 59th year and approaching his 60th, William Pickens, Secretary of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P., noted lecturer, wit and world traveler, who has always been in the vanguard of liberal movements in these United States, tells of what he has learned in the past 40 years:

Pittsburgh Pa.

"That it is better to be hated than to hate.

"That it is better to love than to be loved.

"That it is better to receive evil than to give it.

"That it is better to be lied against than to lie.

"That it is less disgraceful to be cheated than to cheat.

"That it is less of a loss to be robbed than to commit robbery.

"That the thrill of the open fight is not to be found in treachery.

"That honesty is far more reliable than shrewdness.

"That it is better to forgive than to revenge.

"That friends are better than things: and friendship the chief gain.

"That in monetary valuation, one dollar is worth 100 cents; but in other values, one honest cent is worth more than 100 dishonest dollars."

* * *

The jovial Dean has also discovered, according to his account, that "one is not polite to SOMEONE ELSE, but rather polite OUT OF ONESELF"; that "there are many other means far more essential and valuable to life" than money; "That the mind is its own hell or its own heaven"; "That we love or hate others for what we do toward them, and not for what they do toward us."

Here is a fine philosophy distilled over the fires of experience. Would that the swarm of shallow pates could get some of it under their skulls, but of course that is hoping for too much. Lying, cheating, hating, robbery, dishonesty, avarice and revenge are so universal that most of us worship them after dressing them in more attractive garbs, such as diplomacy, statesmanship, efficiency, *esprit de corps,* loyalty, competitive zeal, good judgment, etc,, etc., etc.

* * *

I have not lived as long as Dr. Pickens nor traveled as far, but I have learned something, too, during my sojourn among the so-called human race.—

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That most people resent change and are naturally reactionary, except during periodic spasms of wishful excitement.

That the mob is so easily and frequently swindled because of its own deep urge toward larceny and desire to get something for nothing.

That most people are arrant cowards in those directions in which bravery is most notable: i. e., the unpopular directions.

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That intellectual activity is rare among humans, and that if it were not for a handful of unusual people down through the centuries the bulk of humanity would be roosting in trees or dugouts, perfectly satisfied.

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I am almost positive that his work in the field for the Association has been as valuable as that of Dr. DuBois in organizing the abortive and un-lamented Pan-African Congress; or that of Dr. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute; or that of Dr. Mordecai Johnson in ably administering a tax-supported university; or that of Mary B. Talbert in the first anti-lynching fight; or that of Charles Gilpin; or that of Archibald Grimke; or that of Dr. R. R. Moton whose "Be modest and unassuming" speech to race-baited Negro soldiers in France so thrilled the Negro world. And Pickens is still alive, whereas on one occasion the Spingarn Medal was awarded to a man after his death.

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And there is Joe Louis. He is today an outstanding international example of clean living, sportsmanship, dependability, honesty and fair play, and has brought great credit to his people by his blameless conduct and colorfully romantic career. Everybody thinks highly of him except the Spingarn Medal Awards Committee. And yet he has done everything a Negro is supposed to do to merit the award.

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Of course the greatest award a man or woman can receive is the inner knowledge of work well done and the memories left in the minds of contemporaries and posterity. I am sure that William Pickens can sit back complacently in the twilight of an active life secure in the knowledge that his services to humanity have been outstanding and satisfied that they will not be forgotten, medal or no medal. And I suppose the same will be true of other prominent

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.) Courier 7-27-40

Now finished his 59th year and approaching his 60th, William Pickens, Secretary of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P., noted lecturer, wit and world traveler, who has always been in the vanguard of liberal movements in these United States, tells of what he has learned in the past 40 years: Pittsburgh, Pa.

"That it is better to be hated than to hate.

"That it is better to love than to be loved.

"That it is better to receive evil than to give it.

"That it is better to be lied against than to lie.

"That it is less disgraceful to be cheated than to cheat.

"That it is less of a loss to be robbed than to commit robbery.

"That the thrill of the open fight is not to be found in treachery.

"That honesty is far more reliable than shrewdness.

"That it is better to forgive than to revenge.

"That friends are better than things: and friendship the chief gain.

"That in monetary valuation, one dollar is worth 100 cents; but in other values, one honest cent is worth more than 100 dishonest dollars."

* * *

The jovial Dean has also discovered, according to his account, that "one is not polite to SOMEONE ELSE, but rather polite OUT OF ONESELF"; that "there are many other means far more essential and valuable to life" than money; "That the mind is its own hell or its own heaven"; "That we love or hate others for what we do toward them, and not for what they do toward us."

Here is a fine philosophy distilled over the fires of experience. Would that the swarm of shallow pates could get some of it under their skulls, but of course that is hoping for too much. Lying, cheating, hating, robbery, dishonesty, avarice and revenge are so universal that most of us worship them after dressing them in more attractive garbs, such as diplomacy, statesmanship, efficiency, *esprit de corps,* loyalty, competitive zeal, good judgment, etc,, etc., etc.

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The Dean, at any rate, has a fine philosophy that has kept him serene in the midst of tumult and ever willing to enlist on the side of those social forces which all thinking beings have come to respect. That has been his living and his life. May he continue for many years to enliven and enlighten us.

Birmingham, Ala. News
February 18, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

In a statement issued early this month launching the "Booker T. Washington Stamp Celebration," Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, made a plea for the "preservation of the spirit of tolerance and inter-racial goodwill."

The celebration will be climaxed at the Founders Day program April 7 when Postmaster General James A. Farley is scheduled to speak and the new Booker T. Washington stamp will go on sale at the Tuskegee Institute postoffice.

Dr. Patterson said: "On Founders Day Negro America will make an unprecedented cultural contribution to the American people," with such artists as Paul Robeson and Roland Hayes, along with the institute's famous choir, to be heard from different cities during a 45-minute broadcast. Concurrently with the Tuskegee ceremonies, public meetings will be held throughout the country.

"In other lands we have seen the terrible consequences which intolerance and racial strife have visited upon millions of cultured people," Dr. Patterson asserted in recalling the work of Booker T. Washington, the founder.

"Booker T. Washington worked in the American way to solve the problems which confronted the Negro of his day. As America's foremost apostle of inter-racial cooperation and goodwill, Booker T. Washington would be foremost among our people in realizing the dangers of un-American activities, were he alive today."

* * *

A statewide convocation of Methodists assembled last Wednesday at St. Paul M. E. Church in the Methodist Advance Movement which brought a large number of Methodist leaders to Birmingham. The session at St. Paul was one of two such assemblies in Birmingham and one of 82 being held over the United States.

Dr. Charles Coleman was the host pastor for the convocation and was ably assisted by Dr. E. M. Jones, district superintendent. Bishop A. P. Shaw, of the New Orleans area, directed the session.

In the first part of the afternoon session the women had charge with Mrs. R. R. Williams presiding. Devotions were conducted by Mrs. Etta Benham. The topic for discussion was "Women's Activities in Relation to the Methodist Church Advance Movement." A fine address was delivered by Mrs. Foster K. Gamble, of Birmingham. The second half of the afternoon meeting was given to the men with Dr. E M. Jones presiding. Addresses were delivered by Bishop J. L. Decell Birmingham, and Bishop A. P. Shaw

The evening meeting was featured by the Youths' Rally. Speakers on this program were Dr. John R. Mott, famed layman of the M. E. Church, and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes. Bishop Shaw presided and invocation was offered by the Rev. I. B. Points. Miles Memorial College singers rendered musical numbers.

* * *

A large number of citizens and organizations of Montgomery have signed a petition to the Montgomery Civic Commission proposing the name of John William Beverly, first Negro president of Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery, for the new state park and playground.

A 10-acre site on the "City of St. Judge," property off Fairview Avenue, is being sought under a long-term lease.

Prof. Beverly, who died in 1924, was assistant to Prof. William B. Patterson, founder of State Normal School, now State Teachers College, for more than 25 years. At the death of the founder in 1915 he became president of the institution and served in this position for five years. His memory has been honored by the naming of the new Science Building at the college for him.

Signers of the petition make this statement: "His devotion to the interest of student development as teacher and president of the college would seem to make his name quite appropriate to be associated with this first city park and playground to be made available for the Negro citizens and Negro children of Montgomery."

* * *

Announcement was made from Tuskegee Institute last week of the gift of $33,000 by Dr. George W. Carver, noted scientist, to go to the support of a foundation which will bear his name and continue his work. The gift represents Dr. Carver's life savings, and is in cash and government bonds.

Dr. Carver has gained worldwide fame as an agricultural chemist, and his research will be perpetuated through the George Washington Carver Foundaion which will also maintain the Carver Museum. The museum contains many things produced by Dr. Carver and several of his paintings.

Dr. Carver expressed the hope that the museum would inspire youth of all races and reveal to them "the dormant possibilities in their native environment."

Capt. R. S. Darnaby, of the Tuskegee Institute publicity staff, said: "Dr. Carver has been willing to give his whole life's savings to the

Themes & Variations • *By Gamewell Valentine*

Birth Control Evils

BIRTH CONTROL, as a means of perfecting the human race, is forbidden fruit, which, if partaken of, can only result in misery and death. In last week's column, this writer agreed with the birth control propagandists that ignoramuses, the congenitally deformed and diseased, large families of paupers, were undesirable charges on society. The emancipation of women as justification of the proposed free-for-all birth control measures, however, was reserved by this writer for future discussion.

The ill effects of birth control, like the futile effort of prohibition to control the consumption of liquor and its associated evils, are horrible to anticipate.

AFRAID OF MATERNITY

Let's take the case of the average, modest, respectable, young unmarried woman. The greatest restraint that keeps the majority of such women from committing adultery, is that of giving birth to a child. This fear, which is the "fear of God" in their hearts, meaning, to hate evil) which these young women now have, will be destroyed by the birth control nostrum. Sociey seldom forgives an unmarried girl for becoming a mother. But it approves and forgives the unmarried father, who has been tolerated entirely too long.

With the assurance that conception of the female can be controlled, these same modest girls, who had no thought, not even intentions, of having sexual relations with the opposite sex, will resort to the act of coitus without any sense of moral or righteous condemnation of their conscience. Such an attitude demonstrates sinning against the Holy Ghost. These women will be without a conscience. This explains why sinning against the Holy Ghost is not forgiven by God.

Even today there are socialites, known to engage in "affairs" with men, who have the brass to snob and "look down" on their unmarried sisters not only of the domestic class, but those of their own set, who were wise enough to allow their babies to be born, rather than risk the evil and danger of an abortion. We who were not born yesterday know that many of the greatest souls who have served humanity the noblest were born out of wedlock.

Not only did the mother prevent herself from being a murderer of her unborn child, preserved her health, but gave an honorable man or woman to the world and to humanity. She suffered sin and shame no doubt, but those who learned the TRUTH were able to use their mistake as a stepping-stone to an abundant life.

ENCOURAGES INCEST

When women arrive at a state of not having a conscience, they will scorn even the idea of childbearing. As one of the results, men will join the third sex in startling numbers, because women will have become mere robots for sexual gratification or relief I see the practice of incest being indulged in without any sense of guilt by either party. It is not unusual to read in the newspapers any time where a father impregnates his own daughter. Men and women will become a little lower than the beasts of the forest.

Those who will profit most from the birth control measures will be chemists, druggists, physicians and quacks. The legitimate makers and distributors of the nostrum will be plagued with competition from smugglers and bootleggers. In every case of graft and exploitation, the public will be the victim.

A solution to the problem of undesirables can never come through birth control measures as the birth control propagandists propose. There is a time and a season for everything under the sun, and a wrong as well as a right way in bringing it about.

MASSES NEED INSTRUCTION

Surely the masses should be instructed how to keep well, and the sacred duty of being temperate in all things. They should be taught the duty and the highest responsibilities of marriage, and enlightened in regard to the handicaps they will bring on themselves and society by bringing into the world imbeciles, deformed and diseased children, often due to an abused body from intemperate living and a life of dissipation. That the only way to "control" the offspring is through the power over the mind, from which comes all lusts of the flesh.

Birth control will keep out the undesirables, but at the same time prevent the birth of desirables. When and if birth control becomes the order of the day, we need expect no more babies to be born who will grow up into characters like Abraham Lincoln, Booker T. Washington, George W. Carver, or Franklin D. Roosevelt. It seems that such specimens of real manhood haven't been born since the last generation.

The problem of selection of the fit from the unfit in the propagation of the human race, must be regarded in the same light as the parable Jesus made concerning the kingdom of heaven. The parable "Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kid: which, when it was full, they drew to shore and sat down, and gathered the good into vessels, but cast the bad away." In due season, not only will those undesirables that the birth control folk hope to get rid of, be cast away, but all who failed to fear God, which is believing the Gospel. The unrighteous are far more harmful to society than the diseased bodies of morons and imbeciles. Man is incapable, absolutely, of weeding out the truly undesirables.

NEW ORDER AT HAND

When the kingdom of God shall appear, then, and not until then, will the remaining peoples of the world constitute a perfect society. As President Roosevelt said in his Christmas letter to Pope Pius XII, 'the new order may well be at hand . . . I believe that it is even now being built, silently, but inevitably . . ." (Preachers, especially theologians, please note that there is a big distinction between the kingdom of heaven and the kingdom of God.) No evil, sickness, pain or death (spiritual) will prevail in the new world. There will be peace and happiness, and God will govern man according to His own standard of justice in the earth. Not in the skies.

On Paying The Price

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

Full-Fledged Manhood Entails Much Sacrifice and Suffering

BEING A MAN is one of the most expensive human ambitions. We all clamor to be men, but too few of us clamor for the sacrifices and sufferings that full-fledged manhood entails. We have come up in times when much is being said about the manhood of the race, and we too often go to foolish ends and utter foolish things to make it appear that we are men. Manhood needs no heralds, but like the light mentioned in holy writ it shines if we only 'let' it.

DR. HANCOCK

A few decades ago we acknowledged the childhood of our race; for we sought the sympathy and philanthropy in which were laid our present foundations. Then we "spake as a child, understood as a child and thought as a child" but now we claim to have put away childish things. This is mighty good if it is really true!

If the Negro can paddle his own canoe it speaks volumes both for his moral precocity and for his ability and the world will crown him with many crowns. It is, however, a dangerous thing to serve notice on the world that "we can make it" if we are not really ready to pay the price such pretention involves. This is the claim for men, and not crybabies. If we say in one breath that we can stand on our own feet, and in the very next bewail the withdrawal of the white man's interest and philanthropy we are miserable creatures.

We have come upon a time when we clamor for the complete control of the institutions which white philanthropy built for us. This is the cry of men but it involves the question whether or not we are willing to support these institutions financially. The two things go together—the complete control and the complete support. If Negroes are planning to control and let the white man support, he miscalculates miserably.

If the Negro vaunts his manhood and wants to send the bill to the white man he lacks the finer sense of discernment that the emergency demands. Nobody can blame the Negro for wanting to be a man, neither can anybody blame him for vaunting his manhood before the face of the world. But unless he is willing to pay the price for this greatest of all privileges, he is a poor creature. There is nothing wrong about our wanting to "call the tunes" for our race, but we must also pay the piper.

This great clamor and drive to take over our whole educational system lays upon us the responsibility of supporting these institutions. In other words, we are ever ready to proclaim to the world our manhood; are we quite as willing to pay the price involved therein?

The measure of the Negro's manhood is not his proclamation or his profession, but the number of double-duty dollars he spends; the amount of support he gives to Negro education and the intelligent votes he casts for better government. Some way must be found to translate our loudmouthed proclamation into sacrificial deeds of support for those things that make us men!

Negro leadership may as well give the race for service and sacrifice and suffering. This is the price that manhood demands. Whether we are willing to pay it determines our "equality" with the white man, more than some anthropological or biological speculation. We are fast passing out of the "big-talk phase" of our development. We need vision and plan and action.

Whenever I think of paying the price of manhood, my mind always turns to the AME church. I was thrilled the other day to note that Morris Brown college in Atlanta is a class "A" college. A Negro college, Negro founded and Negro supported and Negro controlled, and it is easily the best pattern of the Negro's future. Morris Brown represents the highest and best Negro leadership this nation has known. Negro Methodism is willing to pay the price!

Tactics Of Democratic Bosses In South Compared To Acts Of "Brutalitarianism" In Europe

Nine Million Negroes Robbed Of Democratic Rights; Many Forced To Pay $36 To Vote, Says G.O.P. Aide

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Democratic South, backbone of New Dealism, still persists in its traditional mistreatment of the nearly 9,000,000 Negroes in the South, withholding from them the most elementary rights of democracy, and visiting upon them indignities comparable only to the brutalitarian tactics of Europe's totalitarian dictators.

Now comes the April issue of Equality Magazine, with an article by Helen Burlin, "America's Voteless Millions," discussing this same subject.

Miss Burlin calls attention to the fact that in our country, despite the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, millions of citizens are robbed of their right to vote. These millions live in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Many of them are Negroes, but the majority are white.

In these states, during the Presidential election of 1936, she states, only 2,679,473 out of an adult population of 11,606,046 cast their ballots.

She says this was accomplished very simply.

"Each citizen in the Southern section has to buy a privilege which elsewhere is taken for granted—that of exercising his constitutional right to vote. The State sells the right by levying a Poll Tax. Those who register and pay may vote. Those who can't, don't."

USE INTIMIDATION

Together with disfranchisement of the bulk of Negroes through intimidation and various tests, and of many poor whites through residence requirements which operate against tenant farmers and migrant families, the Poll Tax, Miss Burlin states, is effective in keeping the percentage of the population which votes very small.

An illustration of how the scheme works is told in the case of an average family in Mississippi of three persons of voting age with an annual income below $100.

The right to vote," she writes "would cost that family three times $200 or $600—six percent of its income. In Alabama and Georgia, for example, the Poll Tax is cumulative If a citizen hasn't voted for several years, or has lost his certificates, the cost of voting amounts to a tidy sum."

Miss Burlin continues: "It cost Arthur Grover Means of Birmingham, a Negro, $36 to vote, and his determination to pay the price was so unusual he got his picture in the papers. Sometimes counties levy an additional Poll Tax. Mississippi requires two years' cumulative Poll Tax; satisfactory evidence of payment of (other) taxes.

"In Arkansas, without a Poll Tax receipt, one is not only barred from voting, but from receiving any license, permit or wage from public funds.

TAX BECOMES RACKET

"The Poll Tax becomes a racket in certain localities, notably in Texas, with political machines buying up quantities of blank Poll Tax receipts and passing them out to complaisant or venal voters." This "suspension of democracy," Miss Burlin argues, guarantees one-party rule. Illiteracy, child labor, migration, wages 30 to 50 percent below the national average, hookworm and pellagra, wretched housing—these are some of the crying problems which will hardly receive prime consideration from politicians until their constituencies get the vote.

These reflections should challenge the thought and the intelligent interest and consideration of those Negro voters who live in the North. They have often been deluded by the thought that New Dealism is the answer to prayer. The New Deal is still the old Democratic Party.

The Negro voter in the North has a greater opportunity to bring about a change during the coming election than has been offered at any time during the last three decades. The Democratic Party should not be permitted to continue to plead for Negro votes in the North while disfranchising and otherwise humiliating potential Negro voters in the South.

Wm. Pickens Tells Them About Hair

At the Southern Congress for Human Welfare, in Chattanooga the other day, as I was seeking a seat down front, I noticed the pivoted heads of two young white men following me interestedly, and as I was sitting, one of them said: "Have I not seen you somewhere?"

My name is Pickens", said I.

"Oh, Dr. Pickens! We are from Oklahoma university,...we saw you there a few weeks ago, how we enjoyed... etc."

Then they began to tell me things: how, for example the highest university authority had called the YMCA leaders into question after I had left, after our great forum meeting, and had asked: 'Was the YMCA responsible for asking Mr. Pickens to speak here?' And how the "Y" man had stuck out his chest and replied: "No WE ARE SORRY TO SAY". They continued:) "The forum leaders had done it, but after it was over we wished we had done it. We won't forget it."

Then we looked to the auditorium stage and saw a Negro chorus marching in to sing at the Chattanooga congress. Then these young men, feeling entirely confidential with me, and knowing that my skin is tough, not thin and touchy, began to ask me about something which had been puzzling them all of their "segregated lives: "Why is the hair of the colored women so different from the hair of colored men?" You see, reader, all these chorus girl

and women had long, well-groom ed, black sometimes slick, al ways straight(ened) hair. Anc believe it or not, these two youn white members of a college staf (and God knows how many others thought that the Negro women' hair was naturally that way, tha it grew that way; and then see ing the men's hair, all short anc frizzly (you won't want to believe it but) they thought the men's hair grew not only frizzly, bu also scarce and short.

I had to explain: "The mer have all been to the barber shop go there regularly, oftener thar you do, for they do not like to have much of the frizzly hair or their heads. It is too hard to manage. And they do not need, therefore, to go to the hair dresser, a the women do, who want long hai for decorations,—just as the white women want longer hair than the white men wear. See,---your hair while longer a bit than mine, is not as abundant as that being worn by the white women.

I continued: "But these black women are doing exactly what the ancient Egyptian women did 3,00(years ago: treating, straightening out, managing their hair. Only 3,000 years ago, the Egyptian men who also wanted longer hair dic the same thing. The Egyptians (according to Herodotus, who looked them in the face, not according to H. G. Wells, who never saw them) were black skinned anc "frizzly-haired" just like many o our Negroes of today. The metals which they heated to treat thei hair with, have been found in thei tombs. Even these colored womer in the chorus there do not know that; they think that Madam Walker invented the process, wher she merely reinvented it."

They were astonished, but enlightened: "Wonder why we neve thought of that? We alway thought most colored men's hai grew scant and kinky, while mos colored women, even the blacl ones, had different sort of hair Funny."

"Have you noticed," asked I, "in your history books, the pictures of ancient Egyptians? Their hair was evidently coarse, the straight-ened), and they could cut it into patterns that often made it look like helmets, and with an even line around the back of the neck And have you noticed that rectangular dancing, of the hands, the legs and the arms? That ought to have told you who they were: THE DARK BROWN GIRLS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 28, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By J. C. MORRIES

The eighteenth annual observance of College Night is scheduled for the evening hour, 8 o'clock, this Sunday at the First Congregational Church, corner of Courtland and Houston Streets. Preparation for this significant event has been in progress for about two months. The sponsoring committee is composed of the Rev. John C. Wright, pastor, officials of the church and representatives of the local colleges and universities.

The annual observance was started under the pastorate of the Rev. Russell S. Brown, who is now pastor of Shorter Chapel A. M. E.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Church, Denver, Col. The program offers a unique opportunity for local college and university groups to meet without the usual intercollegiate rivalry and competition. Undergraduates and alumni of the several institutions are encouraged to fraternize, however, and a feature of the program is the singing of alma mater songs.

This year the program centers about the theme "What Is the College Man's No. 1 Problem?" The main speaker for the occasion is Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta Constitution. Other speakers who are scheduled to discuss the program theme are: J. E. Licorish, of Clark University, representing all undergraduates of local institutions for Negro youth; Roscoe Harris, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, representing all graduate and professional students, and Phillip Pierce, of Emory University, representing Candler School of Theology.

Much interest centers around the interracial aspect of the program. In addition to the participation of th representative from Emory, Miss Satiabati E. Cotelingam, a student from Vellary, South India, will bring greetings from the students of America. Miss Cotelingam is here attending the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Another feature of the program is the music, drawing on the best talent of the colleges.

Negroes in Cancer Drive

The intensive campaign of education being promoted by the Women's Field Army for the American Society for Control of Cancer includes people of every race and creed. The work among colored people in Atlanta and Fulton County is directed by Mrs. H. R. Butler Sr., who was chosen for this responsibility by Mrs. Alva Maxwell, Fifth District vice commander of the Women's Field Army.

Associated with Mrs. Butler in the promotion of the campaign are Mesdames Ludie Andrews, M. S. Davage, C. R. Bacote, M. Agnes Jones, W. F. McKinney, Ida Henderson, B. H. Harper, Georgia Washburn, Joseph Crawford, S. W. Credelle, O. G. Walker, Frances Belcher, Lula Weeden, S. H. Archer, D. T. Babcock, A. D. Williams and Misses J. M. Jones, Edyth Gibson, Josie Starks, Jessie Reed and Madeline Graves. The object of the campaign, which closes May 8, is education about cancer.

With such a strong leadership, the success of the campaign among colored people is assured. Mrs. Butler has a record of achievement as a pioneer in community welfare work. She was an organizer of the State and National P. T. A. She was a member of the White House Conference on infant and preschool child. She is now actively engaged in the work of the Y. W. C. A. and the First Congresgational Church. She is chairman of the sponsors of the WPA Nursery School.

Mrs. Butler's associates in the work are all recognized as effective leaders in educational, social and religious agencies of the community. They have secured the cooperation of the Atlanta Medical Association, the ministers' unions, the women's clubs, the Atlanta Urban League, the Nurses' Association, the Y. W. C. A., the colleges, and the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Clubs or groups desiring speakers may call Dr. C. W. Reeves, president of the Atlanta Medical Association, MAin 9488, or Mrs. Frances Belcher, president of the Nurses' Association, WAlnut 3949. Much interest centers in the mass meeting to be held at Wheat Street Baptist Church on May 2, at 8 p. Dr. J. L. Campbell, chairman of the Cancer Commission of Georgia, and Dr. C. C. Aven, chairman of the executive committee, Fifth District, will be the main speakers. Slides depicting the different stages of cancer will be shown.

Emphasizing the need for flower arrangement, Mrs. T. R. Crown, expert on flowers, held the interest of a large audience of students, faculty and garden club members at Booker T. Washington High School for mor than an hour. Her address was the main feature of a unique program entitled "April Showers" which was sponsored by the decoration committee of the school Tuesday afternoon. The speaker contended that flower arrangement is just the same as painting a picture. It is an art. Flowers being arranged are to be the main interest, hence the container should not be in competition with them. Flowers which are round have the dominant shape, which is strong. Flower arrangement includes the proper grouping of strong, accent and background flowers. Good flower arrangement may be done with a few flowers.

The speaker pointed out the proper use of dried arrangement and the use of vegetables and fruits in beautiful arrangements. In discussing color in arrangement? the use of complementary colors was demonstrated. The position of dark colors at the bottom with lighter colors ranging higher and the reaction of individuals to colors were other points stressed. It was pointed out that lotion bottles, fruit jars and many other things may be properly used as flower containers. The use of needle point containers was also demonstrated.

Another interesting speaker on the program was B. L. Colbert, of the Washington High faculty. Special musical numbers were rendered by the high school sextet, due, and Miss Mahala Smith, soloist.

Community Center Director

Miss Clotild S. Ferguson, graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has been appointed director of the Community Center, Lawnside, N. J., sponsored by the department of social service of the Diocese of New Jersey in co-operation with the Mission Church of Lawnside.

Unique as the only self-governing Negro municipality in the North, Lawnside is making an attempt to meet th needs of adequate facilities for healthy, constructive recreation and a leisure time program for children and young people through the Community Center, which is equipped with a gym, club rooms and auditorium.

Miss Ferguson brings to her present position a wealth of experience in her chosen field, having served for a number of years as commuity organization secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia and in other important positions in the field of social work.

RELIEF AND POLITICS, NEGRO EMPLOYMENT MAJOR ISSUES TODAY

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democratic machines in Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and dozens of other states have mixed politics with relief, keeping the people on relief that they more readily may be subject to political pressure and vassalage, coercion and general intimidation.

In Chicago, more than half of the Negro population is jobless, according to the Hyde Park-Kenwood Council of Churches of that city after a survey conducted under its auspices.

The facts and figures so far revealed expose in a startling way one of the most serious social and economic situations in the country. The tragedy of it is that,—probably in some less degree, it is the story of the plight of the Negro population in most of the large industrialized cities of the nation.

The report reveals that race discrimination is on the increase, and that approximately 115,000 of the 200,000 or more Negroes on the South Side of Chicago are unemployed. Of these about 75,000 are receiving direct relief; 20,000 or more receive their means of existence through WPA projects. More than one-third of the young people 15 to 24 years old are jobless.

Employed Negroes number 38,000, of whom 12,000 to 14,000 are hired by steel, farm implement, packing and Pullman car industries. The weekly wage of this group runs $25 to $30.

Average Pay $18

From 10,000 to 12,000 Negroes work as porters, garage helpers, car-washers, laborers and laundry workers. Average pay is $18 or less. Between 5,000 and 6,000 women have domestic jobs averaging $7 weekly each.

About 2,500 have independent businesses, owners averaging $30 a week, employees $15. Approximately 3,000 are in the professional class, with weekly earnings up to $50 a week.

In general, the opportunities for employment of Negroes seem to be diminishing. They have to struggle against much race discrimination.

They are given the hardest and most dangerous jobs, receive the lowest wages and are most likely to be dismissed in times of slackness.

What mainly is the cause of and the remedy for such conditions? The cause is to be found in the general inefficiency and breakdown of the City administration, the Kelly-Nash machine which has used destitution and distress as a political leverage in debasing the people, while Federal government keeps heat on industry thereby preventing expansion and the creation of jobs for those willing and eager to work.

Relief In Chicago

Relief as administered on the South Side, Chicago, where these 200,000 colored people mainly reside, has long been a scandal setting a new low in the history of American politics.

Colored voters in the North who suffer most from similar conditions, by effective organization and under the direction of unselfish leaders, have it in their power to change this situation. Relief offers no permanent solution of our economic plight. The present National Administration has dismally failed to solve the problems of unemployment after seven years of trial and failure.

With jobless thousands still awaiting some amelioration of their suffering, it is all too evident that the New Deal cannot grapple with this problem which has taxed all of its ingenuity, and cost billions of dollars.

The political change already forecast cannot come too soon to those who are victims of present-day Federal futility, waste and extravagance. As Senator Taft recently remarked, "The present administration will never bring order from this confusion—it is time to clean house."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
April 21, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By J. C. McMORRIES

Fifty-eight years of fruitful service as pastor of historic Friendship Baptist Church of this city is the record of E. R. Carter, D. D., who was born a slave. The story of his life and works may well serve as an example and an inspiration to Negro youth. Here is a man who arose from the depths of poverty to a place of esteem by his fellowmen regardless to race or creed.

Born in Athens, Ga., in 1856, Dr. Carter was a slave until the age of 10. His early schooling was limited to three years. He learned shoemaking and worked at this trade until 1879. He then came to Atlanta and for the first two months lived on ginger snaps and cheese and slept in a piano box using his overcoat for covering. He entered the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, now Morehouse College and graduated from the theological department in 1889.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Having served his first pastorate at the Stone Mountain Baptist Church, Dr. Carter was called to the First Baptist Church of Atlanta in 1882 to begin his long period of service at what is now known as the Friendship Baptist Church. This church was organized in 1862 and was located at first on what is now Walton Street.

Early Growth of Friendship Baptist Church

The church had grown rapidly until the siege of Atlanta, when the Rev. Frank Quarles, pastor, took refuge in Macon. After emancipation of the slaves, he returned to Atlanta and found himself without a place to house his congregation. The Ninth Street Baptist Church (white), of Cincinnati, sent to Atlanta a freight car which served as a meeting house, and it was here that Spelman College began.

The membership outgrew the car-box and found a new location at the corner of Haynes and Markham Streets. Continued growth here made a new place of worship necessary.

In 1871, the pastor and church leaders secured a loan of $1,500 from the American Baptist Home Mission Society with which to construct a building. The following year, the present site, at the corner of Mitchell and Haynes Streets, was occupied. The services were held in the basement until the main auditorium was completed. The same structure with minor changes, houses the Friendship Church today.

Early Ministry of Dr. Carter

When the Rev. Carter came to Atlanta in 1879, he associated himself with Deacon Nicodemus Holmes in the shoemaking business, and with the Rev. Quarles in the ministry. The church accepted his services without thought of compensation. But this service placed him in position to succeed the pastor, the Rev. Quarles, at his death. Under the leadership of Dr. Carter, the church has gained wide recognition.

Facing a debt of nearly $5,000 in 1919, a financial rally netted the church more than that amount, liquidating the debt and adding the surplus to the treasury. At one time a revival was conducted which resulted in the baptism of 525 persons into the membership.

There has gone out from the membership of this church many distinguished leaders of the Negro group, who have served in Africa as well as in the neglected areas of the United States. Among these leaders who are now active are Drs. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; John W. Davis, president of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, West Virginia; J. B. Watson, president of Arkansas A. & M. College for Negroes; W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Texas; B. B. Dansby, president of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; Z. T. Hubert, former president of Langston University, Oklahoma, and M. W. Bullock, who served as assistant attorney general of Massachusetts.

If the teacher lives over again in the pupil, Dr. Carter has extended and multiplied his ideals and himself through these distinguished men and other men and women who came under his influence, while they were students or teachers in Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman. Friendship Baptist Church has been the church home of many college people.

Independent Thinker

Dr. Carter has won recognition as an independent thinker. Much of his store of information has been gained through travel during his periodic vacation. He has crossed the Atlantic nearly a score of times since his first visit to England in 1888. His visits abroad includeed the Holy Land and Egypt, France, Scotland and Ireland. He has made contacts with noble men and women in many countries. He is a charter member of the Baptist World Alliance and member of numerous boards and committees of churches and colleges.

His views on the Bible and religion have been sought by ministers and laymen. Young and old have been drawn to him alike. He is regarded as the dean of Negro ministers in Atlanta.

Fifty-eighth Anniversary

It is not surprising that the officers and members of Friendship Baptist Church are honoring their pastor this Sunday in his fifty-eighth anniversary. A very interesting program has been arranged for the occasion. The guest speakers include Dr. D. H. Stanton, secretary, American Bible Society; Miss Florence Read, president, Spelman College, and Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor, Druid Hills Baptist Church. A special program of music has been arranged. The many friends of the pastor are urged to attend the services today.

The public is cordially invited to attend all meetings.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 22, 1940

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER

Parents and students of the Booker T. Washington County High school section are receiving support from city and county residents in their effort to raise funds to take the school chorus to Washington, D. C., to appear in Constitutional hall as representatives of the south in Negro music at the National Folk festival.

The invitation to participate tendered the group, headed by B. Cortez Tipton, is the third made to a colored group of singers from Chattanooga.

B. C. Tipton

On the other occasions—one when the festival met here and the other in Washington last year—the Bonny Oaks boys' choir under Tipton's leadership and training "acquitted themselves and the city of Chattanooga and Hamilton county with credit," Gertrude Knott, festival secretary, said in urging Tipton to return with a group this year.

Four hundred and fifty dollars is needed for the project.

Tonight at the Booker T. Washington auditorium the chorus will be heard during selection of the "young Negro man of the year 1939."

Following the concert and awarding of the honor, a "Washington to Washington ball" will be held in the new gymnasium of the school.

Anniversary Celebration

Celebration of the third anniversary of the pastorate of Prospect Missionary Baptist church, honoring the Rev. William O. Jones, will begin tonight at the church, Dodson at Citico.

The Rev. Jones came to Chattanooga during the 1937 flood, when his church in Paducah, Ky., was ruined.

His tentative program includes sermons by the Revs. J. E. Cameron, T. A. Keith, J. G. Sanders, William Banks, Maurice Kirby, P. J. Henderson, W. S. Strong, A. Kelly, William Spears, W. Greene, A. R. Barnett and W. L. Holloway.

Choirs scheduled to sing are Mount Joy, Friendship, Mount Paran, St. Mary, Union Grove and Macedonia. There will also be special literary contributions from the Alpha Delta and B. T. U., Morning Star, Volunteer, Eureka and Junior church clubs and the Laymen's league. All exercises begin

T. DUNCAN

at 7:30 p.m. nightly except Saturday, and Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

To Lay Cornerstone

Members of the Greater Rose of Sharon Baptist church will have the cornerstone-laying ceremony Sunday at Roanoke and Blackford.

The program begins at 3 p.m., with the main address being delivered by the Rev. Woodrow Wilson Taylor, moderator of the North Chattanooga and Chickamauga District association. Others on the program are the Rev. William Banks, Grace Harris and Mrs. B. Brogdon.

Extend Revival

The old-fashioned revival now being conducted at Mount Olivet Baptist church, University at Tenth, will be extended through next Sunday, the Rev. C. H. Dial, pastor, said.

Since April 14 services have been conducted nightly at the church by the Rev. William Lockhart, district missionary for the N. C. C. D. association. Services begin each evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Smith Play Tonight

"Why the Garden Quarreled," an operetta in two acts, will be presented tonight in the auditorium of Joseph E. Smith Elementary school, Tenth at Peeples.

Zora Donohoo Here Tuesday

Zora Donohoo, character sketch artist, will appear in Wiley Memorial Methodist church, Lookout and Fifth, tomorrow night after an engagement tonight in College Hill High school, Cleveland.

"Y" Delegates Return Tomorrow

Representatives of the Phillis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A., to the National Y. W. C. A. conference in Atlantic City, N. J., are expected to return to the city tomorrow, according to information received yesterday from Emarita Pitts, Girl Reserve secretary, who heads the delegation.

Other local workers at the sessions are Mrs. Aline Upshaw, Mrs. Charles Patton and Mrs. Minnie Rhue.

* * *

Open House at School

The home economics department of East Fifth Street Junior High school will hold open house at the institution, entertaining the parents of children and neighborhood friends Thursday from 2 to 3:30 p.m.

* * *

Hear Detroiter

Worshipers at Wiley Memorial Methodist church yesterday morning heard an address by Dr. L. F. Baughart, of Detroit, at the morning service hour.

Dr. Baughart and his wife have spent the winter in Florida, and in passing through the city yesterday morning asked at their hotel to be directed to "some Negro church where we can hear some spiritual and congregational singing." The clerk sent them to Wiley. Mrs. Baughart is director of the church choir in which they hold membership in Detroit, she stated.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 21, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The attention of Negro Methodists of America is turned to Washington, D. C. and Detroit, Mich., where the bodies will hold their quadrennial sessions early in May. The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church will meet in Washington, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Detroit.

These two organizations represent the oldest religious bodies founded by Negroes in this country. The A. M. E. Zion Church was organized nearly 140 years ago in New York, and the A. M. E. was organized about the same time in Philadelphia.

According to Secretary S. M. Dudley, of the A. M. E. Zion connection, there are close to 500,000 communicants in the Zion denomination.

The A. M. E. Church is regarded as having a larger constituency and is represented in every section of America and in foreign fields.

The conferences will be in session from three to four weeks.

It is, no doubt, fair to say that the Negro has developed an unusually strong spiritual resource, the value of which is unequalled or unsurpassed by any other attainment of the race.

But for his close communion in religious and fraternal endeavors the Negro could not be as far up the road of progress today as he now is. These agencies or brotherhood organizations have stimulated more than anything else the Negro's educational progress.

The conferences will consider many problems of education, economy, evangelism and keeping the church alive in the interest of the poor and helpless.

With the work already accomplished by these organizations it must stand to reason that they will meet the problems with courage and success.

* * *

Alpha Eta Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority is receiving much praise for the excellent program carried out last week at the colored Masonic Temple here where it sponsored "Negro Business on Parade," in keeping with the celebration held in all parts of the country where the sorority operates.

A large number of Negro business establishments of Birmingham and Jefferson County took part in the celebration, and each were represented by schoolgirls who participated in an oratorical contest with a scholarship award as the prize for the winner.

The program covered Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of last week, and attracted a large following. Miss Cora Mallory, A. H. Parker High School junior, won out over a large field of contestants to win the chapter scholarship of $50.

Speakers were W. A. Bell, president, Miles Memorial College, who spoke Wednesday night; H. D. Coke, editor, The Birmingham World, spoke Thursday night, and Friday night, Secretary J. E. Kelley, of the Elks organization, spoke, and awarded the scholarships.

* * *

Construction is expected to begin in a few weeks in Atlanta on the first Negro housing project to be financed exclusively by Negro capital, according to L. D. Milton, who said Wednesday plans for the development are practically completed.

The site for the project is situated in the rear of the Booker T. Washington High School athletic field.

The plans call for construction of 94 houses within a period of a year to range in cost from $2,500 to $4,500 and designed for the use of families with incomes of from $1,500 to $3,000 a year.

* * *

President J. F. Drake, of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, has announced the Founders Day program to be held at the Institute on Sunday, May 5. The speaker for this year will be Prof. Charles W. Orr, principal of the Tuscaloosa Industrial High School.

* * *

The Thirgood and Metropolitan C. M. E. Churches, of Birmingham, are holding a joint financial drive to aid Miles Memorial College in retiring its mortgage indebtedness, and the pastors, Dr. R. O. Langford, of Thirgood, and Dr. S. J. Mashaw, of Metropolitan, invite the public to hear Bishop H. P. Porter, presiding bishop over Alabama Conferences of the C. M. E. Church, who will deliver the sermon at Thirgood, corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, North, this Sunday at 11 a.m., and to hear President W. A. Bell, of Miles College, at 3 p.m. Sunday, at which time the drive will close.

* * *

Darwin E. Telesford, well-known attorney of New York, Wednesday was appointed by State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber as his secretary. The first Negro to be appointed to such a post, Telesford will receive a salary of $7,500 a year.

* * *

Five Birmingham students of Morehouse College, Atlanta, were honored for high scholastic standing last week in the annual honor day program.

The highest possible rating of 4.00 was attained by Charles Fisher Anderson, son of Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, of 1012 Eleventh Avenue, North.

Other Birmingham students were William J. Moore, Jr., Thaddeus B. Gaillard, Alexander Fitzgerald and Charles Thompson. Other Alabama students honored were Charles Maxey, of Anniston; William D. Kindle, Talladega, and Charles F. Calloway, of Clanton.

AS I SEE IT

By C. W. RICE

GREAT MAJORITY OF RACE LEADERS HAVE LITTLE RESPECT FOR LABOR; PAY MOSTLY "LIP" SERVICE TO ITS CAUSE

Negro Labor News

Despite the fact that all but two or three per cent of the entire Negro population [illegible] classified as laborers, most of the leaders show but little respect and interest in the problems of those who toil. 4-13-40

While leaders of nearly every race group in this country are organizing to protect their economic and business status through permanent employment, Negro leaders, generally, who are engaged in business and have fat jobs, have assumed an indifferent and "don't—give-a-dam" attitude toward the plight of race workers. They have not awakened to the realization of the fact that no race is stronger than its economic and moral factors.

It is really disguisting to find out how little many of our leaders know about unemployment conditions among Negroes. Most of our school teachers are kept so busy teaching foreign languages and what went on in ancient times and middle ages until they know practically nothing about present day problems of the masses in their own group.

The Negro youth who finish high schools and colleges are less prepared than any other American youth to make a living.

According to directors of Vocational training and officials of the National Youth Administration, Negro principals are largely responsible for many of the school boards not providing adequate facilities for Vocational training for Negro youth. It is still the prevailing sentiment among the Negro public that "any ignorant" person can farm, cook, laundry and that it does not take special training to do menial work. The result is that the Negro is being replaced on his job, not so much for the color of his skin as for the lack of efficiency.

As I See It the majority of preachers who are the most influential group in the race, have not realized that their mission is to help men save their bodies as well as their souls. They have not yet included the advancement of the economic welfare of their church (membership) into their program. They still say politicians and civic leaders will take care of that. They seem to overlook the fact that Christ, our Savior, while here on earth, fed the hungry multitude with actual food and preached the "Kingdom of Heaven" afterward.

The Negro business man and professional group, seem to take less interest in the welfare of the working classes than any group in the race. They pays noly "lp servce," to the cause of Negro workers to maintain their rightful place among other American workers. Sometimes they do not even give lip service and is completely silent on the question.

As I See It the Negro businessman, doctors, lawyers, etc. should lead the way in helping the Negro workers to get and hold jobs. They should give more study to the propaganda spread by radical labor agitators to destroy the best interests of employers and employes as well as that of the entire community.

The trade practice of the Negro doctor, dentist and lawyer, comes from his own people. The Negro insurance companies, which have piled up millions through their operation, must depend upon the income of the masses for their very existence.

My experience with many Negro business men for the most part, has been sad. If you really want to become downright disgusted and discouraged in an effort to save the remnants of employment Negroes now have in this country, call upon the average Negro business man to help the cause of the Negro worker. Usually, instead of getting assistance, he hands out a long winded speech and advice on how the Negro could save his job; that his business will survive anyway.

Nearly two months ago, I selected from the roster of the National Negro Business League 100 names of business firms which composed the leaders of Negro businesses throughout America, and sent factual letters stating conditions of the Negro in this country. I told about the vicious schemes certain white labor unions were promoting over the country to rob the Negro of his job, North and South. I explained the danger that lirked in the Wagner Labor Relations Act which gave 51 per cent of the workers in a given plant, the right to form or join a union and make contracts for 49 per cent, even though some of the workers cannot become members or have any voice on account of their race. I told of my successful efforts, with a small group of workers, in getting amendments before Congress and a case before the United States Supreme Court, testing the legality of such action. I explained the efforts of this paper, founded by me ten years ago, and what it had done to help the cause of labor.

I appealed to these business men not only to aid the cause of the worker by subscribing to and reading The Labor News, but asked them if they would, to send comments and information relative to labor in their respective sections. To date only 5 persons have responded; three sent subscriptions; two sent letters of comment; ten letters were returned for incorrect address. Judging from the above mentioned experience 85 per cent of the Negro business men have practically no concern in the welfare of Negro workers. The five favorable replies were from the highest type of business men and institutions we have in America and neither of them have any personal friendship with me. Some of those persons, who failed to respond, were those who talk the loudest and complain the most about the race not patronizing its own enterprises

Another evidence of disinterest in Negro labor problems on the part of Negro business men and professional leaders is the fact that on most programs arranged by these groups, the subject of labor problems is generally ommitted or treated lightly notwithstanding the fact that labor laws such as unemployment insurance, collective bargaining and other security measures are the most perplexing on the statue books and the best minds in other groups are very much confused in trying to find the correct interpretation as to some of these laws.

As I See It and have stated before, the Negro race and its friends should be seriously concerned about its destiny in America from an economic viewpoint. The present plight of the Negro worker that is partially brought about by the depression and sinister movements should claim the serious attention of every Negro leader and, they should quickly realize that if these conditions are not remedied soon, the race will drift to a condition worst than that of slavery.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 7, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Knights of Pythias and Court of Calanthe had a gala time Sunday in the Birmingham District when they celebrated their sixtieth anniversary and Thanksgiving occasion with a mammoth parade and program at the Thirgood C. M. E. Church, Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The parade started from the Pythian Temple, 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 2:30 p.m. and no doubt was the most colorful of any the order in this district has had during the last score of years.

The line of march was led by the Lincoln School band under the direction of Prof. W. Wise Handy and they were followed by the uniform rank companies of the Order of Knights of Pythias, the Ladies Drill Corps, the Court of Calanthes, Boy Scouts and the members of eight lodges. Bessie Pride Lodge No. 266 from Maben, Ala., headed by Sir T. D. Mitchell, joined the parade and took part in the exercises at the church. A large number of the members of this lodge was present.

The religious services were at the Thirgood C. M. E. Church. Sir J. E. McCall, grand prelate, offered the invocation and Sir J. A. Reed was master of ceremonies; Sir William Washington was general chairman. Addresses were delivered by Miss Vonceal Askew, Mrs. Johnnie Mitchell, grand register of deeds of the Court of Calanthe, and Mrs. Mary T. Robinson, grand worthy counsellor. Sir A. L. Davenport read the proclamation and Sir A. G. Benning read the obituary, naming 15 Sir Knights who have gone to the beyond since the last anniversary.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman had charge of the parade. Sir J. L. Walters, second lieutenant of Eunice Company, directed the uniform rank men to a very fine effect.

In the parade eight cars carrying distinguished Grand and Supreme Lodge officers and Grand and Supreme Court officers. Past Grand Chancellor L. J. Lewis was seated in Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams' car together with other Supreme and Grand Lodge officers.

From the grand chancellor's proclamation, it was read that during his short administration he had paid beneficiaries of Alabama $184,322.39 and that the report submitted to the Insurance Department of Montgomery showed the assets of the order as of Dec. 31, 1939. to be $328,086.26 and the total liabilities of the same date to be $39,275.28.

The proclamation made the appeal that we should take no steps backward and that the race needs such a brotherhood as the Order of Knights of Pythias.

Mesdames Ada Arnett and Mattie Banks had charge of the Ladies Drill Corps. and Misses Jennie L. Pearson and Mattie B. Rowe had charge of the new Court of Calanthe.

Dr. R. O. Langford delivered the annual sermon. He warned the large audience of the value of faith, loyalty, trust, fundamental character and the worth of sincere prayer. Honesty and loyalty, he said, is the expression of true manhood and brave men will be loyal, faithful and true.

* * *

Col. E. G. Moore, chancellor commander of Eunice Lodge No. 180, came in for much praise for the very fine work he was able to do in getting together the uniform rank men and the necessary regalia for the occasion.

Because of the very excellent cooperation of the City Commisison of Birmingham in furnishing the order with two very fine gentlemen motorscout policemen, who directed the parade, the line of march went forward without any disturbance and every courtesy possible was offered by these officers.

* * *

Negro businesses of Birmingham will get a big boost this week, beginning Wednesday night, April 10, through Friday, April 12, when Alpha Eta Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority presents "Negro Business on Parade" at the Colored Masonic Temple.

The local chapter is made up of

a number of Birmingham's oustanding Negro business and professional women, and the program is in keeping with the annual celebration of National Negro Business Week.

A large number of businesses will take part in the program and will be represented in the "parade" by a young woman who will engage in an oratorical contest as one of the features of the celebration, the winner of which, after proper elimination procedures, will be awarded a scholarship for the study of business in some one of the Negro colleges. Supplementing the oratorical contest, programs of much interest will be presented each night.

The celebration seeks to place emphasis on the general advancement and improvemnet of business through a variety of publicity. This will mainly be acocmplished by a business survey and by a business bulletin growing out of the survey, through the presentation in spoken form of the merits of the concerns participating.

Mrs. Alice P. Allen, dean of pledges of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, is chairman and Mrs. Jesse S. Jones, co-chairman of the special committee in charge of the celebration and they are supported by other members of the local chapter.

A very interesting meeting of the James J. Caperton Camp No. 2, department of the Potomac of the United Spanish War Veterans, was held recently when the annual election of officers took place.

Camp Commander Lieut. G. S. Norman was reeelcted as head of the camp, and other officers are: Senior vice commander, Adam Jackson; junior vice commander, George Armstead; officer of the day, Monroe Hunter; trustees, Harrison Wheeler, J. J. Billingslea and Monroe Caponey.

Commander Norman made the following appointments: Camp adjutant, H. M. Strickland; quartermaster, Charles Smith; color guards Harrison Wheeler and P. Phillips.

The officers will be installed a an early meeting by Maj. E. E Spanningberg, of Birmingham Camp No. 1, and at the same time it is hoped that the Ladies Auxiliary will be organized.

* * *

Eighty-three free tuition scholarships will be offered to needy students with exceptional scholastic averages by Howard University, Washington, D. C., next year on the basis of need and excellence of school grades. These scholarships will cover the cost of tuition up to a maximum of $150 for the school year and are available to students who plan to enroll in the college of liberal arts, the school of engineering and architecture, or the school of music. Applications for this aid may be addressed to Prof. Max Meenes, chairman of the committee on scholastic and scholarship aid of the university. They must be in the mail before April 30.

Birmingham Ala News
March 24, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Dr. John A. Kenney, medical director, Tuskegee Institute, announced last week that the twenty-ninth annual clinic of the John A Andrew Memorial Hospital and the twenty-second annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at Tuskegee Institute April 7 to 13.

A partial program released by Dr. Kenney includes two hours a day for special clinical instruction five hours a day to operative surgery; one-half day at U. S. Veterans Facility No. 91; one session to a discussion on the shortage of Negro doctors, which will be led by Dr. M. O. Bousefield, Chicago.

Public health meetings will be conducted by Dr. R. T. Adair, president, Clinical Society, Montgomery; Dr. D. W. Byrd will speak on "Some Observations on the Blood Test for Syphilis;" Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr, assistant surgeon general U. S. Public Health Service, Washing, D. C., will discuss "The Increasing Opportunities for the Clinician in Public Health Work."

A representative from the dental profession and Dr. F. D. Patterson president, Tuskegee Institute, will speak at a joint session of the physicians and dentists. Out-patient clinics and various special clinics will be held daily.

* * *

As a part of their preparations for the third National Negro Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., April 26-28, the Washington Council of the National Congress tendered a testimonial dinner in honor of the national president, A. Phillip Randolph, at the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday. More than 150 Washington organizations were represented at the testimonial dinner.

* * *

Through the chairman of their steering committee, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs placed before the Senate last week the information that for 1,000,000 Negroes in Mississippi there are only 65 hospital beds. Dr. Cornely further stated in a report that there is one hospital bed for each 107,000 Negroes.

* * *

Col. William Washington, general chairman of the Thanksgiving and anniversary committee of the Knights of Pythias and Calanthe Court in the Birmingham district, announced last week that the anniversary services will take place Sunday, March 31, at the Thirgood Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, North.

A parade is planned for this occasion and will begin at 2:30 p.m. from the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street. Brigadier-General G. S. Norman, of the uniform rank, will announce the line of march at a later date. Capt. Ira Harris, of Eunice Company, will direct the parade. The Ladies' Drill Corps of the Calanthe Court promise to be out in full dress, and the Lincoln School and A. H. Parker High School bands will furnish music for the occasion and lead the parade, followed by uniform rank companies.

Chancellor commanders and members of the orders are requested to make announcement of the program at their lodges and courts this week and contact members.

Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor of the Court of Calanthe, has promised to be present and deliver an address at the church.

* * *

President W. A. Bell, the faculty and student body of Miles Memorial College, are making preparations for the observance of Founders Day on Friday, March 29 at noon.

The speakers this year will be taken from the local members of the trustee board, and Bishop H. P. Porter, presiding over the Alabama conferences of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and president, of the board of trustees, will also take part.

Special music is being prepared by Mrs. Gregory Durr White, director of music for the college.

The class of 1940 will dedicate the tree recently planted on the campus

* * *

Robert R. Taylor, of Chicago, nationally known expert on slum clearance and housing, and the sole Negro member of the Chicago Housing Authority, a $50,000,000 corporation, last Monday was elected vice chairman of the authority, the first of his race in America to be so honored.

"If My Wind Holds Out"

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Associated Negro Press

Senator From Mississippi To Oppose Both Anti-Lynching and D. C. Suffrage Bills

BILBO, of Mississippi, where I now sit and write (at Natchez) said in the papers of his state recently that "if my wind holds out, there are two bills which will not pass in this congress: the anti-lynching bill and the bill to give the right to vote to people of the District of Columbia."

We know that he is against the anti-lynching bill because it would give the majority people (the Negro race) in his state a better hope of life, and that he opposes the bill for District suffrage because the large Negro minority there would certainly be represented in any elective government. But what we want to do here, is to look into this dumb and honest confession of Bilbo's:

DR. PICKENS

He admits that he has only "wind" to oppose both of these measures. He has neither logic, fact, reason nor right—only wind. Those who stand for the anti-lynching bill may offer the facts, and the reasons, may advance logic and right, but Bilbo and his sort will have only wind, plenty of wind, in opposition. We do not accuse Bilbo of being overly fond of truth, or else he would not accept a position in the United State senate, a position based on fraud and undemocratic disfranchisement of most of the people he is supposed to represent.

But truth has a vitality and a self-propulsion of its own, and sometimes it just slips unnoticed out of the most lying mouth. Certainly Bilbo spoke the truth when he inadvertently admitted that to these measures of civilization he expects to oppose only wind, long-drawn-out and abundant wind.

Here in Natchez, as yonder in Vicksburg, we find that the majority people are the colored people, but because of Bilbo's wind these colored citizens have nothing to say or do about their own government or the government of the minority of whites living beside them. In this city there is not a single Negro policeman, not even a colored mail carrier. This is not democracy: it is brazen, even if dumb, facism which stifles the life out of all democracy.

Cannot even the brain of Bilbo conceive that the reasonable demand for outside help against Mississippi lynchings, is the fact that in a community like this, a mob action is so relatively large that no one is left to "punish" anybody: every fellow who could be called for jury duty, was interested in that mob action; if he was not a member of the mob himself, he had a brother, a father, an uncle, a cousin, a friend, a customer or a mortgagee who was in it. The only way in which the states could ever combat lynchings, where it is so general, would be to make it constitutional for the prosecutions to seek and obtain a change of venue, and try the rascals in some other county, not in the county of their mob crime.

That would help a little, sometimes. This is a gift of reasoning, Bilbo, not a belching of wind. In spite of the foul but otherwise empty wind of fellows like Bilbo, we got lynching, the great American crime, down to four last year, two white and two colored victims. That is getting it down toward normal. And in spite of all ignorant opposition, some day we are going to break up all lynching, and make even Mississippi a better place for Bilbo's grandchildren to grow up in, than it was for their grandfather.

The Tide Has Turned

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

Joe Louis Can't Carry His Crown Forever; When He Drops It, We Must Be Reasonable

"IT'S A LONG LANE that has no turning" says the song of yesteryear. And such are the fortunes of life and such is popularity. The lane of popularity turns all too swiftly, as Joe Louis can testify upon reflection.

A few months ago, he was superman and Bible-reading champion whose like had not been seen in all the annals of pugilism. Everything he did was right and he was acclaimed by the press throughout the nation. Negroes went wild with ecstacy and whites approved in generous fashion.

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I doubt if even a colored boy has received such plaudits, not even Jesse Owens, who set the cinder paths of the Olympics on fire with his speed and stamina. Louis was a nation hero and loudly did the nation proclaim him.

How changed today! Sportswriters are wondering after all, is he the man they have been writing about? After all was not he overrated? He has been changed from the Bible-reading modest man to a ravenous glutton whose god is his belly.

We read ever so much about the chickens he can destroy and what a penchant he has for deep sleeping. More and more his English is played up in most broken fashion. The other day some writer referred to his hair as "kinky" whereas there is not a kink on his head but rather curls.

Nobody can tell where kinks begin and curls leave off but according to these writers his head is "kinky." Of course, it is not the hair but what goes on under it that counts but these "kink" references just show how the tide is turning.

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Godoy, the other night, put on a squatting stunt that would have made a fighting man furious 30 years ago; but Godoy won another of those "moral victories." And so it goes on from day to day with the tide of Louis' popularity turning in noticeable degrees. Of course, sensible men knew it had to turn and not only that, they knew that Louis must be bumped from the rank of champion some day sooner or later.

What Louis and the Negroes need to understand is the way of the mob with an idol. The fact is the crowd is fed up on this business of seeing a Negro beat and batter his way to fame and considerable fortune.

At first, it was news and excitement and now it is a matter of business. Somebody is dead in earnest about the long end of these pay-offs. If Louis has salted away a few shekels so well and so good; but if he has not it's just too bad now, for his days are numbered. A man cannot go on and on fighting and fighting without having a "too bad" night. And when this "too bad" night comes, it's good-bye Mr. Louis!

But come the day now or 10 years hence the boxing game and the fans thereof owe Joe an undying debt of gratitude which will be shown once he is dethroned. The race owes Joe a heavy debt of gratitude for what he has done with his fists to bolster our pride. We are proud of Joe and justly so.

He is a credit to our race and nation. He cannot forever carry his burden and when he lays it down we must be reasonable. We somehow think Joe must murder everybody and when he does not we are apt to chime in with the maddened mob, which clamors always for action and brutality and blood.

Such is the course of all greatness. The higher they climb the harder they fall; the mightier the enthusiasm the deadlier the lull. The more popular the person the sweeter the morsel of gossip. Such is life and the ways thereof. What is true of Louis is true of leadership in every realm of human endeavor. Let Louis keep sweet. Let poor Negroes keep their little betting money in their pockets—so frequently empty.

Atlanta Daily Journal
March 3, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY J. C. McMORRIES

Negro craftsmen of Atlanta are in attendance at the Southern Labor Conference now in session at the Municipal Auditorium. The labor leaders of the local group are assisting in the entertainment of Negro delegates from other states throughout the South.

Among the outstanding labor leaders of the Negro group are Cornelius Maiden, international organizer, A. F. L., and vice president-at-large, Alabama State Federation of Labor; Paul Hartman, sixteenth vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association; Jerry Jones, eleventh vice president of the same organization; Bernard Green, vice president of the Capitol Coal Miners of Birmingham; Wiliam Jones, recording secretary of the same organization; Paul Dumas, president of the Red Ore Miners' Local of Birmingham; Henry Coffee, secretary and treasurer of the same organization; Henry Jones, vice president of the Capitol Miners, Pratt City, Ala.; Frank Evens, seventh vice president of the Automobile Workers' International and organizer; Isaac Williams, organizer of Packing House and Meat Cutters' International Union; E. D. Rhone, president of the Longshoremen's Association of Mobile, and M. Jackson, president of Longshoremen's Local of Savannah.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

The following groups of Negro workers are represented in the conference: Laborers, bricklayers, plasterers, railway firemen, switchmen and freight house workers, government workers, laundry workers, teachers, carpenters, painters and others.

Labor leaders of the local Negro group, who are very active, are H. A. Sayles, of the Painters' Union, and Eddie Browning, of the Cement Finishers' Union.

Clark Wins Title

Fully 10,000 fans witnessed some of the best exhibitions of collegiate basketball seen in the South during the three-day session of the record-breaking seventh annual SIAC basketball tournament at Tuskegee Institute recently. Atlanta was well represented. The team representing Clark University, seeded No. 1 in the tournament, lived up to expectation. In the title match before more than 3,000 excited fans, Florida A. & M. College was leading Clark at the half, 14 to 11. But the Clark team swept the opposition in the second half, ending with a victory over Florida, 42 to 22. Clark had knocked at the door of the conference title four years without success, but the finest SIAC basketball contest of many years failed to halt them this year.

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Ten-minute demonstrations of work, daily activities of the classroom, were given by the pupils of several schools, showing the wide variety of work carried on by the county schools. Other features were special musical numbers by school groups, an address by W. B. Riley, superintendent of schools for Macon County, and greetings from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and from C. J. Calloway.

The Boys' Day observance had its beginning under the guidance of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and was sponsored by Clinton J. Calloway, retired, who for many years headed the rural extension service of the institute. A brief memorial exercise was conducted at the grave of Booker T. Washington.

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Don't Kill The Goose

By DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University

"Sawing Wood, Saying Nothing" Most Effective Way To Gain Desired Ends

HAD rabbits been as brave as lions there would be no rabbits left to sing the saga of rabbit survival. Nature endowed the smaller animals with a cunning denied the larger stronger animals. The lion relies on his strength and so he roars as he roves the forests and the plains.

DR. HANCOCK

The smaller, weaker animals prowl around by night as noiselessly as they can with fear that the more predacious animals may prey upon them. The survival of the smaller weaker animals is a tribute to their strategy for where strength is limited there must be strategy if survival is to be guaranteed.

It is even so with weak and minority groups. The Jew has survived the bitterest persecutions in history because he employed a strategy and technique that compensated for his lack of numbers. Had the Jews vaunted their strength and their courage for fighting unto the bitter end, Jews long since would have perished from the earth. The Jew has shown in strategy what he lacked in strength and has lived to see one after another of his persecutors perish from the files of time.

REASON FOR SURVIVAL

The Negro in this country has survived, not by reason of vaunting his great strength, but by reason of his adjustment to circumstances over which he had no control. Even today, the Negro's hope of survival rests, not in his superior numbers, nor in his superior strength, it is to be found in some kind of strategy. Outnumbered ten to one numerically, and thousands to one financially, the Negro without some basic strategy in his attack on the surrounding problems, is doomed. One of the great dangers besetting the Negro is this self-same attempt to vaunt his strength which is puny beside exigencies of the situation.

Negroes generally talk too much about what they are going to do and in many instances beyond warrants of the situation. The Negro vote becomes effective in proportion as it is wielded without boasting, for when the white man becomes too fearful he knows how to circumvent any power the Negro vote may have. When the Negro vaunts his political power in such way as to array the white vote against him, he is going to be lost.

"Sawing wood, saying nothing," is the most effective way to gain the ends we seek. When the AME Bishops' council would censure Roosevelt for not making a statement on the anti-lynch bill, they would throw strategy to the winds and kill the goose that had laid the golden egg for Negroes. Roosevelt was elected and re-elected by such overwhelming votes that it canot be said that the Negroes are responsible for his election. Yet this man has gone out of his way a hundred times to show that he is interested in the Negro and is the Negro's best friend. Mrs. Roosevelt has time and again made herself understood as a friend of the Negro.

RACE RECOGNIZED

Never before in the history of this country has the Negro been so prominent about the White House as under the Roosevelt administration. Never before has the Negro shared so largely in the affairs of the nation, nor has he been so signally honored as under Roosevelt. When Roosevelt startled the nation by declaring that the backward South was the nation's number-one problem, he was indirectly saying that the Negro was the nation's problem number one. His point went home to the heart of the nation and the world. The South is busy and the Negro is going to share in the prosperity of a awakened and rejuvenated South of tomorrow.

What has been spent for schools alone for Negroes throughout the country would entitle Roosevelt to the undying gratitude of the race. Yet the bishops would put such friend as Roosevelt "on the spot." They would have him make a statement that would do the bill no good but harm the Negro's cause. In other words, the bishops would deliver their friend true and tried over to his enemies.

With a congress that has always pulled against him for his liberal policies towards the "forgotten man;" with plutocracy yearning for his political head, and with hecklers of divers persuasion seeking occasion to embarrass him, the bishops want him to "put his head out." I hope he will not.

If Negroes do not know by now that Roosevelt is their friend, a statement on the Gavagan bill will not convince them. We sincerely hope that Republican politics is not motivating this demand for the president's statement. It looks mighty like it, in other words it resembles the ingenious tactics of the GOP. Let's not kill the goose that laid us golden eggs.

I WRITE AS I SEE

By
ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

NEGROES FOR SALE

THE Republican Party, which laughs at Philadelphia Negro claims of a Judgeship and a place on the Congressional slate, recently turned down an offer by Bob Church to sell the Negro a something under one cent per head.

Fauset

Church, veteran Memphis Republican asked John Hamilton for $100,000 for the black vote of the nation in the 1940 presidentials. Figuring on 15,000,000 Negroes in the USA this amounts to an average of two-thirds of a cent per head. I know of two other financial transactions which netted similar low returns to the sellers: One was the sale of Manhattan Island by the Indians for $24, and a similar sale of Philadelphia to William Penn for an elm tree and some beads.

LOWER BIDDERS WANTED

There is one essential difference between the Indian transactions and this one of Bob Church's. The Dutch and the Quakers accepted the Indians' offer. The Republican Party said thumbs down to Bob Church: two-thirds of a cent per Negro is too much.

And the Republican Party is correct. Why pay $100,000 to Negro politicians for what can be purchased for at least 75 per cent less? Of course, the Republican Party will spend tens of millions to capture the rest of the nation's vote. But for the Negro, less than one cent per head of the population is excessive.

Could this be because most of the heads of our political leaders are covered by the cotton which goes into the handkerchiefs which surmount their heads? Cotton as you know is a drug on the market. Thousands of bales can be bought almost as cheaply as grovelling Negro political leaders. Undoubtedly the big political bosses like Pew, Weir and Hamilton are influenced by the low price of cotton, and naturally associate Negro politicians and their value in dollars and cents with the cotton cloth they use to adorn their cranial extremities.

MEN VS. HANDKERCHIEFS

It is sad commentary in these days which try men's souls, days when the greatest history in the world is in the making. Already the backers of Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, are reported to have spent nearly $300,000 just to advertise the simple fact of his attempt to get the Republican nomination. But Bob Church can offer the whole shooting match of 15,000,000 Negroes for one-third this amount,—and then his offer is turned down.

If this is not enough to make Negroes become rabid and snap at their leaders, then a red rag cannot faze a bull. What do you think about it Reader? Are you willing to trade your vote to Taft, Dewey, Vanderberg, or James for about one-half a cent?

Maybe you are,—but if so, then you have no right to call yourself a man. The term "handkerchief-head" was made to order for you. Think this over.

LOOKING AROUND and BEYOND

By

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

ALL FORWARD LOOKING and clear thinking Americans have long recognized in the past the activities of the Dies Committee as a serious menace to our civil liberties and to orderly socio-economic progress. Of all the opinions expressed on the subject, this column considers the following masterly and scholarly editorial written by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the most appropriate. The editorial appeared in the December issue of the "Black Workers," official organ of the Pullman Porter's Union. It is hereby reprinted because we feel that the readers of THE GUARDIAN and Colored America generally should become acquainted with the splendid views expressed by Mr. Randolph.

THE EDITORIAL

(Continued from the last issue)

"If this Committee has its way, swarms of spies, stool-pigeons and undercover men, misnamed "G Men" will cover the land like a scourge and pestilence, and no agency of social reform, education or protest, including the church, school, press or home, will be free from the contemptible and dirty fingers of these self-righteous expurgators of sin and corruption.

"But while the Dies Committee and their agents are up and down the country snooping in the affairs of innocent American citizens, peeping through the keyholes and crawling under beds of workers, minority groups and independent thinkers, to seize some imaginary "Red", one-third of the nation remains under-fed, under-housed and under-clothed. Such tactics are destined to throw the American people and their government and institutions back into the midnight of reaction, obscurantism, hopelessness, desperation and fear.

"But because the Brotherhood rejects and condemns the Dies Committee and all its works, it does not follow, imply or indicate that the Brotherhood is pro-Communism, or accepts the Communist Party program, philosophy, doctrine, politics, methods, practices, strategy or tactics. No, not at all. The Brotherhood does not only reject the Communist Program but it is opposed to it. The Brotherhood is opposed to the Communist movement because it is inspired controlled, dominated and led by an alien state, Soviet Russia, and for anyone to take the position that Communist Russia, thousands of miles away from the immediate, practical domestic problems of American workers, can supply the proper and effective leadership in the Communist Party in America for the solution of the problems of the workers or any minority groups just simply does not make good sense.

"The policy of the Communist Party in the United States to follow the uncertain and swiftly changing line of Soviet Russia, whose only main and primary interest is to consolidate her position in world power politics, is as objectionable and reprehensible as the reactionary tactics of the Dies Committee. Neither can serve the interest of the trade union movement or the colored people.

"The Dies Committee, unchecked and backed by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers Association, the Silver Shirts, the Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, Coughlinites, Liberty League, Open Shop Business, and the worst agents of class and race hatreds, will tear down the citadel of democracy and turn back the clock of progress.

"The Communist Party, under the direction and supervision of the Russian Comintern, adopts a rule or ruin policy in relation to organized labor and minority movements, for the sole and specific purpose of strengthening the world position of the Soviet Union, in utter disregard, and, if necessary, at the sacrifice of, American organized labor and the cause of any oppressed groups.

"If there are farces in the present-day affairs of these United States whose overt acts threaten the violent overthrow of the Government, an honorable and effective effort should be made by the Government to ferret out such agencies to affect their elimination.

"But from a survey of the Dies Committee's attempt to discredit responsible labor and civic organizations, slander and libel prominent and respectable citizens of the country, and, even descend to the nameless depths of dishonor and shame, cheap, petty politics and downright misrepresentation, to insinuate, infer through subtle and dangerous propaganda that President Roosevelt and the First Lady of the land are sympathetic with Community agitators, the only sound, sensible and sane conclusion that when the Dies Committee dies, it will have done its most useful service."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 18, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

BY J. C. McMORRIES

The seventy-third anniversary of Morehouse College, scheduled to begin this Sunday morning, turns the spotlight on an institution with an enviable record of unselfish service. Judged by the products of the institution, this service has been a source of inspiration and the principal factor in the aspirations of a recognized group of Negro leaders. The graduates of this institution are holding responsible positions and wielding tremendous influence for good in the world. Characterized by the virile "Morehouse spirit," students and graduates fill a unique place in Negro community life.

The Rev. Maynard Holbrook Jackson, who opens the Founder's Day celebration at 8:30 a. m. as the guest speaker of the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program, is a graduate of Morehouse College, class of 1914. He has served as national field secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention and alumni secretary of his Alma Mater from 1931 to 1933. He is now pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church in Dallas, Texas. The Rev. Samuel Augustus Owen, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in Memphis, is scheduled to deliver the Founder's Day address. He is an outstanding leader in educational and religious circles. The speaker follows a line of distinguished alumni who have delivered the Founder's Day address.

Dr. Charles D. Hubert, acting president of the college and pastor of the Providence Baptist Church, graduated in the class of 1909. He served as director of the school of religion for several years. Dr. Hubert will play an important role in the anniversary of the college Sunday and Monday.

The opening of a campaign during the celebration to raise $40,000 toward the endowment of the college is well timed. An offer by the General Education Board to match this amount is a challenge to the loyal supporters of the institution.

Dean B. R. Brazeal, chairman of the committee on arrangements for Founder's Day, and his assistants, Dr. K. A. Huggins and John H. Calhoun Jr., deserves the support of the community at large in making the celebration a success.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Anniversary Speaker

Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., popular young pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City, was the Lincoln-Douglas Day guest speaker at Wheat Street Baptist Church last Wednesday night. Dr. Powell was recently heard on the "Wings Over Jordan" program. The Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, is reported to have a membership of approximately 15,000 and is recognized as the largest Negro church in the world. The institution has a large staff of salaried workers who are engaged in the promotion and direction of a modern program of religious education and social service.

Dr. Powell's oratorical ability is well known. His appearance in Atlanta always attracts a large audience. His subject on Wednesday night was "The Place of the Negro in Today's Society." His inspiring address was received with great enthusiasm. Other numbers on the program were the following: singing of "America" by the congregation; invocation by the Rev. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church; remarks by John Wesley Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League; three musical selections by the female sextet of Booker T. Washington High School, under the direction of Mrs. Essie M. Groves, instructor in music; Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" by Thelma Barnhart, student at Booker T. Washington High School; two violin solos by Drew Days; and Frederick Douglass' "Call to Arms" by Nathan J. Elder, student at Booker T. Washington High School.

The speaker was introduced by the Rev. Archibald Carey, A. M. E. pastor from Chicago. The Rev. Carey is the son of the late Bishop Cary of the A. M. E. Church. He is also a lawyer and prominent leader in politics. The address was following by the singing of the "Negro National Anthem" and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. John C. Wright, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Atlanta.

Bishops' Council

Bringing to Atlanta the outstanding ministers and laymen of the A. M. E. Church in the United States, Africa and Cuba, the

Bishops' Council and Connectional Council were the chief concern of the Negro community Wednesday through Saturday. Of course, the center of interest was the bishops of the A. M. E. Church, all of whom were present. They are the following bishops: J. S. Flipper, senior bishop; William T. Vernon, retired, and William A. Fountain, Reverdy C. Ransom, John A. Gregg, Sherman L. Greene, George B. Young, Monroe H. Davis, Noah W. Williams, David H. Sims, Henry Y. Tookes, Richard R. Wright and Edward J. Howard.

The pre-council program on Wednesday night was featured by the religious play, "Heaven Bound." The Bishops' Council opened Thursday morning with a sermon by Bishop J. S. Flipper. He was elected a bishop in May, 1908, and is completing his thirty-second year. All of the general officers of the church were present and made reports, presenting their claims to the Bishops' Council.

Dr. V. N. Townsend, president of the Connectional Council, presided over sessions composed of delegates from all sections of the country. Interest centered in a special pension department. The council went on record as favoring the plan which was proposed. On Thursday night a mass meeting was held at which time welcome addresses were delivered by representatives of the city, religious organizations, educational institutions, business and other community agencies. Special music consisted of selections by the Morris Brown Men's Glee Club, Mrs. Lewis F. Perrin and Mrs. Raymond J. Bray.

A special session was held Friday at Morris Brown College. On Friday evening a state-wide musicale was conducted at the Big Bethel Church. The combined choirs of Atlanta churches rendered special music. All of the arrangements, including care of the distinguished delegates from various sections of the country, were under the direction of Bishop W. A. Fountain, of Atlanta. The Rev. D. T. Babcock served as the host-pastor.

Negroes Face Life Sentence On Relief If New Deal Continues, So States Noted Race Leader

By Emmett J. Scott

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As far back as last August this column emphasized that the chief factor challenging the attention of Colored voters during these preliminary days before the political campaign of 1940 begins is a solution of the problems of unemployment, and the attendant and correlative issues growing out of those problems in these words:

. . . . "If the Negro people are to have a solid, industrial foundation they cannot accept a philosophy which substitutes relief as a cure for unemployment . . . that a mere subsistence level is not what Americans desire, that . . . instead they need and desire steady jobs at decent wages, and that . . . enlightened intelligence resents placid acceptance of relief as a palliative for unemployment."

Now comes the recently released report of the Program Committee of the Republican National Committee, of which Dr. Glenn Frank is chairman, with the statement that the New Deal which purports to have given special attention to the welfare of Negro citizens during the past seven years has made relief the primary and chief instrument in extending benefits to them, and that "the New Deal program has operated to encourage a progressive shunting of Negroes out of normal productive enterprise into a kind of separate (discriminatory) relief economy," placing them on a permanent "reservation" of relief.

In 1936, at Cleveland, Ohio, where the last Republican National Convention was held, the platform of the Party directed attention to this same subject when it expressed continued interest in the economic welfare of Colored citizens in this statement:

"We pledge our protection of this (Colored citizens) economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies, and the civil service . . . We condemn the New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the Colored citizen from the country's productive life and make him solely a ward of the Federal Government."

These citations are made to indicate that the Republican Party does not and will not subscribe to a policy which attempts to set up relief programs for Colored citizens as a permanent substitute for employment.

Without a secure place in private productive industry, in the gainfully occupied life of America, Colored citizens are doomed. Their hopes and aspirations for economic security and the benefits which follow, cannot be realized.

They cannot, and they should not, accept with any degree of complacency being regimented, and, in the end, eliminated from their rightful share in the country's abundant possibilities, progress and healthy expansion.

Relief, at best, is only a stopgap. As a permanent instrument of government it cannot assure happiness, hope, liberty and freedom to a free people. Colored citizens need to take to heart these fundamental requirements of the American way of life.

The American economic system and the American political system of representative government cannot continue, with thousands and thousands of men and women dependent on whatever political party may be in power for relief, and with other millions and millions of employable men and women walking the streets of our American cities with little or no hope of being able to secure jobs for the support and maintenance of their families.

Colored workers cannot expect to secure continuous, permanent employment at wages high enough adequately to care for the needs of their families under the best possible working conditions until the economic and political economy of our country is released from present days restraints and limitations.

The creation of permanent work opportunities can be provided only by private industry, which unfortunately, finds itself nowadays hampered and hamstrung by intolerable conditions working alike to the disadvantage of employe and employer.

So far, only one major political party has placed itself on record. That record, above cited, shows that the Republican Party platform in 1936, and now the Report of the Program Committee of the Republican National Committee, are at one in their insistence that Colored citizens of the Republic shall not be forced by administrative techniques and manuevers into a regimented class set apart from their fellows.

It is the purpose of the assurances here cited that Colored workers shall enjoy along with their fellows the full fruits of their labors without racial or other discriminatory treatment. It is only by a reversal of present political trends that unemployment can be cured and prosperity restored.

A Laugh on Labor

By WILLIAM PICKENS

(Associated Negro Press)

Proposed New York State Law Meets Strong Opposition From Certain Labor Leaders

LABOR loves the colored brother when labor needs him: when it needs to take him in, to keep him from being a strike-breaker, or when it needs his support in any program for the benefit of united labor; or when it wants to fight the employer most effectively.

So somebody in the present New York legislature has a sense of humor, and has taken labor at its hypocritical word and proposed the following law:

DR. PICKENS

"No labor organization shall hereafter, directly or indirectly, by ritualistic practice, constitutional or proscription, by tacit agreement among its members or otherwise, deny a person or persons membership in its organization by reason of race, color or creed, or by regulations, practice or otherwise deny to any of its members, by reason of race, color or creed, equal treatment with other members in any designation of members to any employer for employment, promotion or dismissal by such employer."

Now, if labor leaders, some of them were not the rankest hypocrites, this would not disturb them at all. But we read in the papers that they are up in arms against this simple improviso, as simple as the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution, the constitution that guarantees all labor its rights.

Nothing is said in this law about the Negro, or any other particular race; the law is a guarantee to all races and creeds. It is a good stroke for "industrial democracy," if you please. Just like all the "capitalist" hypocrites who have written about race relations, the unions are afraid that this would hurt the poor Negro, would injure the Pullman porters' organization. That sounds just too familiar; what in thunder do white labor unions care about the Pullman porters?

There is nothing to prevent other races from being employed as Pullman porters, except the snobbishness of the whites who do not want to come in as porters on equal terms with black porters, or maybe, too the fear of the employers that the said white brothers would not serve the traveling public as faithfully as do these Negro porters.

A WHOOPING SUCCESS

If the person who wrote that proposed law, simply wanted to unmask the hypocrisy of the labor unions, who are always crying for a "united front," and often claiming that the colored worker does not support labor's fight, if that were the whole object of the introduction of this bill, it is a whooping success. We hear that the CIO unions are for it, but that the A. F. of L. unions are against it.

That is interesting: for some of us, including the writer, have been telling colored workers that there is no great difference, for colored people, between these two labor factions, and that an open mind should be maintained by colored workers in respect to their factional fight. But how can we keep saying this, whether it is true or false, if the A. F. of L. keeps up such a silly hostility as that to the simplest principles of "justice for labor?"

There are labor unions with "white" written into their constitutions; there are others with tacit understanding that Negroes cannot join them; there are others (worse yet) that admit Negroes and double cross them in getting jobs, that use Negro help to win strikes and then run out on the Negro. This bill ought to uncover all these undemocratic hypocracies in the labor ranks.

horizon

By P. L. PRATTIS

Kelly Miller (1863-1939)

Kelly Miller's life covered the span of our emancipation to date. In a very real sense, he represented the depths from which we started as free men and the heights we have reached. Until he died, he was living proof of the range of our possibilities.

Scholarship and culture were almost natural attributes of Dr. Miller. But it was more important for us, if not for him, that he should have been OUR scholar, ingrained with the interests of the race to which he belonged. He had special zeal for our cause. Thousands of young Negroes at Howard were first awakened to their own possibilities through knowledge of Dr. Miller's achievements.

His interests and his inspiration carried far beyond the confines of his classroom. He sought consciously to play his hand in the game of life itself. Easily, he might have buried himself with his books and his problems. He didn't. Even after his retirement at Howard university, he could have sought the cloister. He didn't. He had a job, a service, to perform which kept him busy until death came. He let his light shine to the glory of you and me.

* * *

First Ten Virginians

P. B. Young, Sr., editor and publisher of the Journal & Guide, has recently been named as one of the ten Virginians who has contributed most to the state during the past year. Virginia, if you don't know, is the state of Senator Carter Glass whose hatred for the black man will doubtless live after him.

Mr. Young publishes one of the best newspapers in the State of Virginia. He writes carefully, clearly, courageously. He has rare intelligence. But, better still, he has rare good judgment and sanity. His views and his interests are broad and catholic. He publishes a newspaper which, for the most part, is read by people of his own race. But the service of his newspaper and his personal influence are not restricted to race. His service to all the people of his state has been properly acknowledged. His selection is a credit to the liberal citizens of Virginia.

* * *

Maury Maverick Speaks

To add to what has already been written in this column concerning Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, comes the following from Mayor Maverick himself, facts which he says "I would like you to know with reference to conditions here:

"1. Negroes are not persecuted in San Antonio. Some white people have kicked because we have some colored police 'down town.'

"2. We have given more Negroes jobs than any previous city administration, although the old city administration had such a hold on them that in many of the colored boxes the vote against us ran as high as 5 to 1.

"3. Floyd (a colored critic of Maverick) is right when he says I did not pay a single Negro a dime to get in office. No! I asked them to vote on the issues and did not insult your race or any race by vote buying or political bribery. My political friends among your race are all high-minded, honest men like Dr. Walton."

* * *

A Matter of Contrast

Myles Paige has just been appointed a Special Sessions judge in New York City. Only three Negroes Andrew Wright, who served as a Supreme court justice in South Carolina during reconstruction, and William Hastie and Herman E. Moore, Federal district judges of the Virgin Islands, have held judicial positions of comparable importance.

Judge Paige was born 41 yeras ago in Montgomery, Ala., capital of the late Confederacy. What doors of opportunity would have opened for Judge Paige had he remained in Montgomery? One must concede that he would have had the same native ability. But would Alabama have given him a chance to develop it?

Is there a mathematician around who can compute what Alabama and other Southern states lose in a generation through their refusal to give other blacks like Judge Paige the opportunity to make their full contribution in the South?

Kelly Miller

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(For ANP)

Shakespeare implies that the good that men do, should live after them and that the evil should be buried with them. Kelly Miller's life was so outstandingly full of good that the evil can easily be overlooked. He was a prolific writer. Strange to say, he got his early reputation for brainpower by being both a mathematician and a Negro, because foolish prejudice had always contended, and still contends, that the mind underneath a highly pigmented skin is peculiarly unmathematical.

Many of those who respected and admitted him, did not always agree with his philosophy—often disagreed with it. In his later years he seemed more often to take an unusual turn in his thinking. He did not always stick to a line of thinking which he had long pursued. It would not be so easy to tell whether he with with this side or that in much of his mental career. For an elderly man, he was much attracted to the new and unusual and yet was never "radical." The spirit of compromise breathed through his style. He could jump from Republican to Democrat, from conservative to New Deal.

His opinions, however much at any time at variance with the general opinion or with his previous opinion, carried a certain respect. That is because he knew how not to be too positive in his expressions. Sometimes he seemed to call attention to the other side —the other side which so many men are so apt to forget.

By all the rules of justice, he ought to have been elected president of Howard university about a generation ago, and at subsequent times. But internal fights, and the jealousy between him and another dean of the school, and the "accidents" of human history stood in the way. He was a far abler man than some of those under whom he served.

He has a definite and permanent place in the history of his race and his country. He will long be remembered. His death is the closing scene in a colorful, honorable, and unique career.

Colored Youth Reap Harvest Of Reckless New Deal Mistakes

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

Endowed colleges and universities throughout the country are feeling disastrous effects of declines in the earnings of American business and industry due to the depression, punitive taxation, government competition and regulated activity under present New Deal administration.

Three examples will be cited in this article—rich and powerful Columbia University in New York City; progressive University of Chicago, and the famous Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washigton for the education of Negro youth in Alabama.

The almost unbelievable story which comes from each of them is substantially the same.

The University of Chicago, for instance, cites this situation: The controller's report for 1938-1939 shows a total endowment balance of $70,944,247.82 on June 30, 1939. The income from this endowment was $2,808,866, or 4 per cent.

Endowment Income Less

The endowment income for 1938-1939 was $728,601 less than that received in 1930-31, a peak year. Significantly, this huge reduction occurred in spite of a NET INCREASE in endowment principal of $11,014,349 in the same nine year period.

Explanation: This grave situation results because of a decline in the rate of return from 6.1 per cent in 1930-31 to 4 per cent in 1938-39. The controller comments: "Since the variation of 1 per cent in the rate of return on the present principal of endowment is equal to $709,442 in annual income, the importance of a satisfactory yield from endowment investments in the operation of the university budget is rapidly apparent."

Stringent Economies Being Enforced

President Nicholas Murray Butler called attention to an estimated deficit faced by Columbia at the beginning of the year—1938, amounting to approximately $1,200,000, and stated this amount was reduced to $363,052.31 by "the most stringent economies." He warned that such economies cannot be continued indefinitely without seriously affecting the work of the university.

Had the university been able to collect its entire income, he said, after making crippling budget cuts, the budget for the year would have been in balance. The budget had already been cut by more than $2,000,000 under the year before.

The third example is the Tuskegee Institute. Here is a school, through the devoted labors of its trustees and its three principals, Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Moton and Frederick D. Patterson, which has been able to secure an endowment which now amounts to something more than $7,000,000, the largest endowment of any of the schools for Negro education with the exception of Hampton Institute which has an endowment of approximately $10,000,000.

Both Hampton and Tuskegee are undergoing financial "cramps" at this time. The reasons therefor have been set forth by President Patterson in an interview which recently appeared in the Pittsburgh Courier. His statement is enlightening as to the present situation:

"The philanthropists of an earlier generation have died and in their places have come their sons and daughters. Gone is Peabody, Ogden, Rosenwald and hundreds of other rich whites whose hearts spoke to them of the need of education for the Negro. The hearts of their sons and daughters, for the most part, are silent. Therefore, there are fewer and fewer gifts for Negro education."

Tax System Works Injury

President Patterson mentions another factor which has to do with the new times.

"Taxes are heavier now than they were in times past," he explains. "The man with an income of a million dollars a year today will probably have to give the Government three-quarters of it. He doesn't have as much left for private philanthropy. In some cases, his gifts are taxed. Just or unjust, the present tax system works to the injury of our private schools."

And still another factor which has to do with endowments. They are not yielding the expected returns. What has happened?

"Bond issues which they have paid 4 or 5 per cent," explained President Patterson, "are being called in and re-issued at a lower interest rate 2 or 3 per cent. There is nothing the schools can do about this."

A Menace to Education

In all of this there is a grave menace to education in America. The cases cited are but examples. The same situation exists with respect to all privately-endowed. The controller of the University of Chicago in a survey of the finances of that institution has shown that income from endowments has decreased more than 34 per cent in the last 10 years. In other words the income value of one dollar of endowment principal now is worth less than two-thirds of its income value of a decade ago.

The Fate of Negro Institutions

If Columbia, the University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, and such institutions are carrying out, what must be the condition and fate of the privately-supported institutions for the education of Negro youth—Hampton, Tuskegee, Fisk, Talladega, Atlanta, Dillard, Meharry.

Howard will suffer less than the others because its support comes mainly from the Government. Still, its endowment securities of approximately $1,000,000 have suffered grievously along with the others.

The endowments of these Negro institutions are moderately small; their current incomes far below that of other years; and the parents of pupils are so impoverished they cannot meet the higher tuition charges made necessary to meet the needs, obligations and opportunities for service which are required of them.

What all this means to Negro education of the future is all too apparent. Without relief of a substantial character our colleges and universities are headed for lower standards and probable extinction.

What it Means

The impoverishments of these colleges and universities hits hardest at the sons and daughters of the lower income-group, the poor. If this thing goes on it means denial to them of opportunities to secure higher education.

This impairment of income from endowments also means increased tuition rates — which only the wealthy and those in the upper brackets can afford—or decreased activities by these institutions.

It means, unless there is a change that many promising Negro boys and girls will be denied the liberal education to which they are entitled, and which they otherwise would be able to secure.

The so-called abundant life is playing havoc with the only people able and willing to help support Negro education in the United States—the rich and the very rich. Federal income taxes in the highest bracket are nearly 80 per cent. The Federal estate tax to 70 per cent.

As President Hutchins of the University of Chicago has remarked: "You can hardly blame the rich for thinking that whatever the tax-gatherer leaves them is necessary for their own social security."

In 1913, American Federal, State and Local government taxes amounted to 12 per cent of the national income; now, they are nearly 24 per cent.

Industry has borne many burdens since the New Deal came into being. It will doubtless be a surprise to the average citizen to be informed that 35 separate agencies with a capitalization of nearly 13 Billions of Dollars are operating in direct competition with business,—and the end is not yet; other units are now being hinted.

This Government competition has helped to slow up industry. Private education, as indicated, is suffering. Unemployment continues. And, all the while, we hear of how the rich are being soaked while most of the taxes collected actually come from the lower income groups and every increase in taxes inevitably must be collected from them.

These are some of the things to be pondered as we enter the Presidential campaign of 1940.

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 10, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist, last week urged the South to continue the chemical and agricultral research he began more than 40 years ago.

In announcing plans for the foundation which will bear his name, Dr. Carver said that he hoped the South would lead in contributing toward the proposed $2,000,000 foundation "to serve all the people." It is remembered that Dr. Carver a few weeks ago gave $33,000, his life's savings, as a nucleus for a scientific foundation.

"I am only a trail-blazer for those who come after me," said the 76-year-old scientist, who discovered more than 300 uses for the peanut and who was mainly responsible for raising that crop from virtually nothing to a $60,000,000 industry.

The foundation will include nine laboratories. There will be three for chemistry and one each devoted to soils, bacteriology, botany, plant breeding and physics. The unit for treatment of infantile paralysis, established at Tuskegee Institute by the national foundation, also will be included in the Carver foundation.

Problems to be studied will be those related primarily to soil fertility, new uses for the native flora and creation of products of value from otherwise wasted materials, Dr. Carver said.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of the foundation.

Dr. Carver, who has been ill for some time, is now able to make frequent trips to the laboratory near his quarters.

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Twenty-eight publishers and executives representing 21 newspapers from New York to Nebraska organized the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association last week when a three-day conference was held in Chicago.

* * *

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Graduate Nurses Association, with headquarters in New York City, was a visitor to Birmingham last weekend and was shown many courtesies by local health forces.

She arrived Thursday and was met at the station by Mrs. Minnie Howard, chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Mamie C. Smith, and was dinner guest at the Avondale Community Club at the home of Mrs. William Saunders.

Mrs. Staupers was principal speaker at Smithfield Court auditorium Thursday night when she spoke on the value of maternal welfare work. She is a member of the National Council of Women's Clubs.

On Friday a trip was made to the Juvenile Court where Mrs. Staupers was guest of the colored staff, to Slossfield Clinic and Acipco Dispensary, and expressed herself as favorably impressed with the work being done at each of these points.

Thirty-four local nurses honored the guest with a luncheon at the Branch Y. W. C. A., at which time a round-table discussion was carried out and the honoree spoke on the importance of better preparation for the field of nursing and the importance of cooperation.

On Monday morning Mrs. Staupers visited Parker High School and spoke to a group of more than 100 girls in the health education class. She left Monday evening for Knoxville.

Others on Mrs. Howard's committee were Mrs. Edith Allman and Miss Rebecca Belton.

* * *

At the meeting of the Chancellor commanders and the Calanthe Court members of the Birmingham district, Thursday night, it was agreed a special effort will be made for the thanksgiving and anniversary of the Order of Knights of Pythias scheduled Sunday, March 24.

The order was founded in Vicksburg, Miss., 60 years ago and is now operated in nearly every state.

The program for the anniversary occasion will probably be announced at the Pythian Council meeting which will convene on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 4 p.m. Sunday, March 10.

Chancellor commanders and their members are urged to be present.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman, of the uniform rank department, will address the council Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Announcement is made from the office of Miss Linna H. Denny, secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, that the board is sponsoring again this year an institute for colored graduate nurses to be held at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

The Alabama Association of Colored Graduate Nurses will hold its annual meeting at the Tuskegee Institute Hospital at 7:30 p.m., April 5

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Prof. Clynedyke A. Baker, national music director, soloist and pianist, spent a few hours in Birmingham last Wednesday en route from Florida to Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.

He has been serving the A. M. E Church as music director in the annual conferences, having served in 16 such conferences.

* * *

More than 200 Negro schools and colleges throughout the country will join with the 45 branches of the National Urban League and community groups in the observance of the eighth Vocational Opportunity Campaign which gets under way March 10. The campaign will stress the fact that Negro youth must "Train Today for Tomorrow's Jobs."

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGZAINES- 1940

OTHER PAPERS SAY

On Many Topics

A MERITED APPOINTMENT

—From the New York Age

Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia is to be congratulated on taking another forward step in his appointment of Magistrate Myles A. Paige, first Negro magistrate in this city, as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. The appointment was no surprise to us as recently Magistrate Paige had been assigned for a brief period to the Court of Special Sessions to help relieve the congested court calendar and it had been freely predicted that Magistrate Paige would be promoted at the first opportunity.

With the retirement of Justice A. [illegible], Magistrate Paige was named as his successor for the full ten year term at a salary of $12,000 a year, an increase of $2,000 over his salary as a magistrate. Announcement of his appointment was made significantly enough at the opening session of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity's twenty-eighth annual conclave here when the Mayor was making his address of welcome. He reiterated the statement of his policy of appointments which he had made before:

"I have not and will not appoint anyone just because he is a Negro. That won't help the group. Every appointment I've made I'll stand by, because it was made on merit, and that reflects to the benefit of the group."

The time has passed, the Mayor continued, when Negroes should be satisfied with "happy epigrams and laudatory statements." Negroes everywhere will agree with that statement just as much as they will with the Mayor's statement that he will not appoint anyone just because of his race.

To the credit of Justice Paige it must be said that the honors that have come to him have set well with him. Spotlighted three years ago as the first Negro to be appointed a magistrate in the world's largest city, he modestly went about his task of meting out justice to all without regard of anything but the merits of the cases before him. He tempered justice with mercy and always conducted himself in such a manner as to reflect nothing but credit to himself and the race. When the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions became too crowded for the present justices to handle, Magistrate Paige was temporarily assigned to that court and again made good, so much so that it was stated at that time he would be elevated when the first vacancy on the bench occurred. His appointment at this time, then, is but the logical reward for service to the city and bears out Mayor LaGuardia's statement of policy that he would make appointments solely on the basis of merit and qualifications.

The New York Age congratulates both Mayor LaGuardia and Justice Paige and wishes them continued success in their respective posts of civic duty. Negro lawyers are certainly heartened by the appointment and it will, no doubt, serve as an added incentive for them to serve the cause of justice.

VERSATILE PAUL ROBESON BITING OFF TOO MUCH

—From the Journal and Guide

We were keenly disappointed when we picked up the papers last week and found that our inimitable Paul Robeson, athlete, scholar, singer and actor, par excellence, had allowed himself to be drawn into the controversy over the invasion of Finland by the Red Army of Soviet Russia.

It seems to us that the invasion is indefensible by even the most rabid Communist street speaker and most of them, the world's finest at the art of rationalization, have admitted that they were greatly embarrassed by Russia's unnecessary persecution of the smaller countries on the Baltic.

However, even if there were valid defenses for the outrageous war being waged against the tiny Finish Republic, as honest a government as exists on the face of the earth, it appears so out of place for an American actor, who has fared so much better even in race conscious America than have the great geniuses of minority groups in other countries, to engage in any discussions of international politics where there is the danger of misunderstanding and subsequent damage to his splendid reputation as an artist.

Scholarly as Robeson is, he must be woefully ignorant of the intricacies of international politics to have made a statement such as the one recently attributed to him.

And too, instead of proving conclusively, his recent claims that he was not a Communist, he resorted to the famous Communist technique of rationalization, and tried to turn the War on Finland into favorable pro-Russian propaganda.

Mr. Robeson, please stick to singing and acting.

NO MONEY FOR DIES

—From the Crisis

One of the items which will come up for consideration in the new Congress will be a new appropriation for the committee on so-called un-American activities of which Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, is chairman.

Chairman Dies has investigated (in his own peculiar way) just about everything *except* the activities of lynching mobs, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion and similar groups. Mr. Dies has turned a deaf ear to repeated requests that his committee probe these groups. Mr. Dies, coming from Texas where more than 500 lynchings have taken place, seems unwilling or afraid, to investigate this American form of subversive activity.

We believe Mr. Dies has gone far enough. His conduct of investigations thus far has smelled strongly of political "smearing." The fact that he has refused to investigate the practice of lynching, which is certainly contrary to the Constitution and the American form of government, indicates pretty clearly that the Texan is after only certain types of information and not the whole truth. The Crisis urges its readers to write their congressman and oppose any additional appropriation for the Dies committee.

NEGRO COLUMNISTS

LOOKING AROUND and BEYOND

By

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

AS WE TOSS into the waste basket our 1939 calender which has served us during the past 365 days, we are tempted to join our fellows in the general past time of making New Year's resolutions. The resolutions we make naturally are influenced by our experiences during the year just ended and reflect our desires and our hopes for the unfolding New Year.

IF WE WOULD yield to the temptation, some of the hopes we would express would be:

(1) That the New Year will witness the passing from American life of the evil institution of lynching.

(2) That Congress will pass an effective anti-lynching bill, one that would penalize the State and County in which a lynching occurs and that will financially compensate the family of a lynched person. The latter condition is one of the most effective means of preventing lynching and besides, justice to the relatives of the victim demands it. If the business interests of a State or County in which a lynching occurs is forced by the Federal Government to pay a fine of, say $25,000—said amount to be paid to the survivors of a lynched citizen—those interests would soon unloose a campaign against lynching that is bound to terminate in its final destruction.

(3) We would like to see the educational standards of the South elevated with equal expenditures for parks, playgrounds, schools, etc., for all children regardless of color.

(4) We would like to see unity established in the American labor movement and Colored labor enjoying in that united movement the equality of privileges, benefits and responsibilities with all other workers.

(5) We would like to see continued and accelerated progress in social legislation, and the inclusion of the agricultural and domestic workers of the Nation within the orbit of the Social Security Act.

(6) We would like to see war completely outlawed in the world. And as a beginning toward that greatly to be desired objective, the manufacture of all war implements should be taken out of the hands of private manufacturers.

(7) We would like to see segregation, based on color, eliminated in our social relations and equality of treatment become the birthright of every child and adult of the Nation.

(8) Finally, we would like the people of our generation to recognize the fact that our present economic system is outmoded and that if we are to preserve the technical and cultural gains already made we must substitute for competition and private ownership in socially necessary agencies and instruments, cooperation and common ownership, and thus produce commodities to meet man's need and not primarily to use man's need as a basis of profit for the fortunate few.

HOW MANY OF these hopes will be realized during the New Year, we have no way of knowing. All we know is that if we are permitted to live until 1940 retires with the other years to the limbo of the past, at the birth of the New Year (1941) we shall have spent our days and nights trying to make every one of our hopes and dreams come true.

Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, gives the following brief account of the activities of the league in 1939:

"The Washington, D. C., Urban League actually began operations on March 27. A league was organized in Providence, R. I., and the first year's budget should be available for the inauguration of the movement during the early part of the new year. The Little Rock, Ark., Urban League, after successful operation for the required preliminary period, this fall was voted formally into membership in the Council of Social Agencies, with Community Chest financial support now available.

"These local developments indicate geographic expansion. A most interesting account could be given of many strategic and helpful activities in each of our 44 local branches. Contacts for new local Urban Leagues have been made in Greenville, S. C., Chester, Pa., Oklahoma City, Okla., Durham, N. C., Portland, Ore., and Miami, Fla.

Audience Reached.

"The league conducted its seventh annual vocational opportunity campaign March 19-26, with attention focused through schools, colleges, community agencies and other out-of-school youth and adult groups on occupational and vocational problems. As usual, our published materials, radio and other addresses and publicity in the daily and periodic press reached a large audience.

"The radio programs (mostly of 15 minutes' duration — although several were for half-hour, and one for one and one-half hours' duration) were presented through 40 programs in 20 cities. Seventeen itinerant speakers were utilized for radio talks and for public gatherings. There were 440 meetings held in 67 cities in 25 states and the District of Columbia. The student enrollment in schools and colleges which participated was 84,142.

"In the employment field, the league has kept its contacts with workers' organizations to help liberalize their policies toward negro membership. Conferences have been held in co-operation with local leagues, and independently of them, with representatives of large business concerns for the purpose of increasing the number of negro employes.

"Through the league's placement service for professional social workers, we have placed applicants in settlement houses as assistant directors and as special workers; in family welfare agencies as supervisors and case workers; as counselors in summer camps; as industrial secretaries in local leagues, and as workers in child-caring institutions.

Consultants Serve.

"In connection with the league's program of having competent negroes placed in strategic government positions where policies and programs helpful to negroes may be furthered, the league's director of industrial relations served as consultant in the federal Works Progress Administration, and as a member of the New York State Welfare Board. The research director completed his work as director of research for the New Jersey state temporary commission on the condition of the Urban colored population.

"The editor of Opportunity Magazine, journal of negro life, official league organ, continues his leave of absence in order to serve as a member of the New York state unemployment insurance appeal board (continuing to direct the magazine's policy and to write its editorials).

"The executive secretary of the League has been reappointed by Governor Lehman as a member of the New York state unemployment insurance advisory council. In November, the League entered into an arrangement with the United States census bureau by which the services of the managing editor of Opportunity Magazine are made available to the chief of public relations of the bureau during the period before the actual census-taking in April.

"The purpose is to facilitate employment of negroes in census operations, and to publicize among negroes the purposes and importance of the census. Through the insistent urging of the League, the social security board in Washington employed a negro in research, and the wage and hour division of the Department of Labor employed several negroes in legal and other branches of the service.

Fellowships Given.

"During the year, releases were sent out regularly announcing civil service examinations for federal, state and municipal positions. The League has kept up its usual correspondence and consultative service for negroes interested in qualifying for and taking these civil service examinations. It is impossible to estimate the large number of persons who have been helped in this connection.

"With the award this fall of three fellowships in social work (two of $1,200 each, assigned to the New York School of Social Work, and one of $1,000, assigned to the University of Pittsburgh), the League has a record of 90 such fellowships awarded since 1910 to negro graduates of accredited colleges. All previous fellows are engaged in some important phase of social work among negroes.

"In our efforts to impress upon the public the rights of negroes to opportunity and the importance of thorough preparation by negroes for life itself, the League has furthered the publicizing of its work and its ideals. We continued during 1939 to maintain a lecture service for colleges, forums and other assemblies.

"Staff members were called upon to address conferences and all types of gatherings on the work of the organization, and on social and economic problems of the negro.

Data Gathered.

"It has continued, in order to have persuasive factual materials and to supplement its already voluminous collection, to gather from all possible sources additional data about negro life. The department of research records the receiving and answering of 843 individual requests for information covering a miscellany of subjects, such as housing, industry and labor, education, population statistics, business, health, community surveys and research methods. A memorandum on the contributions of the negro to America was prepared for the use of the Department of the Interior in its radio series 'Americans All—Immigrants All.'

"We have completed revised editions of 'A Selected Bibliography on the Negro' and 'Source Materials on the Urban Negro in the United States,' and published quarterly 'The Secretariat,' a house organ for the national and local leagues, designed to improve our techniques.

"Opportunity Magazine, the League's monthly publication, completed its 17th year with the December, 1939, issue. A weekly radio program was conducted over New York city's station under the supervision of the managing editor, the subject being 'Negro News and Views.'

"Two young negro writers of fiction, whose first published works appeared in Opportunity in 1939, have received considerable attention. One story is being made into a one-act play."

I WRITE AS I SEE

By
ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

THE NEGRO CHURCH

IN A RECENT newspaper release, Bishop R. R. Wright has the following to say: "The Negro church has been the only organization that has attempted with a degree of success to reach the Negro masses in America."

Fauset

The Bishop then goes on to make out a great case for the Negro church, and I am sure that anyone who is at all sympathetic will be impressed.

On the other hand, I have just received a letter from a young man whom I have never seen, the purport of which is the following: "Do you not think there are too many Negro churches and are not the Negro clergy misleading the masses of the people?"

How does it happen that we get two so widely divergent opinions relative to the church?

A DELICATE SUBJECT

Now I in particular think that this whole subject of religion and the church is a very delicate one. The emotions of our people are so much involved in a consideration of this subject that frankly I hesitate to enter into the discussion. But facts must be faced.

Why does a young man, sincere and anxious, ask the question, "Is not the Negro church leading us to the dogs?" (which was the gist of this young man's letter.)

Should such a question simply be dismissed, and the questioner called an Atheist or perhaps a Bolshevik? Of course not.

Now, I know that frequently when criticism is levelled at the Negro church by the youth of our group, they think in terms of store front churches, and institutions which really are little more than places for generating religious enthusiasm without much intelligent direction. But I have noticed also a growing resentment against a religious leadership by intelligent, well-trained Negro ministers who seem to be much more interested in non-religious affairs and in promoting matters of questionable repute (but profitable personally and momentarily) than in their church affairs.

Many of these men could hang out their shingle at City Hall or in the State Capitol, or at the Union League, and they would seem to be more at home in these places, than in the pulpit. Yet they persist in calling themselves representatives of Jehovah, and it seems to me, wind up by terribly confusing the public. I know that I for one am very much confused.

GOD OR MAMMON?

Now to be specific—and because I, too, like the young man who wrote to me would like to know the answer to some of these questions,—I wish some man like Bishop Wright would answer a question or two which perplexes me.

1. Can a Bishop of the AME Church, a descendant of the Bishop Allen tradition, be a leader of his people and a follower of Christ while at the same time he takes orders from Jay Cooke, Joseph Pew, John Hamilton, and the reactionary Republican Party? (P. S. I am not referring to Bishop Wright.) Or am I and people like me who have feelings about what I have just written making a mistake, and in reality is such a Bishop of the AME church making Jay Cooke, Joseph Pew, et al take orders from God?

2. Are preachers like Marshall Shepard and C. C. Adams, who preach God on Sunday and hob-nob with politicos during much of the remaining time of the week, helping to dissipate the ideas of such young men as the one who wrote to me? Can their activities be considered an asset to the race?

In a word, will Bishop R. R. Wright, Bishop David H. Sims, Marshall Shepard or C. C. Adams take time out to answer my young friend and help the Negro people rid themselves of the confusion which exists about the Negro and his church?

Between the Lines

By Gordon Hancock

The greatness of Greece is shown alike in its art and its religion Beauteous indeed were both, and this very beauteousness has often raised in my mind the question why the religion and idealism of Greece did not become the dominant religion of the world. The answer is found in its exclusiveness. Christianity has stood up where the Greeks stumbled and fell because it appealed to the common man.

Jesus Christ found in the common man the reliable expositor of his kingdom. Whereas Greek philosophy met the needs of those of profounder mein, it could never satisfy the longing of the humble spirits that must move towards God through the senses. Greek philosophy was "too far beyond the ken of common men" to stay the soul in times of distress and grief.

It is mighty fine for the mind to soar into the superbly ecstatic realms of mystic things and revel in the joys of noble contemplation; but the "common touch" it is that ennobles and saves man.

One of the most vigorous statements to come from the South within the last 25 years came from Mayor Maverick of San Antonio, Texas, as he addressed the students in Georgia Tech in Atlanta. Said the courageous Texan, "The Negro is the South's problem Number one" and that "I favor full economic justice for the Negro."

He further scouted the idea that Negroes were solicitous for "social equality" with the vigorous assertion "Negroes do not even speak of social equality now. They want groceries and a chance to live." By "social equality" he meant amalgamation and he was right in saying that Negroes are more interested in groceries than intermarriage.

He is further right when he says what the Negro wants most is "groceries." This grocery question is becoming very acute for the masses, and although brusquely, Mayor Maverick put before this nation one of its mightiest questions.

This "grocery question" must be settled if the Negro is to advance and continue in the way that he has begun. It is well to remember that the question of groceries takes precedence of the question of greatness. With the "talented tenth" of the Negro race the question is "who shall sit on the right hand or the left?" but with the masses of Negroes the question is "how and where shall we find groceries?" In this column for many years we have raised what we called the "Previous Question", "what shall we do to be saved?" But Maverick reduces it to a more common term and makes it a matter of groceries.

Whether we admit it or not the "right hand or the left" is largely a matter of who shall be great or greatest. But the question of groceries is largely one of survival and survival is more fundamental than greatness. Dr. DuBois and Monroe Trotter and Dr. Carter Woodson have emphasized the Negro's claim to greatness. It has remained for Booker T. Washington to be the race's' lone prophet who was deeply concerned with groceries.

Taking up feebly where Washington left off, I have tried to play "minor prophet" and prophecy to my people of groceries. Alone I stood 10 years ago crying in the wilderness and my cry was for groceries for my people. It is true I was dubbed the "Gloomy Dan" but it was the gloomy outlook for groceries for the Negro race that made me "gloomy."

Strangely enough the matter of groceries has been foreign to the educational program of the Negro schools and colleges. The Washington idea of industrial and manual training is sweeping the field of white education. To date no visible hope for groeceries lies in the direction of industrial training, we have neither the training nor champions of such training among the Negro race.

White leadership knows that Negroes are threatened with extermination without some stronger appeal for groceries. These white leaders know that they cannot lay upon the Negro's heart and mind this burden of industrial education as a means and assurance of groceries. This must be done by the Negro leaders if indeed it is done at all and the Negro leadership is emphasizing greatness and not groceries. It is true that man cannot live by bread alone, but it is also true he cannot live and be great without bread and its assurance.

If the 20,000 Negroes in our colleges today could develop a genuine "worry" about groceries, it would be one of the greatest blessings that came to our struggling masses. Groceries versus Greatness.

DUSTIN —off the— NEWS

—By—

LUCIUS C. HARPER

THE "POWER OF A HEAD-RAG" IN WHITE SOCIETY

THERE is something always romantic and enchanting in the lives of "self-appointed Radicalist," if we may coin that term. Most men of color who desire to surmount racial discrimination, and after suffering much discomfiture under pressure of the American caste system, dodge it successfully by turning overnight to royal ancestry by the Hindu route. New York is overpopulated with them.

JOVEDAH de RAJAH

The mere adaptation of a turban headgear with added emphasis of a high-sounding Hindu name seems to satisfy white America that it is according congenial reception—social and otherwise—to any race save the American Negro. Thus, a rag worn in Hindu fashion around the head of a native born colored man carries with it more weight in the direction of obtaining social justice and civil rights than does the United States Constitution, supposedly functioning in his behalf.

* * *

A FEW days ago in Chicago a man passed away on an humble cot in the County hospital whose life was rich in legends of crossing the color line. He had known how it felt to live as a black man in a white man's world minus prejudicial crampings. He had known wealth, affluence and happiness, yet he died broke and almost forgotten in a pauper's ward. This man was known among the drawing room and hotel class of whites as Prince Jovedah de Rajah. He mingled with them at intervals from exclusive Bar Harbor to cosmopolitan Miami Beach. His skin was almost jet black.

I had known Prince de Rajah ever since he began his stage career as a Hindu mystic. He always worked with white partners. If questioned as to his nativity, he would produce fake birth certificates dating from India that set all racial rumors to rest. He told me once that he anticipated such quizzings along the route and had prepared himself to master the situation in parading under the colors of a "black-white" man.

* * *

HIS REAL name was Joseph Downing and he was born in Edwardsville, Illinois. He decided to change his citizenship after making friends with a man of his race who was posing as a Hindu with a country medicine show. He watched this man eat in all the swell cafes in his town that only admitted the Negro as a dishwasher or mop boy. He sensed from these scenes the power of a highly colored rag, and decided then and there to transform himself into a Hindu to enjoy freedom in America.

Prince de Rajah once spent his vacation at fashionable Bar Harbor where he mingled with the upturned noses of pomp and wealth in American society. He lectured there on the customs of India, without ever having seen the place. He bathed in the surf at the Royal Ponciana in Florida, without removing his headpiece to expose his skull-tight hair He engaged a suite very often at the most exclusive boardwalk resorts at Atlantic City where he entertained the ladies of wealth and leisure at evening teas and told them of India, with no mention, however of Edwardsville. He spooned in the moonlight with them and could produce letters, highly scented, to prove it He had locks of hair and an expression of love and affection from many of them.

* * *

POSSESSING a keen sense of humor, Prince de Rajah got much pleasure and amusement from the association of his otherwise snobbish and prejudiced companions. He had proposals as a "prince" to wed several American fortunes, but thought it unwise at the time. He did, however, marry an English woman who possessed a coat of arms and dwelt in splendor in a palatial home at Idlewild, Michigan. She soon learned his title was bogus, but guarded the secret. Divorce wrecked their hopes.

As the "Little Brown Brother" over station WHIP in very recent months "he lifted the veil from the future and peered down the dim vistas of time" to tell his audience what their tomorrows held, but he never lifted that curtain that shielded his own tomorrows; he never asked the stars what Destiny was holding forth for him. And, as a result, death came to him in a pauper's ward . . . the man, who transformed his racial identity overnight, and who had spent his life on the tapestried couches of the rich, greeted death on a plain iron cot in the hospital the county provides for its paupers. But as I knew Prince de Rajah, I venture to say he had no regrets; he had once lived beyond the hampering influences of race prejudice; he had lived a full life, and now bereft of pomp and wealth, death came as a blessing.

In his career under bogus sailings, he did, however, demonstrate one thing, and that was the "Power of a Rag" in the white man's society. It solved for him the race problem as no man-made law could do

LOOKING AROUND and BEYOND

By

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

WHILE THE ATTENTION of America is being justifiably focussed upon Finland and upon her people's heroic defense against the brazen attempt of Stalin to establish a Communazi dictatorship in their Republic, we feel that there should be sufficient space left in the collective heart of civilized America for the heroism of our Sharecroppers.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

THOUSANDS OF MEN, women and children of the South face a foe equally as soulless and destructive as the one faced by the people of Finland. Recently the House of Representatives voted to abandon the tenant farm purchase program thereby demonstrating their callous lack of interest in what is generally considered to be one of the major socio-economic problems confronting the people of the United States. Tenant farming is the polite term used to identify the Sharecropper system. This system is one of the legitimate children of America born during the chaotic period that followed the Civil War. Today, it is a full grown man, figuratively speaking, and unless our sympathetic attention is turned to it, a wound is likely to be left upon the nation's body which neither time nor space will succeed in healing.

THOSE OF US with a memory worthy of the term cannot fail to recall the dramatic and sudden emergency of the Sharecroppers plight as they, like the refugees of the old world, cluttered the roadways and lanes out of Arkansas and other Southern Cities. Since then Americans of all races, creeds and colors with a sense of justice and appreciative of their social responsibility, have been giving their time and energy to helping the Sharecroppers. One of the ways by which we hope to effectively arouse the conscience of the Nation and bring relief to these mistreated and brutalized people, is to dedicate a week in the year as "National Sharecroppers Week."

UNDER THE SLOGAN, "The Land is the common heritage of the people" March 4th to 10th has been chosen this year as "National Sharecroppers Week." During that period a sustained and collective effort will be made to enlighten all Americans regarding the Sharecroppers and to aid them materially. Colored American cannot evade or avoid its share in this magnificent and worthy cause. Many of the Sharecroppers—and the most exploited of them are bones of our bones and blood of our blood. There are about 9,000,000 of these Sharecroppers and tenant farmers, their average income is often as low as ten cents per day. At best the Sharecropper's life is little more than back-breaking toil from dawn to dusk. Malnutrition and disease plague his family and his children receive little or no schooling. As soon as the children can walk, they must take their place in the fields. Too poor to pay poll taxes, he is denied a voice in government—local, state and national. These people ask neither pity nor charity. They want justice. They are the victims of an agricultural system that has broken down and left them destitute. Nevertheless, they realize that its only through organization and education that hey can improve their lot. Thus five years ago out of revolt and vision the Southern Tenants Farmers' Union was born. Its members and leaders, both white and colored, have risked their lives to build their Union in the face of the most arrogant and brazen terrorism America has ever known. Enterprising carpetbaggers of the modern type have sought to use these people's plight to advance a specially tinted brand of dictatorship. We must not permit them to succeed. Today, however, the organization has a membership of over 400,000. It is more than a mere trade union. It is literally a pioneer in the building of a New South and for making democracy more of a reality in that benighted section of our land.

FOR THESE HOMELESS wanderers, the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union advocates Federal communities cooperatively managed where a new life can begin. It asks that Sharecroppers be represented on all local committees administering the federal agricultural program. For agricultural workers, it seeks the benefits of social security laws and the National Labor Relations Act. To preserve the civil rights of the Sharecroppers, the Union asks the abolition of the poll tax and the enactment of anti-lynching legislation. It also fights for the establishment of farms cooperatively run in order to produce not only cotton to sell but also vegetables to eat, milk to drink and timber for homes and schools.

TO PROMOTE THIS laudable program and advance this great cause, the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and the Workers Defense League—its legal defense agency—and supported by 85 distinguished Americans have chosen the week of March 4th to 10th as NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS WEEK. Funds raised will be used to finance the educational organizational and defense program of the Union.

WE APPEAL TO every reader of this column possessing a heart, a hand and a soul to help. Send whatever you can, even at a sacrifice, from a dime to a dollar or a letter of encouragement and sympathy to National Sharecroppers Week, 112 East 19th Street, New York City. You will have no reason to regret having done a deed in behalf of social and economic justice and human brotherhood.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
February 11, 1940

Urban League

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

Widespread interest in the condition and prospects of the American Negro is indicated by the many requests received for copies of "The Urban Negro Worker in the United States"—a research report in two volumes published by the United States Department of the Interior.

Nearly 400 chambers of commerce, heads of departments of commerce and finance, schools, and sociologists, literally from Maine to California, have ordered these books. Over 260 public libraries in this country, besides those of the University of Kiel, Germany, and the University of Commerce at Rotterdam, Holland, have received copies.

The two companion volumes were made possible through an allotment of WPA funds for the beginning of a new federal research project to study white-collar and skilled Negro workers. They present the findings of over 600 WPA workers, who visited and interviewed 335,000 Negroes, in 74 cities with population of 10,000 or more, and 11 smaller cities.

Before this work was undertaken, detailed information on the occupations of Negroes in cities was not available. The report furnishes new materials for commercial, welfare, and educational agencies to use as a basis for constructive economic and social programs.

Skilled Workers Suffer.

The report shows that, while the number of male Negro skilled workers engaged in their usual occupations increased from 1925 to 1930, it declined sharply during the next six years. Only 74.5 per cent as many of these workers were employed in skilled occupations in 1936 as had been so engaged in 1925.

Almost half of the skilled Negro workers interviewed in 1936 were in other than skilled occupations. Of these, 42.4 per cent had found jobs as unskilled laborers and servants. The report indicates that this decrease in the number of skilled jobs available for male Negro skilled workers is more than temporary.

Not only did the period from 1930 to 1936 involve movement from skilled jobs to other than skilled ones, but it also led to shifting from usual occupations to no gainful employment. While only 8.4 per cent of those covered by the survey were out of jobs in 1930, fully 17.7 per cent were unemployed in 1936.

In the southern states, Negro skilled workers were more firmly integrated in the employment pattern of their communities than were their brothers in the middle Atlantic region. Occupational maladjustments were reported greatest in the latter region.

Workers Older Here.

Negro skilled workers in 1936 averaged less than 40 years of age. The southern workers were older than those in the north. The highest medium age was in the south Atlantic region, the lowest in the middle Atlantic region.

The average Negro skilled worker received more formal schooling than did the majority of the male Negro workers. The report shows that the skilled workers had completed their elementary schooling and started in high school. Workers in the north had completed more years of schooling than had those in the south.

Everywhere, however, experience was the most important method of preparation for the usual occupations among male Negro skilled workers. Less than a fiftieth considered that education alone had prepared them for their life's work. A tenth of the workers had depended upon apprenticeship only.

Books' Planners.

Volumes I and II of "The Urban Negro Worker in the United States" were planned and prepared in the office of Dr. Robert C. Weaver at the time that the present assistant to the administrator, United States Housing Authority, was adviser on Negro affairs to Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of the Interior. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, was director of the survey. Preston Valien and Charles S. Johnson, professor at Fisk University, were supervisors of research and tabulation respectively.

WATCHING THE BIG PARADE

By RALPH MATTHEWS

Dr. R. R. Moton, a Man Misunderstood

For the past several weeks this column has taken on the aspect of the official obituary pillar, but this has been due more to circumstance than design. The Grim Reaper has been unusually busy among the people whose passing requires a word of mention because they played an important part in the big parade of life. To ignore them would be bad reporting and today finds our flag at half mast for another warrior—Robert Russa Moton, president-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute.

Ralph Matthews

Dr. Moton moved ponderously across the American scene, his actual status never quite clearly defined.

Respected by Whites

That he had both the ear and the respect of the substantial white people of the nation was an undeniable fact. He was consulted and conferred with on matters of great importance affecting the race and his avoidance of publicity and his natural unobtrusiveness made him an object of suspicion by many people he tried to serve.

Dr. Moton rose to prominence as the crown prince under Booker T. Washington and his influence came largely because whites looked upon Tuskegee as the capital of Black America.

What the ruling class failed to appreciate, however, was the fact that after the World War, and for a considerable time prior to that, the race was trying hard to shake off this psychological situation. The colored man's thinking shifted with his exodus from the South.

Discredited by Radicals

While Booker T., himself, was still the dominant figure in national affairs, there was a growing group of radicals which resented his philosophy and missed no opportunity to discredit him.

There were instances in New York and Boston and other Northern points where his enemies even sprinkled the carpets of auditoriums where he was to speak with red pepper to drive his audience out.

New groups of leaders diametrically opposed to all that Booker T., and Tuskegee stood for were rising in Harlem, led by such men as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and Company, and at Howard University where Kelly Miller and other intellectuals were advocating a new approach to the race and economic problems.

New Groups More Militant

They were embittered against the Tuskegee policy of "getting along" with the Southerner and wanted a more militant approach.

The war, the exodus, the influx of the West Indian element in New York and the new birth of freedom in Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland, all pointed toward the fact that the colored masses were weaning themselves away from Southern leadership and all it implied.

The rise of Marcus Garvey, with his uniformed legions, his Black Star Line, his mass meetings, and street-corner orators whipping the people up in pride of race and defiance, all created a state of flux in race thinking and movement.

It was in this era that Dr. Moton took over the throne and attempted to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

Masses Moved Ahead

If he found disappointment as a reward, and perhaps what appeared to be ingratitude from his own race, which lacked the enthusiasm of the whites who recognized his mantle of authority, it was simply because the people follow their leaders only so long as leadership moves ahead of mass opinion.

The people will not turn back or slow up their march toward emancipation to keep pace with those who temper their every move with expediency.

There is no gainsaying that in his way, Dr. Moton wrought well. He was in a hot-bed of race prejudice and his job at the moment was to preserve and perpetuate the institution and continue the service to the benighted South that Dr. Washington had begun.

A less sane course might have been more dramatic and heroic, but might also have been more destructive.

Of him and his work, we might pay no higher tribute than to say he accepted the institution handed to him and when he retired in 1935, he passed it on in better shape than he had found it. That was his task.

The Journal Forum

Journal 7-28-40 Savannah, Ga.

(Editor's note: Beginning this issue there will be a department in our publication known as The Savannah Journal Forum. This department will consist mainly of letters written by our readers to the Editor (we welcome these) and selected Editorials from our contemporaries.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

The National Democratic Convention is in session in Chicago as this is written, and when you read it, the convention will have nominated its candidate for the presidency, prboably Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Oddly enough, this convention brings to our mind the statement accredited to the late Frederick Douglass: "The Republican Party for the Negro is the ship; all else is the sea." Time, indeed, has wrought a great change. The only Negro in the Congress is a Democrat, hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the North and West, and even in the South, are openly supporting the Democratic ticket, and the Democratic Convention is asked to adopt planks that are distinctly favorable to the Negro and similar to such planks in the Republican platform.

Bishops Alexander Walters and George C. Clement, two of the foremost prelates of the church and race, were good Democrats in a time when to make such an affiliation brought great censure and opposition. It has been claimed that the repudiation of pledges by President Woodrow Wilson to Bishop Walter hastened the latter's death, and that Bishop Clement almost failed of election to the bishopric at Louisville because he was a Democrat.

Unquestionably, the division of the vote of the Negro among the two major parties has worked to his advantage throughout the nation. In the South where the Democratic primaries, and thus lent to election, Negroes vote in Democratic pramiries, and thus franchise to elect candidates that are coming again into use of the are favorable to their cause.

It adds up to the fact that Negroes are no longer party blind, but will support the men and party which offer the best consideration for the needs of the Negro population. The Republican party no longer attempts to justify any historical claim on the Negro vote.—The Star of Zion.

"Abolish The Poll Tax"

Eight states—Alabam, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Virginia—have lawse requiring Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the payment of a poll tax of povetry of the southern Negro from $1 to $39. The tremendous family make the pol tax on effective bar to voting.

Poll tax laws were enacted after the Reconstruction Period. The express purpose of these laws was to disfrancise Negro citizens. In these eigth states in 1930 there weremore than 3,185,000 Negroes of voting age. Less than one per cent of them voted. The poll tax has also disfranchised the majority of the white voters—more than six million of whom are also denied the right to vote.

The Negroes in the South are fighting a glalant fight for citizenship. Professor James A Brier, National Member of the Congress was driven from his home in Greenville, South Carolina, for waging a campaign for the vote. In Brownsville, Tenn., a Negro leader was murdered for his activity in organizing Negro voters. Despite the terror of the Southern Lynchocrats the Negro people in the South still fight on.—National Negro Congress News. . . . . .

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editor.)

Courier 7-27-40

Pittsburgh, Pa.

For the benefit of some of our black Francophiles who think French imperialism, if not just what the doctor ordered, is nevertheless the best of the lot, I cull the following tidbits from an article on "French Colonial Policy" by Henri Labouret, which appeared in the Journal of the Royal African Society for January, 1940. Mr. Labouret represents the French imperialist point of view.

"The administration manages everything in the interests of the native," he says, smugly, meaning that the natives have no determining voice in managing their interests, although they did so for milleniums before the French came.

"After a certain time," he continues, "indirect administration has always had to give away to direct administration." Evidently the Uncle Tom chiefs did not squeeze enough taxes out of the natives. Labouret admits that the collaboration of the handpicked black administrative councils in governing the colonies is "slight." As for democracy, he avers that the natives "are not yet ready to make good use of it," which has a very familiar sound to American Negroes.

* * *

As for the benevolent rule of Brittania over the blacks, I have just received a letter from a correspondent in a West African colony which miraculously escaped the censor. This friend has recently completed a long tour through a colony which, for his sake, I shall not name. British "democracy" might catch up with him.

Says he, "I saw signs of abject poverty at every turn. Crowds of underfed natives, many wretched through privation and disease. Desolation at every turn; tumbledown mud houses, filth and squalor in profusion in every village and hamlet . . . It would seem as if some hopeless blundering is the order of the day in these parts. One thing struck me, and that forcibly, too—the poverty apparent at every turn. It would appear that not one atom of the wealth expended in the country goes toward the uplift of the masses. Those who should benefit most, are in want the more."

* * *

He continues: "After a quarter century spent in ———, conditions seem to me to be going from bad to worse, steadily declining as the years pass by. In 1938 I visited some of the more backward areas. This year I took in my stride some of the more developed areas, from the commercial point of view, but the same unpleasant features stare one in the face.

"Personally I despair of any lasting improvement under existing conditions. The great pity is, where huge sums are voted for colonial development from year to year, the bulk goes into fat luxury jobs and fatter pension schemes. The poor natives get nothing. The Public Works department has been held up to ridicule. This department has gone through fortunes, building fine houses for the staff, fine motor roads and fine bridges. But just attempt to use those roads for motor traffic. It's just simply backbreaking. The roads are awful apologies for such.

* * *

"And the houses! In many instances today the more expensive ones are left to moulder and decay. No one to occupy them. The roads are glorified mud tracks; the houses glorified mud houses.

"This is a slight portrayal of conditions as presented to me doing quick commuting from place to place. I presume closer and more detailed observations might reveal conditions of more astounding reality. Living in these parts would seem to lack the great incentive necessary for fullest enjoyment. Sound health, social services, job insurance and workers' pensions are a few items sadly lacking."

* * *

This gentleman writes from one of England's most profitable colonies, where he has resided for twenty-five years. He is not a tourist making hasty observations, but a resident. What he says of this colony of England, which has as many or more Negroes than there are in the U.S.A., is equally true of all the other African colonies under the Union Jack.

In the latest issue of Atlanta University's "Phylon," two South African colored men deal at length with the misery and oppressions of the natives, expressing longing for the day when "The economic exploitation and domination of the whites will be overthrown."

The miserable status of the Negroes in Jamaica and Trinidad are too well known to make necessary any additional discussion of it. However, an indication of the seriousness of conditions in these two lucrative (to the British upper class) spots may be gathered from the fact that the mulattoes and blacks have been forced to a great extent to unite in a move for dominion status. Only the worst conditions could bring that about in the West Indies, where near-whites are more prejudiced against blacks than the untarbrushed Anglo-Saxons.

* * *

One has only to consider the plight of the masses of people in the American colonies of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Hawaii, to recognize that there is no essential difference between the various brands of imperialism. In the words of the old Cockney song, "It's th' same th' whole wor' over."

The condition of the miserable serfs of the Belgians, Portuguese, Spanish and Italians is positively revolting. A friend of mine who has done mission work in Angola but who formerly taught in a Negro mission school in the Deep South, recently wrote me that after seeing what the Portuguese have done to the natives she feels that the black serfs in Alabama are blessed. She claims that it is against the law in Angola for a Negro family to have more than one room in a house. Some of them ingeniously get around this law by building two one-room shacks close together and connecting them with a narrow roofed passage. It is well known that once a black man from the Belgian Congo slave pen sets his foot on European soil he is forbidden to return to his native land! If he did return and told the seamy side of European civilization it might make the natives lose respect for their wardens and debauchers.

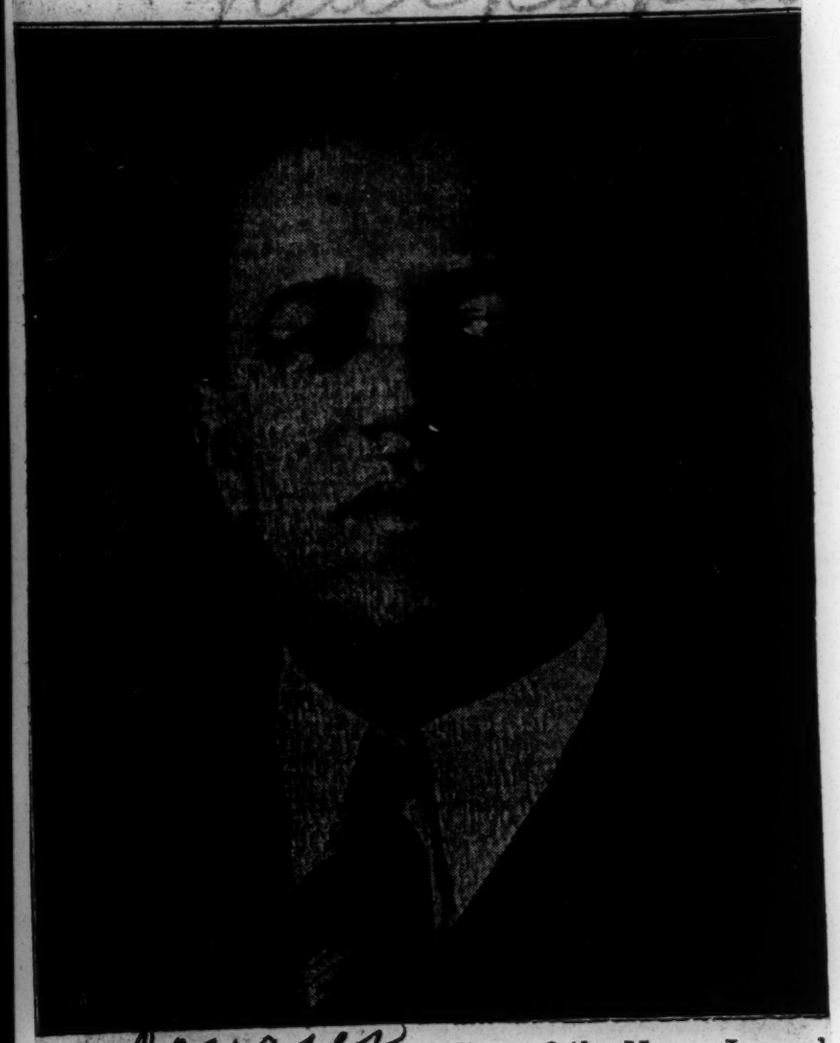
* * *

Thus I find it difficult to understand the burning desire of certain of our colored brethren for the preservation of any of these viciously exploitive regimes. Their views on the Negro are identical. They only differ as to methods and means of exploitation. The democracy about which they trumpet is a fraud and delusion so far as colored people are concerned, because it has never applied to them and probably never will.

Of all the Negro groups scattered about the world (with the exception of those living in such remote places that they cannot be reached and exploited), the lot of the American Negro is best. And everybody knows how bad that is and how far he falls short of enjoying anything better than the role of a trusty in an up-to-date prison.

So far as I am able to discern, the best "break" Negroes can get is for the present imperialist war to last long enough to destroy ALL their exploiters. Present indications stimulate optimism in that regard.

CALLS MEETING



Rev. Lendell C. Ridley, editor of the Negro Journal of Religion and executive secretary of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America.

PUBLISHERS ORGANIZE ASSOCIATION AT CHICAGO MEET

Twenty-eight publishers and executives representing 21 weekly papers from New York to Nebraska met in Chicago for three days last week and organized the Negro Newspaper Publishers association. This picture, taken during the conference, represents what is probably the largest group of Negro publishers ever to gather at one time. First row, left to right, Miss Fannie McConnell, conference stenographer; William L. Sherrill, assistant editor, Michigan Chronicle; Rev. J. C. Robinson, editor, A.M.E. Church Review; Jacob R. Tipper, publisher, Chicago World; Mrs. Marian Downer, manager, Chicago office, Pittsburgh Courier; Anthony Overton, publisher, Chicago Bee; Cecil E. Newman, publisher, Minneapolis Spokesman; Frank Stanley, editor, Louisville Defender; Russell Cowans, Detroit Tribune. Second row: Charles Estelle, business manager, Pittsburgh Examiner; D. Arnett Murphy, vice president, Afro American; John H. Sengstacke, general manager, Chicago Defender; Otto F. Rohadfox, sports editor, Syracuse Progressive Herald; G. James Fleming, editorial consultant, Philadelphia Tribune; Lewis O. Swingler, manager, Memphis World; James B. Morris, publisher, Iowa Bystander; Mrs. Frank La Staff, home economist; J. A. G. LaValle, Washington, D. C. Third row: Thomas W. Young, business manager, Journal and Guide; A. N. Fields, Chicago office, Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Franklin, publisher, Kansas City Call; Joseph B. Brown Jr., publisher, Postal Alliance; Louis E. Martin, editor, Michigan Chronicle; C. C. DeJoie Jr., managing editor, Louisiana Weekly; Augustus G. Shields, advertising manager, Memphis World, and C. C. Galloway, publisher, Omaha Guide.—Gushiniere photo.

3-DAY CONFAB HELD HERE AT WABASH Y.

General Manager Of The Defender Is Elected President

CHICAGO, Ill. — Twenty-eight publishers and executives representing 21 papers from New York to Nebraska organized the Negro Newspaper Publishers association and elected John H. Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender, its first president in a three-day conference which closed here Saturday, March 2.

Chief topic of discussion was national advertising. Machinery for making an exhaustive survey of the Negro market was set in motion. Later this data will be dramatized and presented to the large advertisers and their agencies.

D. Arnett Murphy, advertising manager of the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md., and C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, conducted panel discussions on this subject.

Elon G. Borton, president of the Chicago Federated Advertising club, addressed the meeting Friday. He discussed the means by which Negro papers could more effectively penetrate the national advertising field.

Panels on editorial policy were conducted by Mr. Sengstacke and Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

A publishers' information committee was designated to compile facts on issues affecting the general welfare of the race, and to disseminate that information to the member papers.

The group also adopted a resolution favoring the formation of a non-profit newsgathering organization controlled by the publishers.

The Saturday meeting, devoted to "building our business," was presided over by G. James Fleming, representing the Philadelphia Tribune.

In the permanent organization plan adopted, membership will be restricted to "independent, secular newspapers sold to the general reading public." Representatives admitted to sessions must be corporate officers or business managers of the member newspapers.

Other officers elected are Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide, secretary-treasurer; D. Arnett Murphy, Baltimore Afro-American, eastern vice president; Jacob R. Tipper, publisher of the Chicago World, midwestern vice president; Frank L. Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender, southern vice president, and C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, western vice president.

Chicago again was chosen as the next meeting place. The date, to be designated by the president, will be between February 1 and 15, 1941.

Others attending the sessions were Russell J. Cowans, Detroit Tribune; Joseph B. Brown Jr., publisher of the Postal Alliance; Cecil E. Newman, publisher of the Minneapolis Spokesman; James B. Morris, publisher of the (Des Moines) Iowa Bystander; C. C. Galloway, publisher of the Omaha (Nebr.) Guide; Ivorey Cobb, publisher, and Charles Estelle, business manager of the Pittsburgh Examiner.

Also Otto F. Rohadfox, sports editor of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Progressive Herald; Rev. J. G. Robinson, editor of the A.M.E. Church Review, Philadelphia; C. C. DeJoie Jr., managing editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans; Lewis O. Swingler, manager, and Augustus G. Shields, advertising manager of the Memphis World; Anthony Overton, publisher of the Chicago Bee; Burton W. Lewis, publisher of the Metropolitan Post, Chicago.

Also Louis E. Martin, editor, Samuel G. Phillips, advertising manager, and William L. Sherrill, assistant editor of the Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; Mrs. Marion Downer, manager of the Chicago office, Pittsburgh Courier, and Dowdal H. Davis, advertising manager of the Kansas City Call.

Negro Newspapers Form Association

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28 PUBLISHERS HERE IN CONFAB; FORM PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

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Advertising Executive Speaks

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A publishers' information committee was designated to compile facts on issues affecting the general welfare of the race, and to disseminate that information to the member papers.

The group also adopted a resolution favoring the formation of a non-profit news gathering organization controlled by the publishers.

The Saturday meeting, devoted to "building our business," was presided over by G. James Fleming, representing the Philadelphia Tribune.

Membership Restricted

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Delegates in Attendance

Others attending the sessions were Russell J. Cowans, Detroit Tribune, Joseph B. Brown, Jr. publisher of the Postal Alliance; Cecil E. Newman, publisher of the Minneapolis spokesman; James B. Morris, publisher of the (Des Moines) Iowa Bystander; C. C Galloway, publisher of the Omaha (Nebr.) Guide; Ivorey Cobb, publisher, and Charles Estelle, business manager of the Pittsburgh Examiner.

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Mail Minutes of Publishers' Meet To Newspapers

NORFOLK, Va., Augst 22—Minutes of the conference of publishers held at Chicago last Feb. 29, March 1 and 2, were mailed to newspaper officials all over the country last week. The record of proceedings was in printed form and contained 20 pages.

The conference was permanently organized at that time into the Negro Newspaper Publishers association and the president was empowered to call the next convention at Chicago between Feb. 1 and 15, 1941.

The minutes were sent from the office of the secretary-treasurer, Thomas W. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. Copies were sent not only to members represented at the Chicago conference, but to all publishers who had expressed a desire to have a report of proceedings. Additional copies are available and will be sent without obligation to newspapers which have not previously requested them.

Accompanying the minutes was a letter from the president, John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, pointing out the vast benefits to be derived from a strong organization of publishers and urging every newspaper to affiliate. Membership blanks were also enclosed.

Publishers desiring to join the association may secure application blanks, copies of the minutes and other information from the president or secretary, or from one of the four regional vice presidents: D. Arnett Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American; Jacob R. Tipper of the Chicago World; Frank L. Stanley of the Louisville Defender, and C. A. Franklin of the Kansas City Call.

Press Association Holds Executive Meet

Headed by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd and Benjamin J. Davis of Nashville, secretary-treasurer and president respectively, of the National Press Association. the executive committee of the organization held a two-day meeting here Friday and Saturday at Vincennes hotel.

President Davis, former editor of the Atlanta Independent, is editor of publications for the Baptist Publishing House in Nashville, affiliate of the National Baptist Convention, Uninc. Dr. Boyd is secretary of the publishing house and also head of the Baptist B.Y.P.U. and Sunday School Congress.

Others attending the session here included: J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee: Dr. Luther Stewart, editor Christian Index, C.M.E. church publication and the Rev. Roy L. Young, editor of the Weekly Echo, Meridian, Miss.

At the close of the meeting the committee announced that the annual convention of the National Negro Press Association will be held in Nashville, August 9-10 inclusive.

At the August convention the association will continue discussion and consideration of the 10-point program enunciated by the committee at its Chicago meeting. This program is as follows:

Reciprocal news service; telegraphic service; standardization of advertising rates; a statement of policies for all publications in sympathy with or members of the Press association; What should be the attitude of the Negro press in developing a greater race consciousness?;

Or position as members of the fourth estate toward business controlled and operated by Negroes; the press and its relation to the religious groups and denominations: What shall we do to encourage and maintain a printing school where apprentices can be trained?; What steps shall we take cooperatively in helping each other in purchasing printing supplies, paper, et cetera?, and circulation in our respective field.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION U.S.A. IN SPECIAL SESSION CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Executive Committee of the National Negro Press Association, met in special session in Hotel Vincennes, Chicago, Illinois, March 8th, 9th, 1940; to outline a program for the annual session in Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1940; and to transact such other executive business as may be necessary before the annual meeting in Nashville; and to issue an address to the people of our country on the state of the church and the country; as these institutions may jointly effect the welfare of the race in America. The President promptly called the meeting to order and asked Dr. R. L. Young of Mississippi to ask the Divine Master to guide the Committee through the proceedings of the day. Dr. Young called on Dr. Luther Stewart, Editor of the Christian Index CME Church, to read the Bible. Dr. Young concluded the exercise with prayer and turned the meeting over to the president who presided in the absence of the chairman of the committee.

The President then asked the corresponding secretary to call the roll of the committee to ascertain whether a quorum was present or not. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and announced that a quorum was present in person and by proxy. Whereupon the President announced that the Hon. J. E. Mitchell, Chairman of the committee, and Editor of the St. Louis Argus would not be present on the account of illness; and asked the secretary to read a letter of regrets from Brother Mitchell. Dr. Stewart of the Christian Index suggested that the President of the Association preside in the absence of the chairman. Suggestion unanimously agreed to. The president then announced that the committee was in order for the transaction of any business that might properly come before it. Secretary Boyd then laid before the committee the business on his desk for its consideration. First he read a tentative program that he had prepared for the meeting; it was unanimously agreed that the program submitted by the secretary would be the program of the special meeting.

PROGRAM

Open discussion, round table talks and recommendations on how to deal with these ten subjects are cordially invited and solicited. The meeting opens at 10 a.m. (Central Standard Time) Friday, March 8.

1.—Reciprocal News Service.
2.—Telegraphic Service.
3.—Standardization of Advertising Rates.
4.—A statement of policies for all publications in sympathy with or member of the Press Association.
5.—What should be the attitude of the Negro Press in developing a greater race consciousness?
6.—Our position as a member of the Fourth Estate toward business controlled and operated by Negroes.
7.—The Press and its relation to the religious groups and the denominations.
8.—What shall we do to encourage and maintain a printing school where apprentices can be trained?
9.—What steps shall we take cooperatively in helping each other in purchasing printing supplies, paper et cetera?
10.—Circulation in our respective field (a Negro newspaper in every Negro home).

After discussing the program seriously, during the two day meeting; the Executive Committee definitely reached the conclusion, that a well developed Race Consciousness, was the solution of the Negroes' problems, and the President and Secretary were directed to issue an address to the public on RACE CONSCIOUSNESS, stressing the wisdom of the race finding itself as a Negro, which would logically grow up a pride in Negro life that would make him feel proud of himself as a Negro and a race.

ADDRESS

To the member papers of the National Negro Press Associations and all other Negro papers and magazines interested in the welfare of the American Negro. The Negro pulpits and school teachers.

Greetings: First, race consciousness is the fundamental bases of the success of all races.

Second, It is fundamentally necessary for every race to find itself under some basic identity. distinguishing itself from all other races before it can develop enough pride to become proud of itself and its achievements.

Third, racial consciousness will develop religious, economic and political solidarity within the race.

Fourth, racial consciousness develops belief, confidence and faith in self and race which naturally grows in the mind of the youth and individual, independence and self sufficiency.

Fifth, racial consciousness grows in the heart of a race more love for itself than for any other race, and a pride that will not admit inferiority to any other race, and will prove its equality and superiority to all other races by its achievements.

Sixth, Abstain at all times and all places from using this expression, which is a confessed admission of race inferiority, "you acted just like a nigger, I am sorry that I am a Negro." Don't try to get away from yourself. Be proud that you are a Negro, and that can only be proven by the place you make for yourself and race among races and men, who do things.

Men and races are what they feel they are and no more.

Signed: NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
Benjamin J. Davis, President.
Henry Allen Boyd, Corresponding Secretary.
J. E. Mitchell, Chairman Executive Committee.
—Union Review

All race papers publish.

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THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION U.S.A. IN SPECIAL SESSION CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Executive Committee of the National Negro Press Association, met in special session in Hotel Vincennes, Chicago, Illinois, March 8th, 9th, 1940; to outline a program for the annual session in Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1940; and to transact such other executive business as may be necessary before the annual meeting in Nashville; and to issue an address to the people of our country on the state of the church and the country; as these institutions may jointly effect the welfare of the race in America. The President promptly called the meeting to order and asked Dr. R. L. Young of Mississippi to ask the Divine Master to guide the Committee through the proceedings of the day. Dr. Young called on Dr. Luther Stewart, Editor of the Christian Index CME Church, to read the Bible. Dr. Young concluded the exercise with prayer and turned the meeting over to the president who presided in the absence of the chairman of the committee.

The President then asked the corresponding secretary to call the roll of the committee to ascertain whether a quorum was present or not. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and announced that a quorum was present in person and by proxy. Whereupon the President announced that the Hon. J. E. Mitchell, Chairman of the committee, and Editor of the St. Louis Argus would not be present on the account of illness; and asked the secretary to read a letter of regrets from Brother Mitchell. Dr. Stewart of the Christian Index suggested that the President of the Association preside in the absence of the chairman. Suggestion unanimously agreed to. The president then announced that the committee was in order for the transaction of any business that might properly come before it. Secretary Boyd then laid before the committee the business on his desk for its consideration. First he read a tentative program that he had prepared for the meeting; it was unanimously agreed that the program submitted by the secretary would be the program of the special meeting.

PROGRAM

Open discussion, round table talks and recommendations on how to deal with these ten subjects are cordially invited and solicited. The meeting opens at 10 a.m. (Central Standard Time) Friday, March 8.

1.—Reciprocal News Service.
2.—Telegraphic Service.
3.—Standardization of Advertising Rates.
4.—A statement of policies for all publications in sympathy with or member of the Press Association.
5.—What should be the attitude of the Negro Press in developing a greater race consciousness?
6.—Our position as a member of the Fourth Estate toward business controlled and operated by Negroes.
7.—The Press and its relation to the religious groups and the denominations.
8.—What shall we do to encourage and maintain a printing school where apprentices can be trained?
9.—What steps shall we take cooperatively in helping each other in purchasing printing supplies, paper et cetera?
10.—Circulation in our respective field (a Negro newspaper in every Negro home).

After discussing the program seriously, during the two day meeting; the Executive Committee definitely reached the conclusion, that a well developed Race Consciousness, was the solution of the Negroes' problems, and the President and Secretary were directed to issue an address to the public on RACE CONSCIOUSNESS, stressing the wisdom of the race finding itself as a Negro, which would logically grow up a pride in Negro life that would make him feel proud of himself as a Negro and a race.

ADDRESS

To the member papers of the National Negro Press Associations and all other Negro papers and magazines interested in the welfare of the American Negro. The Negro pulpits and school teachers.

Greetings: First, race consciousness is the fundamental bases of the success of all races.

Second, It is fundamentally necessary for every race to find itself under some basic identity. distinguishing itself from all other races before it can develop enough pride to become proud of itself and its achievements.

Third, racial consciousness will develop religious, economic and political solidarity within the race.

Fourth, racial consciousness develops belief, confidence and faith in self and race which naturally grows in the mind of the youth and individual, independence and self sufficiency.

Fifth, racial consciousness grows in the heart of a race more love for itself than for any other race, and a pride that will not admit inferiority to any other race, and will prove its equality and superiority to all other races by its achievements.

Sixth, Abstain at all times and all places from using this expression, which is a confessed admission of race inferiority, "you acted just like a nigger, I am sorry that I am a Negro." Don't try to get away from yourself. Be proud that you are a Negro, and that can only be proven by the place you make for yourself and race among races and men, who do things.

Men and races are what they feel they are and no more.

Signed:
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
Benjamin J. Davis, President.
Henry Allen Boyd, Corresponding Secretary.
J. E. Mitchell, Chairman Executive Committee.
—Union Review

All race papers publish.

National Negro Press Association, U.S.A., In Special Session. Chicago

Enterprise 3-29-40

The Executive Committee of the National Negro Press Association met in special session in Hotel Vincennes, Chicago, Illinois, March 8, 9, 1940, to outline a program for the annual session in Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1940, and to transact such other executive business as may be necessary before the annual meeting in Nashville, and to issue and address to the people of our country on the state of the church and the country, as these institutions may jointly effect the welfare of the race in America.

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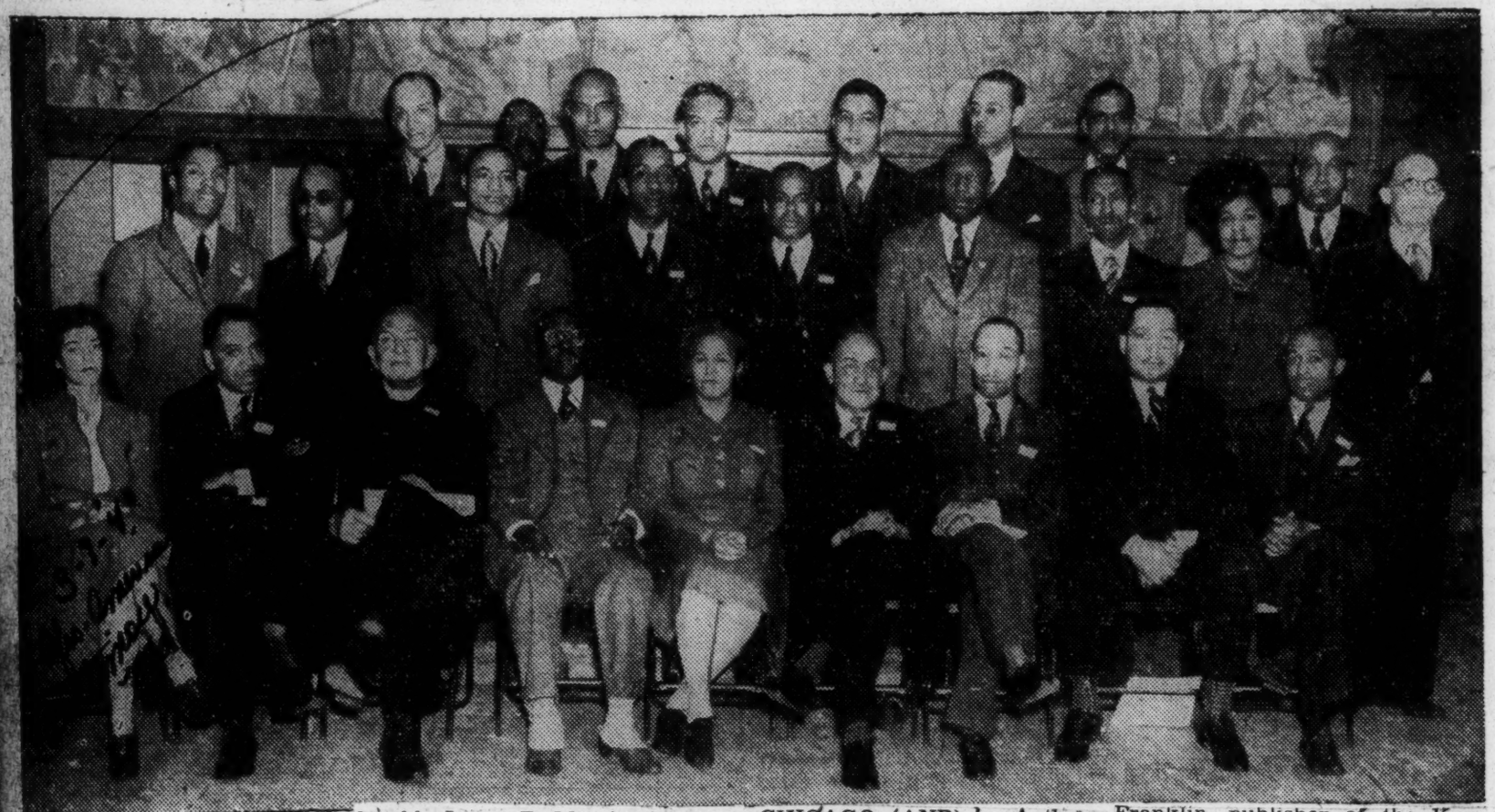
Benjamin J. Davis, President
Henry Allen Boyd, Corr. Sec'y
J. E. Mitchell, Ch., Ex. Comm.

PUBLISHERS FORM NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION



Twenty-eight publishers and executives representing twenty-one weekly papers from New York to Nebraska met in Chicago for three days last week and organized the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Shown above are:

First row, left to right, Miss Fannie McConnell, conference stenographer; William L. Sherrill, assistant editor, Michigan Chronicle; the Rev. J. C. Robinson, editor, AME Church Review; Jacob R. Tipper, publisher, Chicago World; Mrs. Marion Downer, manager, Chicago office, Pittsburgh Courier; Anthony Overton, publisher, Chicago Bee; Cecil E. Newman, publisher, Minneapolis Spokesman; Frank Stanley, editor, Louisville Defender; Russell Cowans, Detroit Tribune.

Second row: Charles Estelle, business manager, Pittsburgh Examiner; D. Arnett Murphy, vice-president, AFRO - AMERICAN; John H. Sengstacke, general manager, Chicago Defender; Otto F. Rohadfox, sports editor, Syracuse Progressive Herald; G. James Fleming, editorial consultant, Philadelphia Tribune; Lewis O. Swingler, manager, Memphis World; James B. Morris, publisher, Iowa Bystander; Mrs. Frank LaStaff, home economist; J. A. G. LaValle, Washington, D.C.

Third row: Thomas W. Young, business manager, Journal and Guide; A. N. Fields, Chicago office, Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Franklin, publisher, Kansas City Call; Joseph B. Brown, Jr., publisher, Postal Alliance; Louis E. Martin, editor, Michigan Chronicle; C. C. DeJoie, Jr., managing editor, Louisiana Weekly; Augustus G. Shields, advertising manager, Memphis World, and C. C. Galloway, publisher, Omaha Guide.

Publishers Form New Association

Afro-American 1/4/40

CHICAGO (ANP) — A three-day meeting of publishers and executives representing twenty-one newspapers, called by John Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender, resulted Saturday in the formation of a permanent organization to be known as the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Membership in the association will be limited to corporation officers or business managers of newspapers of general circulation. Meetings will be held annually, with the next conference scheduled for Chicago between February 1, and Februay 15 of 1941.

Chief topic of discussion was national advertising. Machinery for making an exhaustive survey of the market was set in motion. Later this data will be dramatized and presented to the large advertisers and their agencies.

Murphy Conducts Panel

D. Arnett Murphy, advertising manager of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md., and C. A. Franklin, publisher of the Kansas City Call, conducted panel discussions on this subject.

Panels on editorial policy were conducted by Mr. Sengstacke and Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Gathering of News

The group also adopted a resolution favoring the formation of a non-profit newsgathering organization controlled by the publishers.

The Saturday meeting, devoted to "building our business," was presided over by G. James Fleming, representing the Philadelphia Tribune.

Officers Named

President of the group is Mr. Sengstacke. Other officers elected at the concluding session were Thomas Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide, secretary-treasurer: D. Arnett Murphy, Baltimore AFRO - AMERICAN, vice president of the Eastern district; Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender, Southern district; Jacob Tipper, Chicago World, Midwestern district, and C. A. Franklin, Kansas City Call, Western district.

The conference, held at the Wabash Avenue YMCA, was devoted to problems affecting the colored press. Thursday the program concerned editorial policy. Discussions and talks on advertising constituted Friday's agenda, with Saturday devoted to building business and formation of a permanent organization.

Abbott Honored

The group took time out from opening sessions to pay tribute to the memory of Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Defender, who died a few hours before the conference began.

A resolution was drawn up by Mr. Young; Anthony Overton, Chicagfo Sunday Bee, and G. James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune and Kappa Alpha Psi Journal.

In addition to those already named, newspaper representatives present included:

Russ Cowans, Detroit Tribune; James B. Brown, Postal Alliance; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis Spokesman; C. C DeJoie, Jr., Louisiana Weekly; Lewis Swingler and Augustus Shields, Memphis World; Anthony Overton, Chicago Bee; G. James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune; Mrs. Marian Downer and A. N. Fields, Pittsburgh Courier; Samuel Phillips, Louis Martin and William Sherrill, Michigan Chronicle; Otto Rhohadfox, Progressive Harold; Erna Nelso, Cheyney Record; the Rev. G. Robinson, AME Church Review; Dowal H. Davis, Kansas City Call; Charles Estelle and Ivorey Cobb, Pittsburgh Examiner; . C. Galloway, Omaha Guide, and James B. Morris, Iowa Bystander.

F. D. R. Endorses Newspaper Week

ATLANTA, Ga. — President Franklin D. Roosevelt placed his personal approval on the Bigger and Better Newspaper Week which is being sponsored by Delta Phi Delta, national intercollegiate journalistic society, this week. 3-16-40

The letter carrying the President's endorsement of the Week was received on Wednesday, March 6, by Moss Hyles Kendrix, director of the journalistic society's newspaper week observance.

Press Week Plans Are Complete for Virginia City

PETERSBURG, Va. — Everybody is in readiness for the high school oratorical contest at the community center May 10th, which will be the feature program of Negro Press Week. Participating schools are: Carter G. Woodson High School, Hopewell; D. Webster Davis High School, Ettrick; and Peabody High School, Petersburg.

Competent coaches of these schools are busy training their speakers for this occasion, and without a doubt, it will be the greatest affair of its kind ever attempted in Petersburg.

First prize is a Gold Medal and $5.00; second prize, a silver medal and $5.00; third prize, honorable mention and $5.00.

The subject selected for the speakers is "Why the Public Should Read Negro Newspapers."

The contest is sponsored by Hurtt's News Service in interest of the circulation of Negro Newspapers.

Small admission fee of ten cents will be charged to create a fund to help worthy students who need financial aid.

Music will be rendered by the American Suppliers Chorus, a very splendid ensemble of employees of the American Tobacco Stemmery of Petersburg.

Why Can't This Happen in Dixie?

Afro-American 8-3-40 Baltimore Md

Colored and white bathers alike escape the heat by swimming together in a Newark, N.J., lake and, oddly enough, they all lived afterwards.

NEWARK PAPER HINTS BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AGREE ON UNITED STATES' ENTRY INTO THE IMPERIALIST WAR

Communist Party Candidates in New Jersey

NEWARK, Sept. 15.—In an editorial appearing in last Saturday's edition of the Star-Ledger here a broad hint was given that both the Democratic and Republican parties are planning to drag the United States into the European war.

SEP 16 1940

NANNIE PENN

Communist candidate for Congress in the 11th District of New Jersey, has very vivid memories as a worker and Negro of the struggles of the coal miners in Virginia, where she was born. Her own family suffered from starvation wages then paid to the coal miners. Following her marriage to a coal miner, the Communist candidate for Congress moved to New Jersey. She came in contact with members of the Communist Party, when they were assisting the Domestic Workers of Newark, in the struggle for better conditions. She became acquainted with the full program of the Party, and realized that Communism was the only solution for the Negro people. Today, Mrs. Penn is an active leader in bringing the Communist program to her people.

MANUEL CANTOR

Communist candidate for Governor of New Jersey was born in Passaic, one block from the Botany mills, scene of many battles in the historic textile strikes of the 20's. As a boy he came to know intimately the life of the thousands of immigrant textile workers—Hungarian, Italian, Polish, German, Russian and others. He laughs as he recalls that his high school graduating class voted him the "best orator" and the "most likely to succeed." Worked his way through school as truck driver, clerk, chauffeur and shipping clerk. Received his A.B. in 1930, from Columbia College. Got his Bachelor of Law degree, but "had no heart for the practice of law." An intense interest in social problems, finally led him to join the Communist Party in 1934.

MARY ELLEN DOONER

Communist candidate for U. S. Senate in New Jersey would have to go pretty far back in tracing the family tree of the Dooners. One would have to begin in Ireland, where the first American Dooners came from, as early as 1700. Born in Newark, the candidate prides herself in telling the story of her maternal grandfather who was wounded fighting in the Civil War. She worked as bookkeeper, after graduation from St. James Parochial School, remaining with the Dooner and Smith Chemical Company for 25 years. The great influence in her life—turning her to the Communist Party—was the Socialist Revolution in Russia. She began to read labor literature and studied economics. In 1936, she joined the Communist Party.

Criticizing both Roosevelt and Willkie for stating that American boys would never be sent to fight abroad, the editorial pointed approvingly to Democratic candidate for governor, Charles Edison, who is running on the campaign slogan of "I promise no miracles. I promise only that I will do what I can."

The editorial declares that "both candidates should take a leaf from Edison's book."

At the same time, neither Edison nor James Cromwell, Democratic candidate for Senator, have been criticized by their Republican opponents, Hendrickson and Barbour. The entire campaign thus far has been featured by an elaborate display of name-calling, petty accusations and adroit issue-dodging.

Only the Communist Party has raised the main issue in this campaign — unemployment and increased relief. Despite the heavy concentration of war industries in this state, these are still the main problems facing the people of Jersey.

In Essex County thousands of leaflets have been issued on these conditions. Everything is being readied for the high point in the Communist drive thus far, the mass meeting on Sept. 26 which will be addressed by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President. The rally will be held in Krueger's Auditorium here at 8 P.M.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1940

UNCENSORED

by ALFRED A. DUCKETT

NOV 2 '940

I would give anything in the world if UNCENSORED were one of those high-powered syndicated columns which are read by millions of people throughout the country. The NEW YORK AGE has a direct audience of 28,000 people, but there is an important message which ought to be conveyed to every Negro youth in America; to the generations of mothers and fathers of America—in fact to all who would listen.

New York Age

That message is—and like everything else, it is one man's opinion—that if we are to keep this nation free, if we are to make this nation strong, if we are to make it healthy and happy—the election of Wendell Willkie to the Presidency of the United States is essential.

I do not say this only as a Negro, I say it as an American citizen.

NOV 2 1940

Willkie has attacked class and race prejudice without biting his tongue. He has attacked it in Texas as vigorously as in New York; before white audiences as vigorously as before Negroes Roosevelt has fostered class and racial prejudices.

New York N.Y.

Willkie has scored discrimination in the armed forces of the United States and promised to do away with it. Roosevelt has sanctioned it and promised publicly to preserve the traditional segregation of the army, navy and air corps.

Willkie has fought the Ku Klux Klan in early life and during his campaign he has indicated that anti-lynching legislation is essential. Roosevelt appointed to the nation's highest tribunal one of the Klan's most notorious members and for seven long years the Chief Executive of the United States has been silent on the problem of lynching while he hesitated not one bit to force unconstitutional legislation down the throats of Congressmen.

Willkie believes in the ability of private industry to CURE the economic situation. Roosevelt believes in the perpctuation of RELIEF of the economic situation with all the bills earmarked for the sweat and tragedy of unborn generations. It is true that people must not starve. It is also true that government—in a democracy—must not support the people. They must support it. In the seven years of its existence The New Deal has done much to RELIEVE the situation and not one thing in an attempt to CURE it.

There are only a very few Negroes or whites who can honestly be satisfied to live the lives of slackers, to be conscripted and regimented to a dole or ration. We want to work not to welch; we want to earn a livelihood not to eke out a bitter existence.

The United States we have known was a thriving industrial nation. Coordinating of business, labor and government is one of the greatest businesses in the world. It calls for efficiency, swift thinking, swift action, imagination and courage.

In the talented voice, the cruelly rasping voice of blunt and honest Wendell Willkie is the challenge to the battle which will mean victory in the BATTLE OF AMERICA. That is the first conflict we have to win if democracy is to live—if democracy is to work.

And now, as to local issues. We hardly have to tell you where we stand in the political struggles in Brooklyn between the Republican and the Kelly Democratic machine. Briefly, we will restate our position:

We recommend the election for Supreme Court Justice of William R. Bayes who is a gentlemen of high calibre who has often demonstrated his impartial fairness on the bench. There is nothing in his record which shows he has favored Negroes any more than he has favored anyone else. There is nothing in his record which shows that he has ever shown prejudice against them.

We recommend the election of Boroough President of Brooklyn of Emil N. Baar, not only because of his high qualifications, his sane lack of prejudice and his interest in civic affairs, but also because his opponent John Cashmore, is the prize puppet o fthe Kelly machine, its fair-haired boy and has done not one single thing for Negroes since he took office except to throw two Negroes out of jobs and replace them with whites.

We pick Orrin Judd over Sam Leibowitz for County Judge. Judd is eminently suited for this high position on the bench, will fill it with distinction and without fear or favor. We plead with the voters of Brooklyn to break the Democratic monopoly on the County Court Bench. It is a PACKED court. Every judge sitting is a Democrat. If Negroes want justice for all of Brooklyn, they want Orrin Judd.

For his sincerity, for his fair-mindedness and interest in the playground and recreation problems of the children of the step child Stuyvesant-Bedford area, we recommend Peter Giambalvo's election to City Council.

Among the Assemblymen we would like to see elected are Fred G. Milligan in the Fifth; Robert J. Crews in the Sixth and Wilbur Blynn in the Seventeenth.

If the double-crossing, callous and infamous Kelly machine is once again supported by the vast Negro voting population of Brooklyn—and if that machine lives up to its traditional policy of trampling every right we hold here as citizens and voters—then, Negroes will get every bit of what they deserve.

And let's not forget to Win Work With Willkie. The Third New Deal means internal strife and hatred, economic distress and perhaps America at war. Let's change it to Willkie and America at work.

NEW YORK
Columbia S. C. State
December 3, 1940

PLEASE ELUCIDATE.

Editor and Publisher, press trade weekly of New York, in its annual market guide issued November 30, carries a tabulation, with a column, unexplained, but headed "Largest Racial Group." For the seven South Carolina cities the table purports to cover, the indicated "largest racial groups" are reported as follows:

Anderson, Greek; Charleston, German; **Columbia, Russian;** Florence, Jewish; Greenville, Greek; Greenwood, Greek; Orangeburg, blank. Presumably the reference meant is to the largest group of foreign-born residents. But Russians are far from being the largest group of foreign-born in Columbia. Inclusive, of course, the "largest racial group" in Columbia consists of whites; the second, of Negroes. The foreign-born population, altogether, is probably less than 5 per cent. (Figures from the 1940 census are not yet available).

Wall Street Wins

NOV 7 1940

An Editorial

THE victor in Tuesday's election was Wall Street. Although big capital did not get its favorite son elected, it retained as President some one who will serve it just as faithfully as Willkie and more effectively.

In fact Wall Street laid the ground for Roosevelt's victory at the G.O.P. Convention in Philadelphia, when the big money men behind the Republican Party rejected Taft and Dewey in favor of Willkie. If Taft, with his tendency toward isolationist policies, had been nominated, the Republicans would have swept the country.

But the G.O.P., under Wall Street's dictates, sacrificed its chances of victory in order to guarantee unity behind a foreign policy of war, of huge and profitable armaments and of peace-time conscription.

Only in the last ten days of the campaign, when Willkie had tasted the applause of the masses and experienced a delusion of victory—and only after the main steps in the common war policy, like the destroyer deal and conscription, had already been put into motion—did Willkie make a last-minute grab for the peace vote which he had kicked in the face in his Elwood acceptance speech. It was when Willkie permitted himself to indulge in peace demagogy during the final days that the G.O.P. gained its only substantial new following, including that which was swung to it by John L. Lewis. Only then did Willkie even give the appearance of being a serious challenger for the presidency; but it was too late.

The election was marked by the big drop in Roosevelt's popular majority as compared with 1936. In that year, with a record behind him of partial defense of labor's needs, Roosevelt swept the nation. This year, with his war program and his record of veiled abandonment of the New Deal, the President lost his huge majorities of 1936, as workers and farmers feared for peace and civil rights. A large section of those who shifted from Roosevelt to Willkie, did so not because they endorsed the G.O.P. candidate's real program but because they fell for his demagogy. Similarly, a large section of the voters that stayed with Roosevelt did so without enthusiasm and with skepticism, distrust and an illusion that the President was the lesser evil.

• • •

THE greatest danger for labor now is the theory—spread by people like Sidney Hillman—that Roosevelt's election is a victory for the common people, and that their fate is now secure in his hands. Nothing could be farther from the facts. The outlook now is for increased attacks upon the standard of living of the people and still more deadly measures to plunge the country into the war.

The war-mongers are already hailing Roosevelt's victory as a "mandate" to press forward with his war policies although this definitely was not the mandate given by the people. The people voted not for the policies of either Roosevelt or Willkie but for their demagogic promises. They voted for promises of peace even though the candidates really stood for still deeper involvement in the war. They voted for promises to preserve democracy although the candidates both stood for reactionary dictatorship. The people voted for promises of social security, although the candidates really stood for a program of hunger and unemployment.

But while the people actually gave a mandate for peace, security, democracy and civil rights, it will be deliberately misinterpreted as a vote for war, hunger, repression and dictatorship. This is to be teh program for that "national unity" to which Norman Thomas gave his blessing on election night when he wished Roosevelt success in all his plans—the "national unity" which is the mask for the whole war drive upon labor and the people's rights.

• • •

LABOR is faced with the job of opposing with all its strength this program which Roosevelt will attempt to put across for Wall Street. There must be the utmost vigilance to protect peace, freedom and living standards. Labor must hold Roosevelt and the Republican Party to the promises which they both made in the campaign and which they will never keep except under the greatest pressure from the common people.

Labor must also think deeply about the question of a Farmer-Labor Party and act quickly. With the big shift from the Roosevelt column that took place among the voters and with the large numbers who stayed with Roosevelt only because they saw nowhere else to go, it is clear that a Farmer-Labor Party would have been a major force in this campaign had it been organized in time.

Let 1940 be a grim lesson that a Labor Party cannot spring up at the last minute but must be organized YEARS in advance! Let that organization start at once.

• • •

WHO won the election in the crucial sense of winning the confidence of the masses? Willkie proved that he could not gain that confidence—even where most people voted for him, it was not that they had confidence in him, but that they had less in Roosevelt. Neither has the President made gains in winning the people's confidence. On the contrary, as compared with 1936, their confidence in him has declined sharply.

The Communist Party succeeded in strengthening the trust which the people place in it. Preliminary results from New York and California already show a definite increase in the Communist vote. The Communist Party gained because it was the only party that told the truth, no matter how bitter, and told it in the face of unprecedented persecution. The Communist Party has strengthened its ties with the people. It stands to strengthen them still more in the days to come.

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Daily Worker

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New York N. Y.

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THEATRICAL MAGAZINE, NEW THEATRE NEWS APPEARS

NEW YORK.—Appealing to all progressive theatres across America to produce plays in defense of civil liberties, the NEW THEATRE NEWS, official organ of the New Theatre League features an editorial call to action in its January issue.

Concurrent with this call the league announces the addition of three new plays on civil liberties to its repertory. First of the three plays is: "We Hold These Truths," by a new playwright, Ben Martin. The story concerns "Pericles Saportas," a Greek restaurant owner, who has just became a citizen. He takes the American constitution seriously, more seriously in fact than some 100 per center vigilantes who try to prevent him from renting to a union the hall attached to his restaurant.

"Dr. Bruce," by Ben Blake, (author of the "Awakening of the American Theatre") is our second play on civil liberties. Dr. Bruce is a M.D. in a small American community, isolated from the turbulent currents of labor struggle . . . who learns a lesson about civil rights when he attempts to defend a wounded strikeleader, whom he is treating, from a committee of vigilantes.

The final play to be released this month by the league on the civil liberties issue, is "According To Law," by Noel Houston. This play won the recent American Civil Liberties' union contest, and has its setting in a Southern courtroom. It deals with the legal lynching of a Negro and is an expertly conceived drama written by a newspaperman who knos his subject well.

New Magazine Will Make Debut in April

NEW YORK—A new and original type of magazine will appear this month—the "Negro World Digest."

It will be a pocket-sized book of 96 pages, containing a widely varied selection of unpaids of 30 articles and stories, condensed from the best of some $350 worth of Negro and other literature each month.

The magazine is published at 1 W. 125th Street, where requests for information should be addressed. Contents of the Digest's first issue will include articles and stories by Zora Neale Hurston, George W. Lee, and James Weldon Johnson.

Fred R. Moore Paid Tribute By Schools, Friends On Birthday

(Picture On Page 6)

Students of two schools in Harlem joined to make the eighty-third birthday of Publisher Fred R. Moore of The New York Age a festive occasion. Mr. Moore whose birthday was Sunday, was kept busy all day Monday in a celebration which was worthy of a king.

Festivities began at Public School 119 under Principal Fannie R. Cohen where a special assembly of school children witnessed tributes paid to Mr. Moore in song, recitation of original poetry dedicated to him and remarks by Father Max Murphy, parish priest of Westbury, Long Island, connected with the English Foreign Missions. Four lads dressed as miniature chefs presented the honored guest with a beautifully frosted cake inscribed with birthday greetings and illuminated by one solitary candle. Eighty-three honor students formed a guard of tribute to the newspaper publisher. Following exercises, a group of the students under the supervision of Mrs. Hattie Ollie, social worker, greeted Mr. Moore at his home carrying in their arms eighty-three beautiful flowers of all sorts.

Later in the day came a delegation of students from Public School 31 (Julia Ward Howe Junior High) of which Miss Anna E. Lawson is principal, armed with flowers.

Besides his family, among those who sent Mr. Moore cards, telegrams, cakes and flowers were W. C. Handy, 'Father of the Blues"; Mrs. Elizabeth von Meske, Catherine Tribirdy, Adena Minott, Dr. A. N. Small and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Whipper, Miss Edythe Robertson, Mrs. Althea R. Craig, Miss Georgianna Hare, Mrs. Gladys Kelly and daughter, Sinah, Edgar and Eva Parks, Miss Maybelle McAdoo, the residents of the Katy Ferguson Home, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. McCullough and Mrs. Barrett, assistant principal P. S. 119.

Editor Fred R. Moore Feted By School Children On 83rd Birthday

Shown above is Editor FRED R. MOORE of The New York Age just after he was presented huge birthday cake on Monday by school children of Public School 119 at a special assembly in honor of his 83rd birthday.

WRITER OF "INSULT STORY" ON JOE LOUIS FIRED BY N. Y. PAPER

Weekly Magazine in Which Earl Brown's Story Appeared, Apologizes to Roxborough.

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

Earl Brown, former managing editor of The Amsterdam News and author of the story on Joe Louis which recently was published in a white weekly magazine, was discharged as of Friday, June 21, according to a statement given to The Courier over long-distance telephone Monday afternoon by Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Spencer, public relations adviser and circulation manager for the newspaper. She was not informed as to the cause of the discharge. Dr. C. V. Powell, business manager of the paper, could not be reached before The Courier went to press.

Staff Correspondent
By JOHN R. WILLIAMS

DETROIT, June 27.—In the wake of a mighty storm of public protest, "Life" magazine dispatched a profound letter of apology to Manager John Roxborough for its recent illustrated story on Joe Louis.

The letter from the Life Magazine Publishing Company, apologizing for the article written by Earl Brown of New York, followed Roxborough's prompt denouncement. It assured Mr. Roxborough that Life magazine has always held Joe Louis in the highest esteem, and that they certainly did not intend to insult Louis or the colored race.

ROXBOROUGH SENDS LETTER OF COMPLAINT

The publishers of the magazine invited Roxborough to send a letter expressing his views on the matter. In response to this request, Mr. Roxborough sent the following letter:

Gentlemen:

I appreciate very much your response to my complaint on the story appearing in your issue of June 17 in which Joe Louis was criticized and unfavorably publicized.

I was called in by your Mr. John Fields and your writer, Mr. Earl Brown, concerning the intentions of your publication to do a feature story on Joe Louis. Both explained that they were interested only in a human interest story which would be complimentary and uplifting. They promised that I would be given an opportunity to go over the manuscript before its publication. I extended every courtesy and consideration to those gentlemen.

After I did not receive a copy of the manuscript within a reasonable length of time I wired Mr. Brown, reminding him of the promise that I would be permitted to see a copy of this manuscript, but received no reply.

As stated in my previous communication, the article concerning Joe Louis in your issue of June 17 under Mr. Brown's name was not only saturated with inaccurate statements, but replete with insinuations and commitments.

MADE UNTRUE STATEMENTS

Numerous personal references that Mr. Brown made were both untrue and far-fetched. Never has Joe been seen walking around the house or anywhere else barefooted; nor does he snore like a Mack truck while asleep. His table manners are as good—if not better—than any other of his age. He lives as normal a life as any American youth. He does not over-eat nor over-sleep.

He leads the life of a clean-cut athlete, and is only interested in the higher ideals of life. For that reason, between fights, he devotes his time to golf, horseback riding, baseball, trap-shooting, hunting and other normal activities which keep him in good physical condition and enable him to keep his weight at 199 or 200 pounds for all fights.

HAS WON PUBLIC'S GOOD WILL

Louis has done everything possible to win and retain the good will and respect of the American public. And we can recall no previous effort on the part of writers of standardized publications to speak disparagingly or unkindly of him.

Certainly we were surprised and hurt when the aforementioned article was brought to our attention.

Needless to say, we prefer to believe that the editors and management of Life magazine would not wantonly burlesque and ridicul the world's heavyweight champion who has always held that publication in highest regard.

Very truly yours,
JOHN ROXBOROUGH,
Co-Mgr. of Joe Louis.

Amsterdam Show Date Announced

The Amsterdam News announces, this week, that its fourth annual midnight show will be held at the Apollo Theatre, Friday night, December 13. This event, an annual one, is sponsored to raise funds with which to provide Christmas baskets for the deserving needy of Harlem. As usual a host of the foremost celebrities in the world of entertainment are expected to appear during the evening to do their bit.

Harlem Tattler Is Outlawed In Drive On Lurid Sheets

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 29.—The Harlem Tattler, a newly revived pictorial magazine, was outlawed from sale on local newsstands Tuesday by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia in a drive on lurid publications in this city.

The Tattler, which reappeared on July 12 after an eight-year lapse, was listed with 41 other publications which the mayor warned a group of 40 publishers, distributors and newsdealers not to offer for sale in New York.

At the same time, Mr. LaGuardia instructed Acting Police Commissioner John I. Seery to follow distribution trucks through the city and to seize and destroy any numbers of the banned publications which were left at newsstands for distribution.

The Tattler, the only Negro publication on the list, was revived on July 12 under the editorship of John Louis Clarke, former Amsterdam News reporter. Robert E. Davis was listed as business manager. The first issue of the publication, which its directors claimed was a complete sellout, contained articles signed with the names of Louis Armstrong, Willie Bryant, John Borican and other headliners.

The initial issue also promised future features by Cab Calloway, Eddie Anderson, Ethel Waters, Count Basie and others.

The publication's offices were listed at 2247 Seventh avenue, but inquiries at that address revealed that the paper had moved from that address before the mayor's order was issued.

Our battery commander was an old soldier who had spent nearly thirty years in the Coast Artillery, Captain Taute. The army would not let him go overseas because he was an Austrian by birth.

He was a strict disciplinarian but he cared absolutely nothing about the color line. He saw to it that every officer and every soldier who came in contact with us gave us all the respect due men in training to become officers in the United States Army. We responded by giving him the prize battery at Camp Meade and later at Camp Taylor.

fine artillery officers, tell me it was unnecessarily severe and went far beyond the basic requirements for field artillery.

At this time the 92nd had received embarkation orders. I had passed my physical examination and had my baggage and effects marked for overseas service when the order came through from divisional headquarters detaching me from the 368th Infantry and ordering me to the Field Artillery School at Camp Meade. The regiments sailed leaving the men in the school behind. We did not catch up with the division until after the Armistice in France.

A FINE GROUP OF CANDIDATES

There were about 97 of us Negro candidates in the field artillery school. I was the only commissioned officer in training. I drew my commissioned salary and when not in school was privileged to wear an officer's uniform. But as a matter of fact I wore the candidate's uniform on and off duty because in an officer's uniform I could not have fraternized with my fellow candidates who were enlisted men. And the men in the school were some of the finest men I have ever been privileged to associate with.

TRAINING SYSTEM CHANGED AGAIN

While we were in training, the United States changed its system of officer training again. It abandoned the decentralized system and established great centralized camps, each camp concentrating on one branch of the service. The field artillery training camp was at Camp Taylor, Ky., on the outskirts of Louisville. We were transferred there and became the 22nd Training Battalion in the school. The school had over 4,000 candidates in it. All except our battery were white.

Next instalment: "Graduation at Camp Taylor and Overseas."

Age Columnist Edits New Official Paper Of Carlton Boys Dept.

Widening interest is being evidenced in the community among young and old in the breezy little newspaper, "Carlton Y Symbol" which very recently made its appearance from the mimeograph room of the Carlton YMCA, 405 Carlton avenue.

Staffed by Carlton boys, the Symbol is under the supervision of The New York Age columnist, Archie Waters. It is weekly, five pages and the official organ of the Boys' Department.

A reporter for four years, Waters is the first person ever to undertake the production of a weekly for Carlton Y. He started as cub reporter on the publication of the Alexander Hamilton High School here and in the same term rose to the office of first assistant editor-in-chief.

Temporary members of the Carlton "Symbol" are: George Bing, editor-in-chief; Adolph Terrel, assistant editor-in-chief; Howard Bressant, sports editor; Norman Crooke and Winston Gay, sports assistants; Seymour Alleyne, club editor; George Bing, art editor; Leroy Hawkins, feature editor; Wilfred Jones, church editor; William Book, exchange editor; also James Hardy, John Silva and James Sykes. Boys' Work Director Charles W. L. Johnson is assisting.

New - Original Exciting

A popular Negro magazine. 96 attractive pocket sized pages — containing over 30 articles and stories condensed from the best in magazines and books every month.

Five to ten minutes a day with NEGRO WORLD DIGEST will keep you entertained and abreast of the main trends and world affairs.

Send for a free, illustrated folder on our amazing subscription and premiums. 1 West 125th. N. Y. C., N. Y.

Newsdealers Vie For Cash Prizes

Eyeing those handsome cash prizes offered by The Amsterdam News for the greatest weekly sales from now until July 8, newsdealers throughout the metropolitan area shifted into high this week, second of the contest. A grand total of $90 awaits eight enthusiastic dealers.

Class A award is $25 for the newsdealer selling 200 or more papers weekly during the period of the contest, May 18 to July 8, eight consecutive weeks. Class B award is $15 for newsdealers selling 100 or more papers weekly, and Class C award is $10 for newsdealers selling 50 or more copies of The Amsterdam News each week.

For other metropolitan dealers, the award system is as follows:

Brooklyn—$15 for the greatest increase; $10 for the second greatest increase. Jamaica—$5 for the greatest increase. Corona and Long Island—$5 for the greatest increase, and the same award for the greatest increase in Westchester. Newsdealers will participate according to the above classifications based in Amsterdam News records of current orders and sales.

Awards will be distributed to the newsdealers in each class for the largest increase in sales of The Amsterdam News. For further information, contact the circulation department.

New Magaine, Makes Debut This Month

A new and original type of popular Negro magazine will appear this month—the Negro World Digest, the first of its kind in Negro journalism.

Negro World Digest will be an attractive, pocket-sized book of 96 pages, containing a widely varied selection of upwards of 30 articles and stories, condensed from the best of some $350 worth of Negro and other literature each month. It will make brief, absorbing and easy reading. Negro World Digest will present in short, enjoyable articles and stories an authentic, authoritative and compelling picture of Negro affairs and history, world events, and items of unusual importance.

By devoting no more than 5 to 10 minutes a day to the Negro World Digest, the busy man or woman will keep abreast of the main trends in Negro and world affairs, art and history.

Interspersed with these there will be each month a number of stories of all kinds, also condensed for quick reading, from the pens of outstanding Negro writers—humorous, romantic, realistic and historical—to suit all tastes.

Contents of the Digest's first issue will include articles and stories by such well-known authors as Zora Neale Hurston, George W. Lee and James Weldon Johnson. Other contributors include: W. C. Handy, Ted Poston, William Pickens, Andre Gide, Jerome Davis, Father John T. Gillard, John Vandercook and Winifred Hulbert.

Negro World Digest is published in New York at 1 West 125th street.

A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism!

THE COMMUNIST

JUNE CONTENTS

Review of the Month *by A. B.*
World Socialism and War *by William Z. Foster*
Lenin on the World Imperialist War *by V. I. Lenin*
Lenin Speaks of Debs *by Alexander Trachtenberg*
Imperialist War and "Democratic" Demagogy *by Gil Green*
The Stalinist Concept of "Nation" *by Harry Martel*
The Third National Negro Congress *by Theodore Bassett*
American Policy in the Far East and the Roosevelt Regime *by B. T. Lo*
The Farm Problem and the Working Class *by Anna Rochester*
Freedom of Thought in the Old South *by Clement Eaton, Reviewed by H. Biel*

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Amsterdam News, Boatride On July 4th

Anchors aweigh!

As the bright rays of the morning sun playfully fleck the rippling bosom of the bdoad Hudson and the fleecy summer clouds drift softly high overhead in the deep azure sky, a handsome, trim river steamer will slip its moring at the 132nd St. pier, glide slowly out into midstream, points its sharp prow northward and sail majestically up the river, loaded with happy humanity.

And if you're not on board, you'll be sorry because we're talking about the Amsterdam News boatride this Thursday, July 4, to Woodcliff Amusement Park, near Poughkeepsie.

There'll be dad and mother, sister, brother and baby too on board, all set for one of the swellest days of their lives at one of the most popular amusement resorts in the East. The excursion, devised by The Amsterdam News for its countless friends, promises to be a memorable event indee.

On board provisions have been made for all sorts of enjoyment, including dancing, entertainment and an abundance of refreshments. At Woodcliff Park there are numberless amusements, including swimming, so bring your bathing suit.

Many readers have been taking advantage of the coupon in the paper which entitles the holder to a ticket at reduced prices. If you're not one of those lucky ones, come on out anyhow, there will be tickets on sale at the boat.

Negro World Digest, New Magazine on Sale

NEW YORK.—The Negro Digest, a new magazine devoted to reprinting news about or of interest to colored people, was put on sale this week.

The first copy, containing ninety-six pages, contains many articles by many well-known writers. Many of these articles have previously been published in whole or in part in other places. The magazine is pocket size, about 5x8 inches.

Magazine Praises George W. Carver In Editorial

NOV 9 1940

The November issue of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, cumulative monthly publication published by the H. W. Wilson Company, New York, features an editorial announcement which heaps paens of praise on the famed Negro inventor and scientist, George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute.

The announcement says:

"Dr. Carver deserves a place among the celebrities described in this publication by virtue of his distinguished service in the field of science. A complete biographical sketch also appears.

Malcolm Lawson of Evander Childs, Gets Amsterdam News Athletic Award

Amsterdam News 7-6-40 New York

YOUNG Malcolm Lawson, 247 W. 111th St., Evander Childs high school senior and considered another Jesse Owens in interscholastic track circles, was given The Amsterdam News award Friday night after having been chosen as "The Most Outstanding Colored Athlete" in New York City high schools by a group of well-known men prominently identified with athletics.

The occasion was the sixth annual Sports Achievement Dinner in honor of the outstanding colored athletes in the New York City high schools and the Community junior high schools, sponsored by the Boys' Work Department of the Harlem Branch Y.M.C.A., ad held in the Y's Little Theatre.

Makes Presentation

Sports Editor Dan Burley of The Amsterdam News made the presentation of the beautiful gold trophy, a permanent award, to Lawson after appropriate ceremonies. Over 100 young athletes, including the ladies auxiliary of the New York Pioneer Club and others, were present. The nomiating committee that chose Lawson was made up of Lou Miller, prep sports writer of the World-Telegram; Pete White of the Salem-Crescent Club; Gerald F. Norman of the Boys of Yesteryear; Lawrence F. Hunt, physical director of the Harlem Y.M.C.A.; Bob Douglas, owner of the Renaissance basketball team; and George Gregory of the Harlem Children's Center.

Seventy-three "Awards of Merit" from the Boys' Work Department of the Y were passed to winning athletes by Dr. Rufus M. Hartill, former principal of P. S. 5, and now assistant superintendent in charge of junior high schools. In addition, the guests heard absorbing talks by a number of prominent persons, including William (Dolly) King, star of the Long Island University basketball team and one of the best football players developed in the East in recent years. The speakers were: Lou Miller, Charles J. Carpenter, athletic director of the N. Y. Sports Club of Queens, an official of the P.S.A.L. and A.A.U. and a teacher at Bryant high school; Gerald F. Norman, Laurence F. Hunt, Dr. Edward L. Washington of the Department of Physical Education, Thomas Jefferson high school; Alfred B. Lind, Boys' physical director, Harlem Y.M.C.A.; James E. Allen, chairman of the Boys' Work Committee, and Hilton L. Mayers, energetic Boys' Work secretary.

Two Are Toastmasters

Dan Burley and Joseph Yancey of the Pioneer Club acted as toastmasters and handled the program from opening to closing. Entertainment included a ventriloquist skit by Al Fairweather of DeWitt Clinton high; a solo by Miss Catherine Price, and numbers by Francis Thomas and the Co-Ed Glee Club of the Y.M.C.A.

EDITOR VILLARD RETIRES

Age 7-13-40

ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE last week of the resignation of Oswald Garrison Villard from the editorial board of The Nation. Mr. Villard was editor and part owner of that publicaion from 1918 to 1933 and has been contributing editor since that time. He had been writing for The Nation for almost half a century. In explaining his retirement, Mr. Villard said, "My retirement has been precipitated at this time by the editor's abandonment of The Nation's steadfast opposition to all preparations for war, to universal military service, to a great navy and to all war."

New York

In other words Mr. Villard is a pacifist who believes that preparation for war inevitably leads to war. There are many well-meaning Americans who hold the same views as Mr. Villard. They are liberal in most respects and have in the past done much to educate the public to a broader view of the social responsibilities of government, but in times like the present they, as the present editor of The Nation stated, represent a retreat from the grimest reality that has confronted our nation in many generations.

The Norwegians and Danish peoples held the same views as Mr. Villard and refused to face the realities of war, likewise the Chinese in Asia. These nations are now paying a terrible price for their failure to be prepared for war, for in a world largely controlled by "gangster" rulers it is the weak and unprepared nations who are first attacked and who suffer most at the hands of these leaders.

While we have admired Mr. Villard for many years and his courageous stand on many issues, especially his attitude on the Negro question in this country, we feel that he is wrong in opposing preparedness at this time. Only by being strong can the United States escape the fate of the nations of Europe.

LEAGUE CHARGES NASSAU NEWSPAPER DISPLAYS PREJUDICE AGAINST RACE

Echoes of the vicious and widespread anti-Negro bias which exists in Nassau County and which was recently exposed in The New York Age through extensive coverage of a frameup case directed against Zachariah Cherubim, follower of Father Divine, come to the desk of the editor this week in the form of a release from the officials of the Nassau County League for Civil Rights, a group which was formed as an outgrowth of the Cherubim case.

Boldly attacking the Nassau Daily Review-Star, a county publication, the release charges the paper with having conducted a policy "of discrimination against the Negro people."

The release states:

"The Nassau Daily Review-Star recently saw fit to give front page spread to the fact that the Nassau County League for Civil Rights would no longer meet in the parish hall of the Episcopal Church of the Nativity, Mineola. The article gleefully stated that the Rev. William B. Sharp, rector of the church, who is on vacation, had made a long distance telephoned resignation from membership in the League. This article was written in such a manner as to discredit the League."

For the sake of clarifying the the matter, the release states, Oscar Rose, secretary of the organization, made a long-distance telephone call to Rev. Sharp and was told by the clergyman that the newspaper was unauthorized to state that he had resigned. Sharp is alleged to have told Rose that after he had investigated the matter thoroughly, he would forward his decision first to the league and the vestry committee.

The League was duly informed by the vestry committee that the parish hall would no longer be available for meetings because of a church ruling which provided only for meetings of church organizations and the Red Cross the release said.

Paper Attacks League

Continuing to take up cudge

aywood at the piano.

The pastor introduced the Rev. mith as speaker and he delivered very inspirnig message on the Secrets of the Heavenly Government" from John 11:35, Isaiah 9:6. large congregation was present. At 3:30, Rev. S. W. Timms, resident of the New York State aptist Convention, delivered a onderful sermon followed by oly Communion.

Deacon Abe Saunders conducted e B. Y. P. U. at 6:30, assisted by e Rev. Smith who brought many teresting thoughts upon the lesn.

At the evening hour, the Rev. illiams spoke on the subject: What a Man" found in Matthew 27. Among the many visitors were . J. Watts of 72 Decatur street.

The Rev. Lawrence A. Felix of hiladelphia is spending his vacaon with his uncle and aunt, Mr. nd Mrs. William Elam of 270 St. ames place.

The second annual bus outing of e Fulton Savings Club of the riendly 18 was held at Heckscher tate Park on Sunday, August 11. uses left from 1101 Fulton street.

Flowers in the pulpit of Greater ridge Street Church last Sunday ere given by Mrs. Mitchell, a hite neighbor. After a wonderful

cachers were at their posts.

Morning service began immedi- atel yafter Sunday school. Senior Choir No. 1 rendered music for the lay. Rev. Jacob was the speaker. His message was based on Mathew 17:25 'Mountain Top Experience With God."

In the afternoon Rev. Smith reached for the Deaconess Board. The message was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Sprinkle was soloist.

At evening service, the Rev. Jacob preached a wonderful sermon with excellent music being furnished by the choir.

Miss Ruby Carter is improving apidly.

Visitors are always welcome at Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Mt. Ollie Baptist Church

The theme of the day at Mt. Olive Baptist Church last Sunday was Sing unto the Lord a New Song, for He has done Marvelous Things". Sunday School began at 9:30 with the teachers at their posts of duty. The lesson was "The Road to Real Happiness" found in Psalms 1:6, Matthew 7:24-27.

The lesson was reviewed by the superintendent, Brother J. Williams. The first and second Junior choirs and Gospel Chorus rendered music throughout the day under the leadership of Mrs. F. L.

H IN BROOKLYN

Reporter on Tour of Harlem's Chinatown

Amsterdam 8-3-40 Newspaper

By MARVEL COOKE

Editor's Note: The Amsterdam News, in its series of articles on National groups in Harlem, continues its tour by presenting an impressionistic story of the Chinese. Next week's story will be about the Harlem Puerto Rican population.

New York

Ever since Marco Polo found his speculation on the part of the West-Europe with fantastic tales of the undreamed civilization in the "East" the Chinese have been the source of keen speculation on the part of the Wstern ern people.

Down at the Southern edge of Harlem's so-called Black Belt lies a narrow strip awaiting a 20th century Marco Polo. Growing unobtrusively, like a narrow yellow belt separating the browns and blacks of Harlem from the pinks and creams of the rest of Manhattan Island, a settlement of Chinese has apparently taken root.

Saunter down around 110th St. and Lenox Ave. and the effect is startling. Lining the avenue for almost two blocks are countless small shops, groceries, laundries, souvenir and notion stores and chop suey restaurants. On every window can be seen Chinese names, often inscribed in Chinese characters as well as in the usually quaint-sounding Anglicized versions.

Where do they come from? What brings them to this particular community?

Reticent People

These questions are not easy to answer. Living, for the most part, in cubbyhole rooms behind their stores, often crowding incredible numbers into one home, these border residents of Harlem are not communicative nor curious.

They attend strictly to their own business, worry about that of no one else. And, in the same way, they do not encourage one who would pry into theirs.

So it becomes a Herculean task to determine how many Chinese actually live in this little settlement, or what they do for diversion, or what their relationship is to the rest of the community. Nor is it any easier to attempt to determine the total Chinese population of Harlem, for this settlement does not include all. There are numerous Chinese restaurants (they never open until 2 p. m.) and laundries scattered throughout Harlem from 110th St. to 155th, and from Madison Ave. to Eighth.

In keeping with a universal habit, the average local resident, hearing mention of Chinese, usually thinks of a chop suey restaurant or of a laundry.

And quite logically.

Hundreds and hundreds of Harlemites pay weekly visits to small shops where, behind plate glass windows lettered usually in red, may be found myriads of neatly-wrapped bundles each marked with a torn half-slip of paper, on which appear characters always indecipherable but presumably Chinese.

Generally presiding behind a small counter and often behind an ironing board with a huge hot iron, may be found an impassive Oriental who gravely accepts bundles of dirty laundry for which he issues one half of a ticket. Equally imperturbed, he returns the laundry, neatly finished and wrapped a few days later in exchange for the ticket stub and a stipulated sum of money.

8-3-40

And then, of course, equally as many Harlemites at some time or other have gone to a local Chinese restaurant to receive the serene attention of an Oriental who serves strange dishes with fancy sounding names and platters of plain ham and eggs with the same aplomb.

But there are other Chinese in Harlem—merchants, educators and students. Between 110th and 114th Sts. on Lenox Av. are a number of wholesale groceries and retail shops, their windows crowded with green bamboo shoots and water chestnuts and gay packages of Chinese tea. In these small, neat shops almost any time during the day may be found six or seven or eight men conversing in the sing-song language of their native China.

enough, Chinese wom rarity in Harlem.

There is not much mystery about the subject of their conversation. They are passionately interested in the most recent turn the Sino-Japanese war has taken. They know that this is not just a war of conquest between two darker peoples, but that it is linked up with the war in the Western Hemisphere—that like their Spanish brothers, they are fighting against a Fascist aggressor.

None of them is in any doubt as to the outcome of the war.

"Many people thought we could not last three months because we were unprepared for a war of long duration," they will tell you, not a flicker of emotion crossing their impassive faces.

"But we have lasted three years. The Chinese people are determined to win."

Many Chinese students—residents of International House and in attendance at Columbia University—come down the hill from time to time to visit their friends in this little bit of the Orient in Harlem. Of course, the community itself has been almost imperceptibly touched by the presence of Chinese people here.

8-3-40

Harlem has learned from them that the future of the Negro in world affairs is unquestionably linked up with the future of the Chinese people and with other minority groups in this world-wide fight against imperialist oppression.

Serving Two Masters

Amsterdam News

Earl Brown, former editor of the New York Amsterdam News, is out of a job today because he wrote an article for Life magazine on Joe Louis which some people think showed bad taste. 8-3-40

The fact that the News owners asked for his resignation would seem to indicate that he didn't submit his article to them before he published it. If this is true, that was Mr. Brown's first mistake.

His second mistake was his belief that a story of the bedroom relationships of the Joe Louises would not be resented by the public. Baltimore, Md

But it was resented, and the Amsterdam News owners were quick to protect themselves, which is very good evidence of the responsiveness of our own newspapers to the people they serve. Colored reporters for white publications must serve two masters and they are seldom able to do it well.

'Common Ground'

(Editorial)

COMMON GROUND is the name of a new magazine, published by the Common Council for American Unity, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and it would be hard to over-estimate the timeliness of a publication such as it is, coming as it does when, as never before, the United States is being challenged to put its house in order if this government is successfully to meet the greatest test of its existence.

This new magazine, which is edited by Louis Adamic, author, and recently appointed Consultant to the President's Advisory Commission on National Defense, is endeavoring to set forth that America, composed as it is of many racial groups, needs to put forth every effort to weld these groups into genuine Americans, and to do this will require a different method of treatment of all groups than what has been tried in the past. It calls for a more realistic and a more dynamic campaign for better racial relations than the kind heretofore carried on.

COMMON GROUND brings to its pages the ablest writers of the nation who think in terms of better racial relations. It seeks to destroy the myth about "superior" and "inferior" races and to substitute for that kind of propaganda the truth that all Americans, without regard to race, nationality or color have a part to play in the making of the kind of nation America was intended to be.

In its first issue, now on the newsstands, COMMON GROUND has a splendid article, the title of which is "Who Is a NEGRO?" "WHO IS WHITE?" by George Schuyler, noted Negro columnist. The Schuyler article, which is as brilliant as Schuyler "fans" have any reason to expect, is only one of the many interesting and thought-provoking contributions found in this 104-page magazine which should be "required reading" for all intelligent, forward-looking Americans and especially school teachers, ministers and others who occupy places of leadership among us.

Nashville Tennessean

SEP 3 1940

Leader Called Moses Of Oppressed People

Amsterdam News

Promises to Give Negro Everything Possessed by Whites; Wins Approval

8-10-40

By A. M. Wendell Malliet

The world-wide acceptance of Garveyism by Negroes as a philosophy of race solidarity and progress was due to several important factors. When Marcus Garvey came to the United States in the summer of 1916 he found a people awaiting a dynamic leader, who would promise anything put the years of social ostracism and economic exploitation, with race prejudice, discrimination and segregation that they had suffered.

He promised everything that the American white race possessed—a mighty empire in Africa, ruled by black men, with all the fantastic and dazzling trappings and high-sounding titles that seekers after pomp and circumstance craved. The wealth and power that the full exploitation of Africa's resources would produce—its gold, diamonds, silver, and its boundless natural and agricultural resources were thrown in for good measure.

Garvey's personality was striking; his oratorical powers great. But he knew that in order to appeal to "the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world," he needed a mouthpiece, a newspaper that would carry his appeals, invectives, demands and speeches to the ends of the earth. He founded the Negro World in 1917. (The founding of the Negro World is given in the American Newspaper Annual who served on the paper from its inceptiaon have definitely stated that it was established in 1917.)

From 1919 to 1923, the Garvey movement rose to its highest peak of success. In those years the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League backed The Negro World and gave it a circulation reputed to have passed the 74,000 mark. The paper in turn supported the movement and its business subsidiaries.

The Negro World, although a house organ, came closer to welding the Negro into a united group than any other medium known to the Negro race. Its Christmas number, published in 1922, carried pictures of Negro beauties selected from various sections of Africa, South and Central America, the West Indian colonies and the United States.

President Warren G. Harding's speech at Birmingham, Ala., on the position of the Negro in America, in which he declared that there were fundamental differences between the Negro and white races was printed in full. The Negro World was well edited; it carried news of world-wide interest and significance and devoted much space to stories telling of racial achievement and inspiring racial pride. Garvey used its columns as a rostrum from which to blast his "enemies," inspire his followers and preach his doctrine of racial equality.

Speaking of the future of the Negro in the United States, Garvey declared in 1922, "The Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey believe the time will never come when the white man in America will extend to the Negro his true constitutional rights and admit him as a social equal."

Of the Senegalese Deputy in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Blaise Diagne, he said: "Like Siki (the Senegalese fighter) who defeated Georges Carpentier), he has a white wife and worships at the shrine of whiteaucracy."

And dealing with his opponents in the United States, he shouted: "Negroes who live off white patronage are dangerous characters."

8-10-40

The Negro World, Garvey declared, was "A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race; The Indispensable Weekly; The Voice of the Awakened Negro, Reaching the Masses of Negroes." It carried sections also in French and Spanish, and its editorial staff included such well known figures as:

"Marcus Garvey, editor; Sir William H. Ferris, M. A., K. C. O. N., literary editor; Eric Waldrond, associate editor; U. S. Poston, associate editor; Hudson C. Price, business manager; Sir John E. Bruce, K. C. O. N., (Knight Commander of the distinguished Order of the Nile, a Garvey conferred honor).

Even when in prison, Garvey delivered his weekly exhortation on the front page: "Fellow Men of the Negro Race, Greeting:" He wrote on all matters of interest to his movement and called upon his followers to hold fast and keep the organization going, always ending his messages: "I have the honor to be,

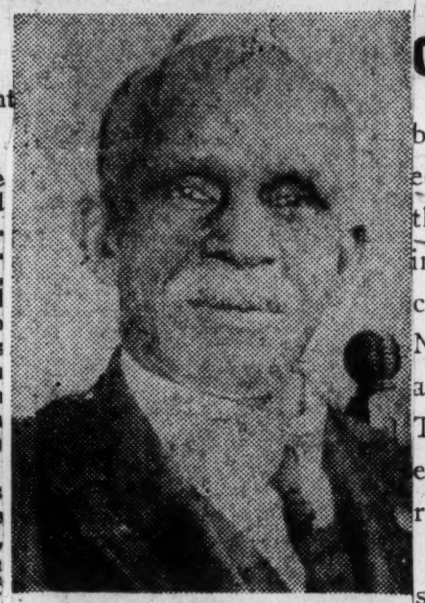
"Your obedient servant,
"Marcus Garvey,
"President-General,
"Universal Negro Improvement
"Association."

Like most newspapers, the growth of The Negro World was a slow and difficult one. The pioneers, Edgar Grey, W. A. Domingo, Richard E. Warner, Hubert Harrison and others had a hard time getting the paper to a good start. In the early months Mr. Grey had to pay Harlem newsboys to sell the paper on the streets, because the term "Negro" was said to have been objectionable to their parents.

In Trinidad, the paper was banned and not allowed to be received and read; in Jamaica, it was taken to the Kingston prison and burned by order of the authorities, but The Negro World grew by leaps and bounds, until it became the Negro weekly with the largest circulation. It was the only Garvey venture that turned out to be a successful business undertaking. It outlived every other Garvey organization and was said to have discontinued publication on orders issued by the president-general after his release from Federal Penitentiary and deportation to Jamaica.

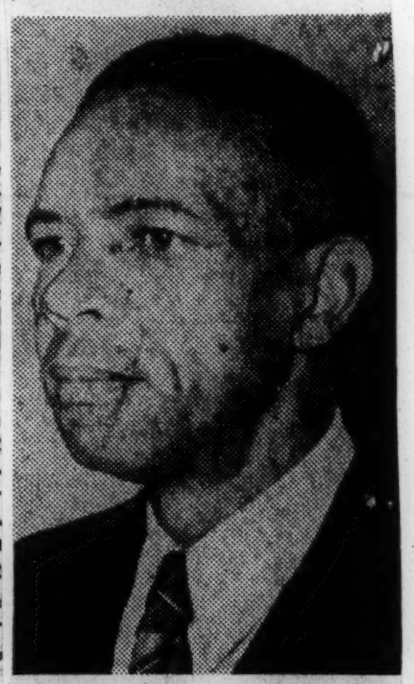
(Marcus Garvey's Attempts Colonization in Liberia, next week.)

Served Negro World



Harold G. Saltus, circulation manager of The Negro World and one of the employees who served the paper for more than ten years.

Garvey Editor



The late John E. Bruce, one of America's foremost Negro newspapermen, who gave force and clarity to the Garvey movement through his writings in The Negro World. He was the paper's contributing editor.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AUGUSTA HERALD

OCT 5 1940

ON SEPTEMBER 22 the Augusta, Ga. Herald celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by the publication of a 124-page anniversary edition, including an eight page section on the progress of the Negroes of Augusta during the past half century. Although 45 per cent of the people of Augusta (30,000) are Negroes, only three Negroes were listed among the employees of the Augusta Herald. These include Walter Harris, Negro news editor, and Moses Stallings and George Garrett of the janitorial staff.

Mr. Harris has done a splendid job in presenting the achievements of the Negroes of his native city and lists among its native sons such nationally known figures as the late Rev. Charles T. Walker, who founded the Y. M.C. A. movement among Negroes in New York and at one time pastored Mt. Olivet Baptist Church here; the late Lucy Craft Laney, who founded Haines Normal and Industrial School and gave Negro education a big lift in Augusta; the late Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, who was born in Augusta; the late Dr. George N. Stoney, first Negro physician in Augusta; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of Negro work for the National Board of the Y. M. C. A., who was recently appointed an advisor to the Conscription Board. There are many illustrations of educational, religious and business institutions in the Negro section of the anniversary edition.

New York Age

We congratulate Mr. Harris and the editors of The Herald on their splendid effort and would like to see more of our daily papers emulate their example in giving consideration to their Negro readers not only in the matter of employment but also in news. We feel, however, that even more consideration should be given the race who furnish a large part of the reader-interest of The Herald and boost their circulation so that they may get more advertising. We refer to the capitalization of the word "Negro." It is generally observed by most newspapers that "Negro" is a proper noun. It would be a fine thing in the daily press of Georgia if they followed the lead of other big dailies in this respect.

New York, N.Y.

DURHAM TO PUBLISH A BI-WEEKLY

Newspaper

DURHAM, N. C., April 4 (ANP)—The Durham Star, a twice a week newspaper, will make its appearance on the streets of Durham on Saturday, April 6. William K. H. O'Neal, formerly with the old Raleigh, N. C., Independent and the Newport News, Va., Clarion, will be publisher and editor-in-chief.

The Star will be a general newspaper of seven columns and will carry national news, but will play up local news first. Editorial and business offices are located at 412 E. Proctor street. Publication days will be Tuesday and Saturday.

Southern Newsmen Endorsed For Edi-ship of 'Star of Zion'

MEMPHIS.—(By J. H. Purdy Jr., for ANP)—It was announced here this week that officers and members of the Southern Press Club have endorsed the Rev. D. F. Martinez, former editor of the New Bern World and now Tennessee presiding elder of the A. M. E. Zion Church, as editor of that denomination's official paper, STAR OF ZION.

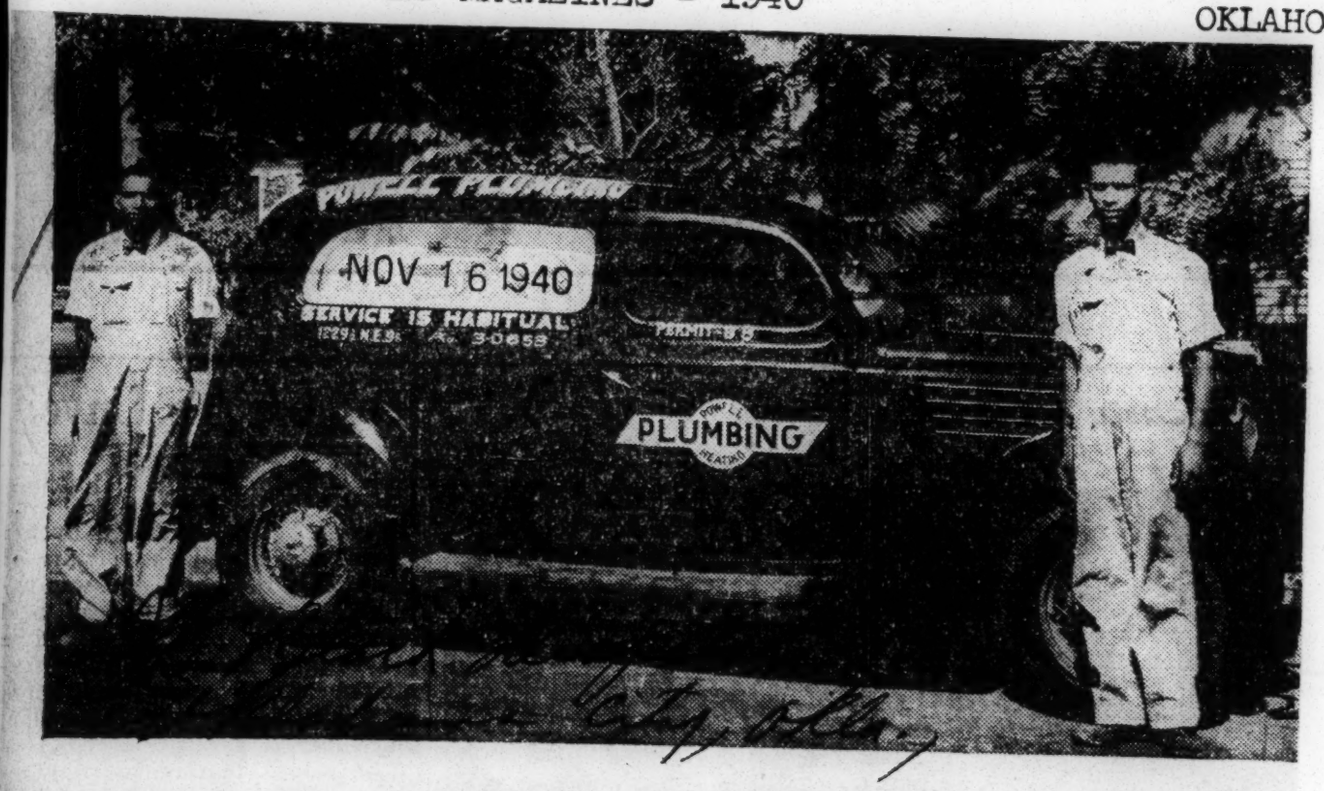
Copies of tde endorsement resolution, it was said, will be forwarded to the AME Zion Conference which meets in Memphis. Washington, D. C. The paper is now being edited by Dr. Walter R. Lovell, who is filling the vacancy caused by the death of the former editor. Dr. Blackwell.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
October 11, 1940

Carr Will Speak At Pythian Convention

J. D. Carr, negro publisher of the Asheville Enterprise, which suspended publication in 1926 after seven years' operation, will be the principal speaker at the annual district Pythian convention at Tryon Sunday.

Carr formerly was head waiter at Grove Park inn and Biltmore Forest Country club. He is now field director for the Afro-American News Picture syndicate of Memphis. He plans to take pictures illustrating the lives and customs of negroes in Asheville, and the film will be exhibited throughout the nation by the National Negro Baptist convention.



WE COOPERATED WITH THE BLACK DISPATCH COOKING SCHOOL AND HOME DEMONSTRATION CLASSES.

Powell Plumbing and Heating Establishment, located at 1229½ East Ninth street. It is on wheels and will roll up to your door on a moment's notice. Mr. Albert Powell, manager, is a graduate of Tuskegee and is one of the best plumbers in the Southwest. See Powell for your plumbing. Phone him at 3-0653.

Mr. Whitfield Lectures

SEP 21 1940

W. W. Whitfield, a white resident of Oklahoma City, sends the Black Dispatch a newspaper clipping this week, regarding social disorders in Elizabeth City, N. C., and then proceeds to read the Black Dispatch a lecture.

Here is the news item that stirs Mr. Whitfield:

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept. 10.—A coast guardsman was injured slightly early Tuesday as state highway patrolmen and coast guardsmen dispersed a band of Negroes who had attacked police and firemen with rocks and bottles near a theater in this coast city.

E. E. Pritchard, acting sergeant, said two Negroes were arrested in connection with an assault on F. R. Reggio, attacked to the coast guard air base here and one of 25 to 30 guardsmen on duty following the disorders.

City officials said an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 Negres gathered near a Negro theater Monday night, protesting replacement of the theater's Negro manager by a whtie man.

A squad of police, firemen and state highway patrolmen answered Patrolman John Winslow's call for assistance. On arrival, the officers reported, they were pelted with rocks before the crowd was dispersed.

Says Mr. Whitfield: The Black Dispatch

Your paper and other Negro papers in the United States are always preaching race equality but as evidenced by the enclosed clipping from todays Oklahoma City Times as soon as the shoe gets on your own foot, you are the first to complain.

Suppose the incident was reversed and the incident referred to was a Negro man that had succeeded the white man as the manager of the theater and the surrounding residents had stoned the officers that had been called to protect him.

Screaming headlines would have blazened the front pages of every Negro newspaper in the United States including the Black Dispatch.

If you wish to attain the goals you preach, you must practice same. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

It appears to the Black Dispatch that friend Whitfield fails entirely to see the picture presented at Elizabeth City. If we can read the English language correctly we observe that Negroes in this instance sought to do something few Negroes ever do. The article Mr. Whitfield read failed to supply all of the facts, which is one justification for the publication of Negro newspapers.

For instance reading the article Mr. Whitfield sent us would suggest that Negroes owning a theatre had voluntarily placed a white man in charge to the disgust of the Negro patrons.

The full and complete facts show that the Carolina Amusement Company, a white operating company, which operates the Gaiety Theatre for Negroes at Elizabeth City, replaced their Negro manager with a white manager. Does that not put a completely new angle on the situation? There was no disagreement among Negroes at all, as the article supplied by Mr. Whitfield imposes. As a matter of fact there is no Negro theatre in Elizabeth City, but there is a white theatre run by a white management for Negroes.

Negroes in this instance did the unusual thing. They united to protest against that which they felt was an affront to their racial group.

It would be interesting to know what influence or authority caused the presence at the theatre of the coast guard and firemen. The right to picket business places has been held constitutional, and just why the coast guard had to assemble on this occasion should prove interesting reading. Again the news story supplied by Mr. Whitfield is deleted in a very unfortunate way.

There is, however, in Mr. Whitfield's letter an inference we wish to attack. The writer speaks of "screaming headlines" in Negro newspapers to which he objects. He also charges that Negro publications preach race equality.

We plead guilty to both charges. Twenty years ago, because of the false rape charges made in white newspapers, every white woman in America became afraid of a Negro when she saw him approaching in the night or in the day. The mob was glorified in the white press as the defender of white womanhood.

SEP 21 1940

About this time (and during the period of World War No. 1) the Negro newspaper began to assemble records. The lynching records have been thoroughly probed by Negro newspapers and in the publication of those records Negro newspapers have run screaming headlines. The records and facts assembled by Negro newspapers show that Negroes, as a group, are less guilty of the crime of rape than any other segment of American society.

Proof of what Negro newspapers had to combat is shown by the fact that some 20 years ago the Southern Sociological Congress met in Atlanta. It was a group of liberal minded southerners who felt something should be done about the crime of lynching. But this group of fair-minded white people, in the preamble to their statement to the nation admonished Negroes in the South that they must cease raping white women.

Since Negro newspapers have started publishing the facts in "SCREAMING HEADLINES" it has been proven that out of 3,482 lynchings, three fourths of the victims were lynched for alleged crimes other than rape. In SCREAMING HEADLINES and in self defense Negro newspapers have published every bit of news discovered which indicated that white men some times commit rape.

Through the screaming headlines Negro newspapers have used for the past twenty years Negro publications have forced the creation of an organization of white women known as "Council of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching". All over the south white women are raising their voices against lynching because of the facts produced in screaming headlines, and which stand out in the conscience of white women as does a light house in a storm.

In other words, Negro newspapers with screaming headlines have been able to return to black people that good named possessed by Negroes prior to Lincoln's emancipation. We are sorry that men like our good friend Mr. Whitfield have misunderstood, but black men believe that

"A GOOD NAME IS RATHER TO BE CHOSEN THAN GREAT RICHES".

White newspapers featuring the Negroes faults without throwing any light upon his virtues have done black people incalculable harm. White newspapers that feature the Negro as a clown rather than as a full grown man are not truly representative of the democratic process and ideal brotherhood. It could be that Negro newspapers have leaned too far over in a given direction, but the world will pardon us when we say that Negro newspapers primarily started out to save the good name and reputation of black folk.

There is just one other suggestion made in Mr. Whitfield's letter. The writer says Negro newspapers preach racial equality. Certainly the Black Dispatch does. We do not believe that the equality of an individual or a racial group can be determined by law or custom. If my white neighbor lives a better life, has higher ideals and justifies his existence more than I that neighbor is my social superior—and visa versa. Individuals and Races determine their own equality, inferiority or superiority. Gardner

This writer has seen a lot of white people who we knew were mentally and in every way superior to us, and likewise we have seen many whites who we felt were beneath our social level. Our opinion is that brains and morality offer a better test as to a man's social standing rather than color. In this connection we are wondering whether Mr. Whitfield inferred or meant Negro newspapers should not preach equality?

We always feel that something worse than white and constructive has been done when we receive letters from white people like Mr. Whitfield. At least we know from such communications something about the mental and moral processes of white people. There is actually no justification for a Negro newspaper save and accept that the Negro editor hopes to balance the facts presented each day to the American public. Just a few days ago a Negro who clowns with a home-made musical instrument was given two columns in a local newspaper, while during the same week this same paper was silent regarding a black man who had received national honors for outstanding achievement in the business world.

Giving the Negro hell on front page while hiding his virtues in small type in obscure places is not a fair deal, and is un-American. Perhaps the white newspaper has gone too far in one direction and the Negro is extreme in the other, but in any event the trouble started because of the belief on the part of black folk that America's largest minority should be presented to the world in a fairer and more impartial way.

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Here They Are Again - Demonstrators

The Black Dispatch

OCT 12 1940

MISS MARY ADAMS
OKLAHOMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY

The Black Dispatch

OCT 12 1940

MISS ERMALEE MOORE
OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Brimming with new ideas, recipes, menus and household suggestions, Miss Mary Adams of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, and Miss Ermalee Moore of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company Home Service Departments, are eagerly awaiting the Black Dispatch Seventh Annual Cooking School which will be conducted at Slaughter Hall, November 5, 6 and 7. The ladies will take turns as demonstrators during the three days of the school.

Both Miss Moore and Miss Adams are well known among the housewives of Oklahoma City and surrounding towns as this will be Miss Moore's third successive year, and Miss Adams' second with the Black Dispatch Cooking School. Both are becoming favorites with the housewives (and husbands) who benefit from the cooking school,

Truckin' Down Rampart St. And All Over Louisiana

WITH OCEE

By OCEE and BUCKEE

Trucking has not been so good this past week. Very cold, indeed. Caught bronchitis in the right front loudspeaker and had to use some radio cough syrup on the operator's throat to remove the pain. We did have time enough to put on our sign, overcoats and toot our bubble wagon for Nina Mae McKinney, who appeared under wraps at the Tick Tock. We took time out to call upon this wonderful little actress turned maestro in her hotel room and it pained us to see such a beautiful and talented woman having been manhandled by a ruffian. We thought that kind of people had passed. We had no idea that Caucasians were still in the barbaric period. Maybe there is no hope for Southern white America. We went out and paid our respects to the late Rev. Morris Lewis at the Auditorium. We hated to see him pass but we have the consolation in knowing that as he passed he performed and left the world a lots better. We have been getting ready for Mardi Gras. We intend to have a real good time this year and believe you me we mean what we say. Jolly Boys and Girls, Zulu Club, Mardi Gras Balls and everything that goes into the bowl will be there to help us. Walter Barnes is playing the last three days of Mardi Gras at the Tick Tock and we do not intend to miss him. The children are having their fling at the Lafon School auditorium and we intend to be there even if they suspect we are celebrating the second childhood. We do not intend to miss a place in town and we intend to truck all day and all over the city. Hope to see you. We took a little flicker over to Covington to the A. M. E. conference. Strange how this trucking takes us into so many places and stranger that we like where we go and whom we meet. We are always glad to go to anything that Bishop S. L. Greene heads. When he heads it is really headed. That may be the reason. We took a trip out to the Municipal Boys' Home on Friday night. That is a wonderful place. Someone said that the only boys who enjoyed a first-class auditorium in their school house (meaning Negro boys, of course) were the boys incarcerated in the boys' home. May be some truth in that. Looking for many visitors this year. They seem to be coming in large numbers. Allen Page of the Page Hotel, says he is also looking for them. He may have a different reason. We may be looking for some of them so that we might be the first ones to do the seeing and the running. But, no, we are hospitable. Went out to the WPA teachers at Mt. Zion on Friday night. They had a grand program and a grand time. Enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. Dean Jones was there, of course, as well as other celebrities of more or less magnitude. Passes by to wish Mr. and Madame Stellar well on their 50th anniversary. Mighty long time to be wed and they are due congratulations for it. Getting the old Tuxedo out of hock this week. Getting ready for the Young Men's Twenty, the Bunch, the Rhinestone, the Capetowners, the Two Illinois, both the old young men and the young old men, the Marigold, the Mikado and for everything we have. And we know we shall need rest. See you later between Mardi Gras festivities.

Merit Is Often Recognized

THE Journal and Guide congratulates Editor-Publisher Robert L. Vann, of the Pittsburgh Courier, upon his election to the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Mr Vann is a vital factor in the business and civic life of Pittsburgh, and it is gratifying to see his worth recognized by his home city in which he has achieved so well.

The integration of Negroes within the controlling political, economic and social factors of this nation will come in a larger degree as we demonstrate real worth and achievement. North Carolina is ahead of Pittsburgh in gestures in the direction taken by that city in recognizing Mr. Vann. Several years ago the Durham (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce elected C. C. Spaulding, banker and insurance executive, to its membership. Then followed the election of President W. J. Trent, of Livingstone College, to the Salisbury (N. C.) Chamber.

* * * *

MR. Vann has built the most widely circulated newspaper in the race. Published in a city with a Negro population of 55,000 it has a circulation of nearly 150,000. From the comfortable, hospitable, safe, sane, and free atmosphere of the Pennsylvania metropolis, he has been able to design and publish a journal that so completely dramatizes important phases of Negro life that it has been accepted upon a national scale, something which has not characterized on a comparable scale any of our other newspapers published above the Mason-Dixon line. He has done this without resorting to "yellow journalism," and without making his newspaper a record of the salacious, sordid, and spectacular happenings within the race.

* * * *

MR. Vann is a fine example of the young men who have gone North from the South in search of economic opportunity and spiritual freedom, and found both. He is an example of how the South has been bled of much of its able material. Others who have gone from the South and have found newspaper publishing lucrative in the free atmosphere of the North are Eugene Rhodes, of the Philadelphia Tribune; C. B. Powell, of the New York Amsterdam News; and Robert S. Abbott, of the Chicago Defender. The fact that our Negro newspapers which have the largest circulations are not published in the South is due in part to the fact that the northern newspapers are published in the large metropolitan centers, where freedom of the press is one thing, while in the South, freedom of the press is quite something else.

The circulation situation is not peculiar to the Negro press. While there are substantial white and Negro newspapers published in Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, New Orleans, Dallas and Houston, to name a few points, in circulation they do not—and by informed people are not expected to—equal or surpass the circulations of newspapers published in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

None of this detracts, however, from the extraordinary achievement of Publisher Vann, who has really made his newspaper national in scope.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE A.M.E. CHURCH

1848-1940
MEMBERS
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
CALVIN'S NEWSPAPER SERVICE
HERCULES NEWS SERVICE

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Bishop M. H. Davis, Vice-President
Contributing Editors: Carlyle F. Stewart, Josephine T. Washington, T. Jefferson Clement, Howard D. Gregg, Milton S. J. Wright, G. Wayman Blakley, Charles H. Wesley, Juanita E. Jackson-Mitchell, A. Wayman Ward, Harry V. Richardson.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
1 Year, $1.50; 6 Months, $1.00; Single Copy 5c

Address all correspondence to: The Christian Recorder, 716 South 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

75 YEARS OF FREEDOM

You Have Read the Stories of the Great Nations and Races of the Past, But You Have Been Told That

NO OTHER RACE

In History Can Match the Sensational Progress of Your Race Since 1865.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXPOSITION
Opens In Chicago July 4th.

NEXT WEEK
The PITTSBURGH COURIER Will Publish a Special
EXPOSITION EDITION

Be sure to have your agent or dealer reserve your copy NOW!

Buick, Plymouth Prizes

Mrs. Eloise Livingston Wins First, Clifton G Church, Second

By CONTEST EDITOR

It was a whirlwind finish.

Last Tuesday afternoon, at 8 p. m., the Tribune's big campaign ended, and as the final whistle blew, ending the finish, an avalanche of subscriptions descended upon the campaign manager. Every contestant fought hard right up to the last minute for the valuable prizes.

The prize winners are:

First prize, Mrs. Eloise Livingston, 1818 north Van Pelt street, 16,954,500 votes. A four-door Buick sedan.

Second prize, Clifton G. Church, 1857 north 21st street, 8,700,000 votes. A two door Plymouth sedan.

Third prize, Mrs. Charlotte Peterson, 2421 west Hagert street, 7,928,500 votes. $150.00 in cash.

Fourth prize, Otto McClarrin, 1130 west Oxford street, 7,305,500 votes. $75.00 in cash.

Fifth prize, Mrs. H. H. Cain, 463 west Coulter street, 6,137,000 votes. $60.00 in cash.

Sixth prize, Mrs. Maude H. Ragland, 118 north Salford street, 5,899,500 votes. $50.00 in cash.

Seventh prize, Charles R. Carrington, 2438 west Columbia avenue, 5,051,000 votes, $35.00 in cash.

The campaign exceeded all expectations and the Tribune is highly pleased at the great support given the contestants by the public.

We know our new readers, as well as the old ones, will like the Tribune. The recent changes in its staff have improved the paper greatly and more improvements are planned as time goes on.

THANKS TO ALL

We want to thank all of the contestants for their work and to thank all those who subscribed and thus helped to make the campaign a huge success. It was a hard fought campaign and was conducted fairly all the way through. Nobody except the campaign manager himself knew right up to the end how many votes each contestant had.

We have received many compliments on the way the entire campaign was conducted and we congratulate S. F. Franklin, campaign manager, for the splendid manner in which he handled everything. We cheerfully recommend him to any other newspaper desiring a campaign and wish to state that this is the second one he conducted for the Tribune.

PRESENTATIONS FRIDAY

The formal presentation of the prizes to the winners will be held in front of the Tribune office, 526 S. 16th street, Friday of this week, at 12 noon. At that time a beautiful 4-door Buick and a 2-door "Road King" Plymouth, in addition to money awards will go to the recipients.—And congratulations to them all.

All the transactions of the contest have been audited.

Notice To Our Readers

As you know, The Courier does not vote. It is, however, deeply interested in seeing that its readers get all the political news FROM BOTH PARTIES so that our readers may go to the polls in November with all the available information to guide them in casting an intelligent ballot, whether that ballot be Democratic or Republican.

THE EDITOR.

SEP 21 1940

Courier Gets 'Break' For Unknown Singer

Courier 1-20-40

File Newspaper

Paper's Ted Poston Follows Tip of Red Cap—Now Parker Watkins May Get $100,000 Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A jobless Negro tenor, who had been singing for nickels and dimes in Pennsylvania station here since shortly before Christmas, was on his way to fame and fortune and a possible $100,000 contract this week because a Red Cap urged a Courier reporter to write a story about him.

The tenor, Parker Watkins, a former soloist with the Hall Johnson Choir and a member of the Aeolian Opera Company, visited the railroad terminal a few days before Christmas to listen to an organ recital by Brooks Kennedy who performed daily on an instrument installed there for the holidays by the John Wannamaker Department Store.

SANG 'SILENT NIGHT,' HAD TO KEEP ON SINGING

Kennedy asked Watkins to sing a number after he had joined with several hundred other spectators in a community rendition of "Silent Night." Watkins obliged and his rich, powerful tenor voice so captivated the standing audience that they wouldn't let him stop.

He came back the next night at Kennedy's urging and more than 2,000 commuters and visitors were so enthralled by his voice that they kept him singing for the full half-hour period, and took up a collection of more than $15 in nickels and dimes. He continued to appear nightly and the adoring throng reached a peak audience of 5,000.

Although such a phenomenon had not occurred in the metropolis for decades, Watkins was still giving his nightly concerts three weeks later with no notice in the daily press. Then a Red Cap, Andrew Bruner, became so impressed with the singer's voice that he begged a Courier reporter to assist him in gettng some publicity.

The Courier representative visited the station last Monday and wrote a feature article about Watkins which was published with the tenor's picture on the front page of the New York Post, a metropolitan daily. The reporter also contacted other newspapers and Watkins became a big town sensation overnight.

The next day's New York Herald Tribune devoted a quarter page to pictures and a story of the tenor's station concerts and the New York Journal-American hailed him as a "Caruso" who finally got a break.

As a result of the publicity, more than 5,000 people rushed to the station to hear him sing and theatrical and concert engagements rained in on him. Pat and Mike's night club in Newark wired the Courier reporter a $50 a week offer for Watkins' services. Frank Schiffman more than quadrupled the offer for a week at the Apollo Theatre. Other offers poured in but the singer declined them all on the advice of Josef G. Geiger, a theatrical coach who had befriended him before he got his station break.

MARIAN ANDERSON'S MANAGER HEARS HIM

Station WINS immediately interviewed the singer over the air and had him sing "Deep River" on the program. Alfred Wallenstein auditioned him for WOR and signed him immediately for the Benay Venuta program last Friday. He sang "Ol' Man River" on this commercial program and was hailed as one of the greatest tenors now on the stage.

Watkins' biggest break came last Tuesday night when S. Hurok came down to listen to his next to last program and announced to the 3,000 people assembled that he was going to offer the singer a five-year contract which would probably bring him $100,000. Hurok is the manager of Marian Anderson, contralto.

The noted impressario carried Watkins to the National Broadcasting Company studios this Tuesday where he was to be auditioned for a coast-to-coast commercial program.

GIVES THE COURIER CREDIT FOR HIS 'BREAK'

When the no-longer-jobless tenor gave his farewell concert in Pennsylvania Station last Wednesday evening, more than 5,000 admirers gathered there to hail his voice and wish him good luck.

"I'm only so glad that it was members of my race that were responsible for my break," he said. "If Mr. Bruner hadn't worked so hard to get the Courier reporter to hear me, and if the Courier hadn't been big enough to help me with the daily papers—rather than let the concert series end while waiting for their weekly publication date, I would still be looking for a break.

The daily papers kept Watkins on the front pages for five days last week. Only the Daily Worker raised a dissident voice. The Communist paper scored the New York Post for its original story on the singer and accused the paper of glorifying "Gone With the Wind."

POSTON-ROWE DUO TO COVER CONVENTION

Newspaper

Pictures by Billy Rowe, stories by Ted Poston! Those guidelines have become famous throughout Negro journalism. These two "ace" representatives of The Pittsburgh Courier will be in Baltimore this week to give Courier readers stories and pictures of the National Negro Insurance Convention.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO COURIER EDITOR IN HOUSE DEBATE

File Newspaper

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Debate on the Gavagan anti-lynching bill in the House of Representatives last week yielded oratorical praise and condemnation in sharp contrast as Southern and Northern Representatives rose to attack or defend the bill, or the states they represented.

Courier 2-24-40

Dixie representatives sank to new depths in their attempts to besmirch American Negroes.

Some northern representatives chose the occasion to pay tributes to their Negro constituents.

Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York challenged the suggestion of a Negro congressman that the Negro was for sale at any price.

Pittsburgh Par

DRAGS IN SCHOOL ISSUE

This same Negro congressman, busy in an attempt to embarrass the Republican party, tried to place representatives from Pittsburgh "on the spot" by dragging into the anti-lynching bill debate the lack of Negro teachers in the public schools.

Although congressmen from Pittsburgh have nothing to do with the appointment of teachers in their city, that being the responsibility of the Pittsburgh board of education, the Negro congressman challenged Congressman John McDowell on the issue.

There are three Negro teachers in the public school system and others have been certified to the eligibility list.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO VANN

In response to the aspersions of the Negro representative, Congressman McDowell paid the following tribute to Robert L. Vann, one of his constituents, before the House and packed galleries:

"In my district resides one of the most distinguished colored citizens of America. He is a Democrat. He has served his State and his country as an attorney. He has served as a high official of the present administration in Washington, and he is the publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, with the largest circulation of any colored newspaper in the world. Both he and his newspaper have proven beyond all peradventure of a doubt that an intelligent black man is not one wit different from an intelligent white man, in character and in ideals.

RACE AN ASSET

"The black people of our State have been an asset. They work in our stores, our mills and mines and factories, our farms and forests, and have never been a problem to Pennsylvania. They are good citizens. They have been good soldiers; and I pay tribute to these religious, law abiding, patriotic citizens of my State by voting to give the same chance to their black brethren all over America that they have been given in Pennsylvania."

RECORDER TO PUBLISH WOMEN'S EDITION

Volume 1-13-40

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (HNS)—The Christian Recorder, the world's oldest paper published by Negroes, will issue a special women's edition this month, according to Dr. George A. Singleton, editor and manager of the outstanding mouthpiece of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Since its humble beginning in 1848 as the Christian Herald which later changed to the Christian Recorder, the publication has made definite contributions in the field

of Negro journalism. Many able men of the A.M.E. church have served as editors, including among others Augustus R. Green, M. M. Clark, Elisha Weaver, John Lynch, Jabez Pitt Campbell, Benjamin Tucker Tanner, B. F. Lee, H. G Johnson, and R. R. Wright, Jr. Doctors Tanner, Lee and Wright were elevated to the bishopric of the church.

The incumbent, George A. Singleton, who was elected in 1936 has shown significant progress. The recent action by the Board of Publication and the Council of Bishops in giving full control of the paper to Dr. Singleton as manager has been fully justified. He has had a rich background in his chosen field and prior to his election served as a weekly contributor to numerous publications.

Editor Singleton served in the United States Army in the Philippine Islands, Hawaii and the Mexican Border. During the World War he was the first lieutenant and chaplain with service overseas.

A graduate of Allen University he did post graduate studies at the University of Chicago and Boston University. A successful pastor, teacher and lecturer, Dr. Singleton plans to make the special women's edition an exceptional issue with contributions from some of the ablest women of the race.

ROWE, POSTON OFF TO FLORIDA BAG AND BAGGAGE

Courier 5-11-40 Pittsburgh Pa.

With smiles as wide as from here to Harlem, The Courier's two Diogenes, camerace Billy Rowe and correspondent extraordinary Ted Poston, packed up their old kit bags and sped away in a cloud of dust for Florida. Rowe and Poston the "Travelin' Thru Dixie" duo are near the end of their ten weeks Southern tour.

COURIER EDITOR GIVEN HONOR

In recognition of distinguished service to the city, Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, was elected this week a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the first man of his race to be so honored.

Mr. Vann's election came on the eve of a vast program of civic and industrial expansion planned for the city by the Chamber of Commerce.

Frank L. Duggan, announcing the election of Mr. Vann, asserted that the program of the Chamber goes beyond the confines of race, color or creed.

Mr. Vann has been a resident of Pittsburgh since 1903. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh in liberal arts and law.

After his graduation from University of Pittsburgh law school, Mr. Vann engaged in the practice of law here until 1935. At the same time he served as editor and treasurer of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company.

In 1917 he served as an assistant city solicitor. In the first Roosevelt administration he was appointed a special assistant to United States Attorney General Homer Cummings in the U. S. Department of Justice.

He resigned this latter position in January, 1936, to devote his full time to his publishing business, when he was elected president of the firm.

The Pittsburgh Courier, whose policy he directs, is the most widely circulated newspaper published in Pittsburgh. Mr. Vann has made of it not only a medium of national and international influence, but a sterling advertisement of Pittsburgh business enterprise in the same manner as Heinz and Westinghouse.

Sound Studio A Feature Of Cooking School

Will Enable You To Check Up On Your Speaking, Singing

Have you ever had a record made of your voice? Well now is the time to check up on the quality of your speaking or singing voice. If you would like to know how you sound to others pay a visit to the sound booth of the Moore's Studio at the Philadelphia Tribune 9th Annual Cooking School and Homemakers Institute.

R. F. Moore, owner of the studio, is an expert in the field of sound reproduction and is conducting the only licensed studio in the city that is fully equipped to cut disc for rebroadcasting or transcriptions.

Mr. Moore is a serious-minded young business man who believes in giving only the best to his clientele. The studio is licensed by RCA as an authorized studio to cut records for radio broadcasting and is also an authorized dealer in all Sylvania products.

The studio is located at 1914 W. Columbia avenue and sells the latest in new records and radio equipment.

——A Colored Judge——

Ninth Tribune Cooking School Opens Tonight For 3 Nights Of Cook Lessons, Entertainment

The march is on! Hundreds of housewives, from every section of the city, have laid aside their household duties and are making a bee-line for the Palais Royal, Broad and Bainbridge streets, to attend the bigger and better Philadelphia Tribune's Ninth Annual Cooking School and Homemakers' Institute.

The school will last for 3 nights, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, with a different and interesting program each evening, combined with many unique and novel exhibits of educational and entertaining value. And the best part of the entire show is that everything is FREE.

Mrs. Harriette Theus To Demonstrate Latest Techniques; Gas Range To Be Given As Door Prize

MRS. HARRIETTE THEUS
Tribune Cooking School and Home Economics expert.

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Harriette Theus, nationally known lecturer on Home Economics, will prepare tasty and tempting recipes before your very eyes. She will demonstrate capably the latest technique in the science of cooking foods and lecture on ways to save time and labor on household work.

Mrs. Theus will demonstrate on the stage in a beautiful model kitchen containing the most up-to-the-minute innovations in kitchen furnishings. This kitchen has been donated by the Philadelphia Gas Works Company.

MOTHER TO DAUGHTER

The Christian Recorder is proud of the first issue of the improved Southern Christian Recorder which has just come out under the editorial-Managerial supervision of the Reverend E. C. Hatcher. It carries the Sunday School and A.C.E. League lessons. The church needs religious and not so much political journals. Editors should be free to develop journals which meet the needs of our constituency. Our people must be indoctrinated with the ideals of Christianity and African Methodism

In Detroit not one single word was spoken for the press aside from recommendations by Editors which suffocated and died aborning. The right arm of the church in a day of propaganda, and when the Roman Catholics are making in-roads in several cities, was not strengthened. The mother is still hopeful that some day the church will see the value of a strong, well supported press and do something about it. God bless the Southern Recorder, and may the newly-elected Editor prove a success, even above his predecessor.

ESTABLISHED 1884

The Philadelphia Tribune

"The Constructive Newspaper"

Beatrice Briggs, President
Bertha Perry Rhodes, Secretary-Treasurer
E. WASHINGTON RHODES, Editor
EUSTACE GAY, Assistant to the Editor
G. JAMES FLEMING, Managing Editor
CHRIS J. PERRY, Sr., Editor and Proprietor from 1884 to 1921

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MORE ABOUT NEWSBOYS.

(Pittsburgh Courier.)

From Augusta, Ga., the Associated Negro Press reports that "white boys are now going through the colored section selling The Pittsburgh Courier."

Such news is not as astonishing as it may seem, because there are many white men, women and boys handling The Pittsburgh Courier even in the so-called "worst" towns in the South. East Tennessee news

These people recognize a good thing when they see it. They know The Pittsburgh Courier is a fast seller and they are eager to make money.

The really astonishing news is that it is so difficult to get some of our colored boys to "go through the colored section selling The Pittsburgh Courier" in many of our cities and towns.

9-22-38

Of course we have hundreds of colored boys selling this newspaper, but we often wonder why we have no more; why it is difficult to get our young people to take the time and trouble to build up newspaper routes and eventually make a good living for themselves, especially in this day and time, when good livings for young people are not very plentiful.

Newspaper News

Out of some nine million adult Negroes in this country, there are much less than a million that cannot read and write; and yet the total circulation of all the 200-odd Negro owned newspapers does not exceed 1,000,000 copies, of which this newspaper accounts for nearly 200,000. Thus, the opportunity for increased sales is very great.

The newspapers are eager to increase their circulation and the huge number of copies sold proves that Negroes are eager to read them, but more enterprising agents are needed to develp the field.

If white boys in Georgia can see the money-making possibilities in selling a Negro newspaper, what are colored boys waiting for?

"YOUR PAPER"

Christian Recorder
August 22, 1940

Nearly every day we receive communications from well-meaning correspondents who write: "Please publish the inclosed article in the next issue of **your fine paper**." Very good, but the Christian Recorder is the official organ of the African M. E. Church, its oldest publication, and mother of the Negro press. Suppose we substitute the word "Our" for "Your"; for it IS **"our"** paper. We share its attainments, we share alike just criticisms for whatever may be its shortcomings. After ninety-two years the Christian Recorder is still ours. We pray God that the next General Conference will not pass over in silence recommendations for its improvements as did the General Conference of 1940.

Country Gentleman Plans Greater Use Of Newspaper Ads

Newspaper

DEC 5 1940

The Philadelphia TRIBUNE has been selected by the Kasko Distillers Products Corporation, for an expanded fall and winter advertising campaign in this territory, covering Country Gentleman, the Original Golden Corn Whiskey.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The announcement was made by Samuel Kasser, president, at a recent meeting in Philadelphia, attended by the firm's salesmen of Eastern Pennsylvania.

"It has been our experience that newspapers are by far the best advertising medium for our products," Kasser told the group. He emphasized the fact that newspaper advertising has played an important role in acquainting the public with Country Gentleman, which has the enviable distinction of being the largest-selling corn whiskey in Pennsylvania.

—A Colored Judge—

S. R. Redmond, G.O.P. Director, Praises Courier, His Aides

NOV 9 1940

NOV 9 1940

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—S. R. Redmond, director of the Colored Republican Division comprising California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, asked that The Courier, through its wide circulation, express officially his gratitude for the harmonious assistance rendered him during the campaign.

Courier

Mr. Redmond paid a high compliment to Dr. Clarence F. Holmes, Frederick F. Roberts, V. J. Washington, Cornelius Richardson, A. A. Alexander, Prof. P. J. Porter, G. W. Saffell, Atty. James Golden, Mrs. Fannie M. Shanks, N. A. Sweets, C. C. Galloway, Atty. Lawrence Payne, Atty. Charles Chandler, Edward Porter and J. Anthony Josey.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The director, in speaking of the above-mentioned persons, said: "The states have been most cooperative in this campaign and I want to thank each and every one associated with headquarters for the sympathetic manner in which they have approached the common objective and the splendid work they have done."

WE THANK ALL WHO HELPED US

SEP 28 1940

The Courier takes pardonable pride this week in calling attention of its readers and many friends to the fact that PARTIAL success has been won in the fight to secure participation of Negroes in national defense. We do not boast. We are impressed by the lessons to be derived from the campaign and we take occasion this week to check up with readers, our friends and supporters of fair play, white and black, for the benefit that all may derive. We seek a common meeting of all minds so that our future course may be clearly charted.

Pittsburgh Courier

These who have followed the fight will recall that the first shot was fired by The Courier in an open letter to President Roosevelt, Feb. 19, 1938. That was eight months before Munich and 19 months before the war in Europe broke out. It was almost two and one-half years before peacetime conscription became, for the first time, a fact in these United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Portent at the time was that there would be a war. The wounds caused by the last World War had not healed. There were fundamental dislocations of trade affecting all the major countries. These apparently irremediable irritations had broken out in a spreading poison of conflicting and corrosive ideologies, each a menace to professed Democracy. Nazism, Fascism and Communism were sparring in their corners, eager for the bell.

The editor of this newspaper was convinced that there would, MUST, be an eruption. He knew that catastrophic conflict could not overtake this civilization which so vitally affects the black man without sure and certain results. The fall of Rome threw the entire continent of Europe into darkness for a thousand years. Major changes in the world's thinking and action could wipe out with the completeness of a Pompeiian volcano, all the gains which the Negro had made in this civilization.

There were persistent and widespread signs that the status of the Negro as a soldier in this country was to be changed, that he was to be reduced to a WORKER in the Army, rather than a FIGHTER. The Courier knew that this could not happen without a fundamental change in the Negro's civilian status also taking place. Many other persons shared our fears.

Newspapers

Thus we struck out. Our first job was to inform the President of the United States, the members of Congress and the public, white and black. Those of you who have been our loyal supporters know with what vigor we undertook this task. In two and one-half years, you have seen the factor of Negro participation in national defense become a national issue. Millions of Negroes and whites have given their moral support to the cause. The nation's press, white and black, has recognized the cause and aided it. Many friends in both houses of the Congress were found. Racial organizations and individuals have enlisted, carrying on the fight with unremitting ardor.

This is a time, not only to recognize our gains, but also to express our gratitude. The boast of a newspaper is not personal. It is a recognition of the power of the support it has received. No newspaper can achieve by itself alone. It can utter its cry in the wilderness, but if nobody hears it or listens, its mouth might just as well have been kept shut. You who read this article were among those who heard The Courier's first clarion call. You were among those who enlisted for the duration of this special war.

We want you to know that you are winning and we also want you to know that we recognize the part you played. An idea sold to a million people is more irresistible than the dreaded Stuka bombers of the Nazis. You adopted the idea of fair play for the Negro in our defense forces as your own and you helped us to propagate it. Thanks a million to the millions of our supporters of all races and colors.

Special thanks is due Rayford W. Logan, chairman of The Courier Committee for Negro Participation in the National Defense; to Attorney Charles Houston; to Louis Lautier, able, thorough reporter, and those many others who gave of their time and means to perfect the machinery for the fight we have made. The Courier shall never fail to honor them.

Pittsburgh Courier

Now for a check-up. You know the fight is not over. We began by demanding complete equality for the Negro citizen in the Army and Navy and all affiliated defense agencies, military as well as industrial. We have made gains, but we have not reached our complete objective.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The principles underlying the gains we have made are important. We believe we have effectively smashed the budding theory that Negroes should gradually be reduced to the status of LABORERS ONLY in the United States Army. More, we have established the principle, already under practice, that Negroes are to be given an opportunity in the specified services of the Army beyond that of simple foot soldier. Field artillery units have been named. Coast artillery units have been named. Anti-aircraft units have been named. The White House (President Roosevelt), the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, have all pledged that Negroes will be inducted into the Air corps, with PILOTS, mechanics and ground crews. That's PROGRESS!

SEP 28 1940

But the CASTE SYSTEM in the Navy HAS NOT yet been cracked. There are no black MARINES. Negroes may only enlist as messmen in the Navy, the domestic service branch of the service. They are still required to do the heavy work around the big guns without the rank or the pay. The new conscription act has a non-discrimination clause which applies to the Navy as well as the Army, but we cannot afford to let our fate rest with that clause.

The President has announced new, advanced Negro military units. But not a word has been said about who is to officer these units. We want Negro officers as well as Negro soldiers. If we don't have them, let's train them. We want no barriers to the merits of black enlisted men or draftees. We must rally our friends to see that Negroes are given a chance to train to become officers of all units.

Equally important it is that we should be on the alert to protect our men from the virus of prejudice once they have enlisted or have been drafted. It can be assumed that they will be subjected to the most spirit-crushing forms of prejudice. Many of our boys will be in southern camps and, South or North, under southern influence because the Army is dominated by southerners. The boys on the inside cannot protect themselves. That is a job for us on the outside to plan and carry out.

Again, The Courier thanks all of you for your loyal and continued support in the cause which belongs to all of us.

Editor Reviews Forward Trend Of Negro Press

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 5 1940

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3 — (By Gene Ray for ANP) — "The Negro Press and the Ballot are the two great weapons of the Negro in these United States," said Clarence L. Simmons, veteran newspaper man, in an address here recently to a large gathering of Garveyites of the city, Youngstown and Warren at Cleveland's Liberty hall.

Simmons interested and impressed his vast audience by his presentation of the review of the Negro press after paying tribute to the memory of the late Marcus Garvey, founder-president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and expressed his confidence in the future of the organization now in the hands of James R. Stewart, successor of Mr. Garvey.

WE THANK ALL WHO HELPED US

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Portent at the time was that there would be a war. The wounds caused by the last World War had not healed. There were fundamental dislocations of trade affecting all the major countries. These apparently irremediable irritations had broken out in a spreading poison of conflicting and corrosive ideologies, each a menace to professed Democracy. Nazism, Fascism and Communism were sparring in their corners, eager for the bell.

The editor of this newspaper was convinced that there would, MUST, be an eruption. He knew that catastrophic conflict could not overtake this civilization which so vitally affects the black man without sure and certain results. The fall of Rome threw the entire continent of Europe into darkness for a thousand years. Major changes in the world's thinking and action could wipe out with the completeness of a Pompeiian volcano, all the gains which the Negro had made in this civilization.

There were persistent and widespread signs that the status of the Negro as a soldier in this country was to be changed, that he was to be reduced to a WORKER in the Army, rather than a FIGHTER. The Courier knew that this could not happen without a fundamental change in the Negro's civilian status also taking place. Many other persons shared our fears.

Newspapers

Thus we struck out. Our first job was to inform the President of the United States, the members of Congress and the public, white and black. Those of you who have been our loyal supporters know with what vigor we undertook this task. In two and one-half years, you have seen the factor of Negro participation in national defense become a national issue. Millions of Negroes and whites have given their moral support to the cause. The nation's press, white and black, has recognized the cause and aided it. Many friends in both houses of the Congress were found. Racial organizations and individuals have enlisted, carrying on the fight with unremitting ardor.

This is a time, not only to recognize our gains, but also to express our gratitude. The boast of a newspaper is not personal. It is a recognition of the power of the support it has received. No newspaper can achieve by itself alone. It can utter its cry in the wilderness, but if nobody hears it or listens, its mouth might just as well have been kept shut. You who read this article were among those who heard The Courier's first clarion call. You were among those who enlisted for the duration of this special war.

We want you to know that you are winning and we also want you to know that we recognize the part you played. An idea sold to a million people is more irresistible than the dreaded Stuka bombers of the Nazis. You adopted the idea of fair play for the Negro in our defense forces as your own and you helped us to propagate it. Thanks a million to the millions of our supporters of all races and colors.

Special thanks is due Rayford W. Logan, chairman of The Courier Committee for Negro Participation in the National Defense; to Attorney Charles Houston; to Louis Lautier, able, thorough reporter, and those many others who gave of their time and means to perfect the machinery for the fight we have made. The Courier shall never fail to honor them.

Pittsburgh Courier

Now for a check-up. You know the fight is not over. We began by demanding complete equality for the Negro citizen in the Army and Navy and all affiliated defense agencies, military as well as industrial. We have made gains, but we have not reached our complete objective.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The principles underlying the gains we have made are important. We believe we have effectively smashed the budding theory that Negroes should gradually be reduced to the status of LABORERS ONLY in the United States Army. More, we have established the principle, already under practice, that Negroes are to be given an opportunity in the specified services of the Army beyond that of simple foot soldier. Field artillery units have been named. Coast artillery units have been named. Anti-aircraft units have been named. The White House (President Roosevelt), the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, have all pledged that Negroes will be inducted into the Air corps, with PILOTS, mechanics and ground crews. That's PROGRESS!

SEP 28 1940

But the CASTE SYSTEM in the Navy HAS NOT yet been cracked. There are no black MARINES. Negroes may only enlist as messmen in the Navy, the domestic service branch of the service. They are still required to do the heavy work around the big guns without the rank or the pay. The new conscription act has a non-discrimination clause which applies to the Navy as well as the Army, but we cannot afford to let our fate rest with that clause.

The President has announced new, advanced Negro military units. But not a word has been said about who is to officer these units. We want Negro officers as well as Negro soldiers. If we don't have them, let's train them. We want no barriers to the merits of black enlisted men or draftees. We must rally our friends to see that Negroes are given a chance to train to become officers of all units.

Equally important it is that we should be on the alert to protect our men from the virus of prejudice once they have enlisted or have been drafted. It can be assumed that they will be subjected to the most spirit-crushing forms of prejudice. Many of our boys will be in southern camps and, South or North, under southern influence because the Army is dominated by southerners. The boys on the inside cannot protect themselves. That is a job for us on the outside to plan and carry out.

Again, The Courier thanks all of you for your loyal and continued support in the cause which belongs to all of us.

Editor Reviews Forward Trend Of Negro Press

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

OCT 5 1940

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3 — (By Gene Ray for ANP) — "The Negro Press and the Ballot are the two great weapons of the Negro in these United States," said Clarence L. Simmons, veteran newspaper man, in an address here recently to a large gathering of Garveyites of the city, Youngstown and Warren at Cleveland's Liberty hall.

Simmons interested and impressed his vast audience by his presentation of the review of the Negro press after paying tribute to the memory of the late Marcus Garvey, founder-president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and expressed his confidence in the future of the organization now in the hands of James R. Stewart, successor of Mr. Garvey.

COURIER SCORES ANOTHER SCOOP!

OCT 5 1940

In keeping with the policy of The Pittsburgh Courier to bring the best in news and pictures to our readers FIRST, the Sports Department this week presents the first EXCLUSIVE PICTURES of ELEVEN of the OUTSTANDING NEGRO FOOTBALL PLAYERS on major white university elevens.

In addition authentic PIGSKIN PREVIEWS of the three major Negro conferences, written by prominent coaches in each conference, are presented especially for Courier readers.

Don't miss these THREE INTERESTING PAGES of live, graphic sports news and pictures.

ACTION COMES TWO WEEKS AFTER COURIER ARTICLE HAD EXPOSED CONDITION

NOV 2 1940

By MORGEN S. JENSEN
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Three weeks ago, a friend of The Courier wrote a letter to the late editor of this newspaper. Among other things, this friend called attention to the lamentable exclusion of Col. Benjamin O. Davis when more than one hundred white colonels were promoted to generals.

A parallel was drawn between the victimization of Colonel Davis and that of Col. Charles Young more than twenty years ago.

This newspaper published that story. It published it in such a manner that it could not escape the notice of the White House and that of the Negro people.

Repeated pleas by the late editor of The Courier for the President of the United States to act to end discrimination in the Army and Navy had fallen on ears of stone. They had been made when his political future was not at stake.

But the protest in behalf of Colonel Davis met the Chief Executive in the heat of a political campaign. They were made when action could be taken, not for the interest of an entire people, but for the interest of an individual who proposes to perpetuate his reign in the United States.

Such action should be an affront to every self-respecting Negro. Colonel Davis is to be commended for a well-deserved promotion, but the motive behind his promotion should not deceive any self-respecting Negro.

As a brigadier-general, the newly-appointed officer will be in command of two regiments. The War Department said that he would probably command a brigade of the Second Cavalry Division, which is yet to be formed. Officials stated that it would be composed of Negro troops.

General Davis, 63 years of age, was the only officer over 60 who, up to the time of his elevation to the brigadier-general's rank, was advanced. There has been a sort of unwritten law that a general officer's rank would not be bestowed upon a man over 60, inasmuch as retirement is compulsory at the age of 64. There have been occasions, however, in which men more than 64 have been continued in the service "with consent."

General Davis, interviewed here at his offices in the Armory at 142nd street and Fifth avenue, where he commands the 369th Anti-Aircraft Coast Artillery Regiment of the National Guard, said that the news of the promotion was unusually surprising.

"We army fellows," he said, "usually feel that when we become colonels our range of advancement automatically ends, insofar as our individual selves is concerned. With regard to my particular case it was indeed a surprise, especially since I am 63 years old and no advancements have recently been made of men over 60."

The dignified general—5 feet 9½ inches in height and 175 pounds of solid bone and muscle—then diverted the conversation from himself and in a solemn tone, said:

"I was profoundly shocked to learn of the death Thursday night of Mr. Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier. Mr. Vann deserves a great deal of commendation for the vigorous campaigning he has carried on on behalf of the Negro race. It seems almost ironical that he should pass away on the eve of my elevation to a general officer's rank. I know how happy he would have been."

General Davis was born in Washington, D.C., the grandson of a slave who bought his freedom. His father, Louis P. H. Davis, was a messenger in the Department of the Interior in Washington.

The recently-elevated general entered the Army as a first lieutenant of volunteers in a Negro infantry regiment in the Spanish-American War. Mustered out in 1899, he re-enlisted and served two years in the ranks before being given an appointment as second lieutenant of the cavalry. Promoted to colonel in 1930, he accompanied six parties of Gold Star Mothers on their pilgrimages to the cemeteries of Europe.

NOV 2 1940

About two years ago he was placed in command of Harlem's 369th Infantry, New York National Guard (recently converted to the 369th Anti-Aircraft Coast Artillery Regiment), a position which he still holds while awaiting transfer to a brigade.

He has also served with the Tenth Cavalry in the Philippines; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, and at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; as Military Attache to the American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia, and with the Mexican Border Patrol.

Dignified of appearance and in action, and erect as a ramrod, General Davis is an outstanding example of a model Army man. He resides in Upper Harlem with his wife, Mrs. Sadie Overton Davis, at 421 W. 162nd street. General and Mrs. Davis have three children —Mrs. Olive D. Streator, Miss Elnora D. Davis and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

The son, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., is a West Point graduate, having been graduated on June 12, 1936. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and promoted to first lieutenant three years later. He is now a captain, acting as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Tuskegee Institute. He and his father are the Army's only line officers.

General Davis is not certain when he will be transferred to his new command as a brigade officer. He is of the opinion, however, that it will be within a very short time.

Newspaper Woman Loses Damage Suit

NOV 2 1940

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 31 —Miss Lucille Bluford, Kansas City newspaperwoman, lost her $10,000 damage suit against the registrar of the University of Missouri when a jury in the Federal District Court decided here last Thursday night that she is not entitled to damages for being barred from the Missouri University School of Journalism.

The jury, made up of twelve white Missouri-born farmers and merchants, took only 45 minutes to return a verdict in favor of S. W. Canada, the registrar. The trial lasted three days.

Charles H. Houston, of Washington, attorney for Miss Bluford, filed a motion for a new trial Friday morning.

The jury which decided against Miss Bluford was chosen from a panel which Houston sought to quash when the trial opened Tuesday morning. He filed a motion challenging the panel on the grounds that Negroes had been excluded "pursuant to a systematic unbroken course of race discrimination extending over a period of fifty years."

Veterans Urge Halt Of Mercy Hosp. Articles

Ask Pennsylvania Editor To Discontinue Series; Send Telegram

ARDMORE, Pa.—The editor of a Pennsylvania weekly newspaper, was asked last Sunday in a telegram from the Allied Veterans' Association to discontinue a series of articles dealing with the Mercy Hospital, 50th street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. The first article of the series ran in the issue of March 9.

The Association, composed of members of Posts of the U. S. Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, held its monthly convention last Sunday at the headquarters of the Leon Spencer Reid Post, American Legion, County Line here.

The editor was sent the following telegram, which was unanimously agreed to by the delegates present:

WHEREAS, destructive criticism is always more damaging than constructive aims, and

WHEREAS, the first of a series of articles, The Truth About Mercy Hospital, appeared in the Courier dated March 9,1940, and

WHEREAS, Mercy Hospital (Philadelphia) has rendered valuable services to thousands of patients and trained scores of physicians and nurses; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that Allied Veterans Association deplores the appearance of the series of articles in the Courier which will destroy the usefulness of a valuable institution, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Allied Veterans Association implore the editor of the Courier to cancel the announced series of articles which will have a detrimental effect on the minds of the public and hamper the capable work of Mercy Hospital.

Charles L. Hopkins, of Philadelphia, called attention to the poor results accruing to Negroes from the State's job mobilization campaign, and also stressed the need of positive action to bring about more favorable consideration of disabled veterans' claims by the Veterans' Administration in the Philadelphia area.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Everett W. Johnson, Nathan Holmes Post, A. L.; vice president, Charles Hopkins, Shipp Post, V. F. W.; treasurer, Walter C. Beckett, Holly-Briggs Post, V. F. W.; recording secretary, Leonard Massenburge; Corresponding secretary, James McDaniels; and chaplain, J. Harvey Wicks, Charles Young Camp, U. S. War Veterans.

Pittsburgh Courier Scores Pro-Allied Lying of the Press on Finnish War

In a prominently displayed editorial in its issue for March 30, the Pittsburgh Courier, influential Negro weekly, declares that falsities and distortions about the Finnish war by the American press "will be a foul odor in the national nostrils for a long time to come."

It is evident, the editorial states, that these "newspapers did not want to tell the truth unless it favored Finland (which was really a 'front' for the Allies), any more than they are eager to tell the truth where Negroes are concerned."

The editorial, entitled "Journalistic 'Impartiality,'" follows in full:

"The reporting of the recently concluded Russo-Finnish war by American newspaper representatives in Finland will be a foul odor in the national nostrils for a long time to come.

"It surprised many gullible people by its callous one-sidedness and obvious distortion, because they had been led to believe that American daily newspapers were above all interested in reporting the news fairly and squarely after obtaining all the facts.

"Negroes of intelligence were not surprised because they have long noted the constant breakdown of American journalistic ethics whenever and wherever colored people were concerned.

"It was an amazing spectacle, the reporting of the Russo-Finnish war.

"We never knew until the war was over and peace established that any Finns had been killed or even wounded, and then we were blandly informed that 30,000 Finns were killed and 40,000 wounded or about one-sixth of the Finnish army.

"We heard a lot about the slaughter of the Russians by the hundreds of thousands daily, but the Russian bullets and shells never seemed to kill or even to graze a Finnish soldier.

"We never knew until the war was over that important Finnish generals were displaced and shifted around because of mistakes and quarrels, but the newspapers were full of accounts of dissension in the Russian ranks.

"This was very strange in view of the fact that there were plenty of American reporters in Finland and supposedly with the Finnish Army but not a single one with the Russian Army.

"The white daily newspapers may try to excuse themselves by pointing to the Finnish censorship, but they never wrote about and certainly did not criticize that censorship.

"Even if there was a censorship (and there was), why did not these newspapers do what they are now doing: i.e., send reporters from Finland to neighboring Scandinavian countries to wire the uncensored truth to their readers.

"But it is evident that these white newspapers did not want to tell the truth unless it favored Finland (which was really a 'front' for the Allies), any more than they are eager to tell the truth where Negroes are concerned.

"They were pro-Ally, and still are, just as they have been and are pro-white.

"They talk a great deal about their impartiality but they are no more impartial than the German or Italian dailies.

"We just point this out for the benefit of those misguided Negro readers who are willing to swallow anything unquestioningly that appears in a white newspaper.

"This recent experience proves that the golden image has clay feet."

Acknowledgment

The Philadelphia TRIBUNE Gratefully Acknowledges its Indebtedness to the following Firms for the Success of The Ninth Annual Cooking School And Homemakers' Institute:

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY
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EVERY DAY MILK COMPANY
CLOROX CHEMICAL COMPANY
FRANKLIN SUGAR REFINERY

G. J. Fleming Named Managing Editor of Philadelphia Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(ANP)—In a reorganization of staff, the Philadelphia Tribune last week promoted Eustace Gay, its managing editor, to the rank of assistant to the editor, and brought in G. James Fleming, well known newspaperman, formerly with the Journal and Guide, the New York Daily Citizen and the Amsterdam News, as managing editor; Thomas Todd, advertising salesman, was named acting advertising manager and James Reed, formerly with the Chicago Defender, became promotion manager.

In a front page announcement, E. Washington Rhodes, the publisher, declared that the changes were made as the Tribune re-emphasizes its goal of being "the constructive newspaper."

Whether it is a TRIBUNE COOKING SCHOOL, a TRIBUNE Choir Contest, or a TRIBUNE Beauty Contest, there is always a crowd out. Here is shown the turnout of young Philadelphians (and some old ones, too) who saw "Miss Philadelphia Tribune" crowned on Friday night, at the O. V. Catto Auditorium.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1940

Truckin' Down Rampart St. And All Over Louisiana

WITH OCEE

By OCEE and BUCKEE

It might have been Holy Week to some but it was also another trucking event to us. We did lots of it. And who does not feel like getting out on the highway these fine days of sunshine? Took our annual trip to Baton Rouge and to the annual rally of the high schools of the state in their Louisiana Interscholastic Literary and Athletic Association. Had a wonderful time. It is so good to be with the youngsters once per year and see them vie for honors. It is more than wonderful, to see them vie and vie hard and yet be gentleman and ladies. We saw only one outburst during the whole meet and the offenders corrected that so quietly and so quickly that it was good even to see it. There is a feeling in our hearts that this association has done wonders in creating a feeling of fine sportsmanship among the students of the State. The thrilling game of the meet was probably that between St. Landry of Opelousas and Xavier High of New Orleans. Seven to seven after the first quarter. Twelve to twelve after the first half. Close indeed after the third quarter and not fully decided until the final whistle was blown. Good? Yes. Gooder'n good . . Dropped in to see Dr. Felton Clark. He was about to leave for Beloit to receive his Phi Beta Kappa key. And he was so modest about the whole affair that he absolutely refused to talk about it . . Dropped in at the printing shop of instructor Shade in Scotlandville. A brand new latest type linotype and all of the necessary printing equipment to go with it. And young men, really young men, operating the whole thing like veterans. Looked good . . Dropped in at Scotts Bluff Morticians and saw the wonderful plant they have and the facilities they have for making one's sorrows less. Fine ineed to have it.

Back in New Orleans and still on the go. Dropped in at the Astoria for the usual bite. Ran across Jack Donaldson from California. He and the wife are here for a few weeks. Jack was for a long time in Chicago. He is a native of Tyler, Texas, whence we hailed. Still the picture of health and enthusiasm . . And we ran smack into Clark Collins, Leon Loeb and Percy Creighton. And why did we do that. Just recovering from the shock. And we liked the shock . . Stood on the corner and looked at the girls walk past. . Saw Mrs. Adele Jones, Maude Jessie and Mrs. Ethel F. Grainger as they emerged from the Pelican, full of pep and everything. Better keep on trucking. Maybe it's safer. . . St. Joseph's night was a wow. Might have been in Holy Week but it was still a wow . . Dropped in at several of the gay nite spots. Among the most pleasing places seen was the party at the Neola Beauty Academy where charming Mrs. A. G. Hart holds sway. The juniors and the seniors and their friends were out en masse. Present were noted Misses Yvonne Raphael, Jessie Mae Williams, Mildred Williams, Elizabeth Woods, Marion Raphael, Ethel James, Blanche Parker, Hazel Thomas, Eva Jones, Wilma Martin, Doris Martin, Anna Perkins, Victoria Marhles, Inez Raphael, Ola Mae Thomas, Mamie Ruth Cheney, and so many others. Got a letter from Jon 'Geltilly' Lewis from Wiley College. He is finishing there this year. Will be glad to see him back and probably in commercial circulation. Will be glad to help him along all we can. He was formerly in Xavier and on the football team . . We are all on edge on account of the brand new equipment that we saw at Mrs. Gertie Willis' new funeral home We just know that folk will be dying to get into some of those beautiful things. If we just must die we hope we might be placed in one of those beautiful hearses and that our friends will ride in one of those handsome new cars that Mrs. Willis has provided for her customers. Mrs. Willis has proven herself one of the outstanding undertakers and business women of the city and we are sure that her friends will stick with her. When one helps everyone else they may always feel sure that others will help them in return. We expect to see the Gertrude Geddes Willis Funeral Home grow even more rapidly that the other concern which she and her husband helped to build.

We still remember the most delicious hotdogs that we had to eat from the faculty stand on Southern last Saturday and the fine sandwiches and cold drinks from the senior stand . . Got to keep on trucking and a shoe now and then might help some. Look for us on the highway any day. We shall come all the more quickly if invited. How's that for asking?

We have to tell you this. It is too god to hold. We glanced at the new shooting gallery at the Astoria Hotel restaurant the other day. There is a little gadget supposed to have stolen a chicken at which you shoot for prizes. We had to laugh. The Astoria had turned the tables. This time a Negro restaurant was shooting at a white man for stealing chickens. The times surely do change.

PENNSYLVANIA

CLUB O K's COURIER PROGRAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 21—The Semper Fidelis Club of this city at its last regular meeting went on record favoring the Pittsburgh Courier's campaign for an increase in circulation in Birmingham. Each member of the club pledged to get ten new subscribers for The Courier. Members of this club seem appreciative of the good that the Pittsburgh Courier has done, not only in the matter of publicizing news and glorifying Negro womanhood, but also these women are deeply appreciative of the many things that The Courier has done in bettering conditions for Negroes throughout the nation. Particularly are the members of the Semper Fidelis Club lauding The Courier's program in the matter of trying to get more equal salaries for Negro public school teachers in the state of Alabama.

The Semper Fidelis Club is recognized as the leading club in Birmingham. It has an enviable life history of 40 years and is perhaps the oldest Negro charitable, social and literary club in the United States.

The energies of this club are directed towards the Community Chest, City Federation, Girls' Service League, Children's Hospital, Children's Aid Society, Southside Clinic and Boy's Club of Birmingham.

Among the club's membership are 25 gentlewomen from prominent and respected families of Birmingham.

PUBLIC STAMPEDES FOR "NATIVE SON"

Courier 4-20-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Richard Wright's Novel Is A Complete Sell-Out 3 Hours After Publication

Unprecedented demand for Negro's powerful novel caused by overwhelming critical reception.

"The Grapes of Wrath of '40"

says Lewis Gannett as critics compare author to Steinbeck, Dreiser, Dostoevski

"ENORMOUSLY STIRRING"

"NATIVE SON is an enormously stirring novel . . . a story to trouble midnight and the noon's repose and to haunt the imagination."—Charles Poore, New York Times.

"PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY"

"NATIVE SON is more than the terrible, blood-curdling crime story it at first superficially seems. Accented by one sensational scene after another—the unpremeditated murder of a wealthy young white girl, followed by the murder of his Negro sweetheart to cover up the first crime—this is a scientific, psychological study of the effects of poor housing, unemployment, discrimination and segregation in the formation of the character of Bigger Thomas.

It is a highly complicated story—exciting and often terrifying.—Marvel Cook, Amsterdam News.

"DEEPLY COMPASSIONATE"

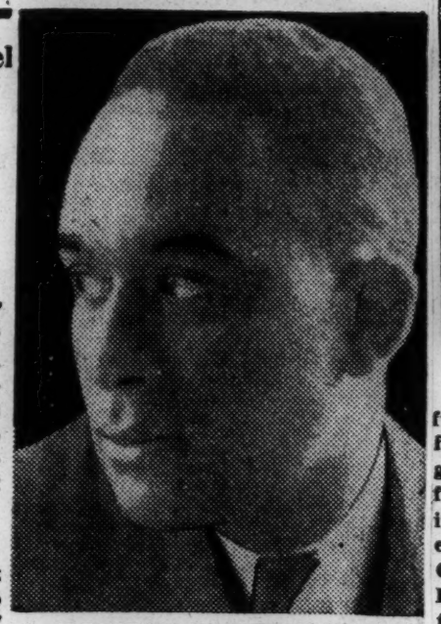
"NATIVE SON is something new in American fiction . . . a deeply compassionate and understanding novel. As near as anything can be, it is The Grapes of Wrath of 1940."—Lewis Gannett, New York Herald Tribune.

"OVERWHELMING"

"NATIVE SON is the most powerful American novel to appear since The Grapes of Wrath . . . so overwhelmingly is its central drive, so gripping its mounting intensity. It does for the Negro what Theodore Dreiser's American Tragedy did for the bewildered inarticulate American white."—Clifton Fadiman, The New Yorker.

"MURDER-MYSTERY SUSPENSE"

"For all its murder-mystery suspense, it is no more simply a crime story than was Crime and Punishment."—Time Magazine.



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A Book-of-the-Month Club Selection for March

Brilliant A.M.E. Editor

New Pittsburgh Courier
Inquirer 4-4-40 Philadelphia, Pa.

The vigorous, brilliant and successful editor of the "Christian Recorder" follows in the wake of some of the greatest men the race has produced from 1848 until now. . . He is the tenth in the editorial succession. Four of the editors were elected Bishops; Jabez P. Campbell, B. T. Tanner, B. F. Lee and R. R. Wright, Jr. The last named is the only living former editor and served longer than any, 27 years.

Singleton has been manager for nearly two years. During that time the paper, one of the official organs of the African Methodist Church, has increased in national and international prominence. By dint of hard work he has been able to pay the entire expense of publication to the Book Concern. He is well prepared intellectually, having done his collegiate work at Allen University, where he also taught under President D. H. Sims, now a Bishop. He was also Dean at Morris Brown College. He received two graduate degrees from Boston University and two from the University of Chicago, where he completed resident requirements for his Ph.D. He studied one year at Harvard University. He has served the country in the Philippine Islands and during the World War he was a First Lieutenant Chaplain in France.

The photograph above shows the editor at his desk in his Philadelphia office after an extensive trip which took him into the deep South where he visited Annual Conferences in Florida, attended the Council of Bishops, the Connectional Council, the meeting of the laymen, made contacts in South Carolina and Atlanta and preached in Charleston. He has the backing of several Episcopal Districts and Annual Conferences throughout the connection for re-election at Detroit in May. Four years ago at the General Conference in New York City he lacked only 33 votes of election on the first ballot. On the second, the vote was unanimous.

A Healthy Union

The uniting of The Craolina Lighthouse of Charleston and The Peoples Informer of Sumter, establishing THE LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER, should prove a worthy venture to the colored people of South Carolina. The incorporation lays the foundation for an union former newspapers played favoritism to sect, race or creed and each celled newspaper in features, news and attitudes. Neither of the sought to speak forcefully and sanely on issues that affected the people as a whole and point out the need for Negro unionism in the state.

6/9/40

The union brings into intimate contact two old centers of Negro life in the state, Charleston and Sumter. In Sumter, perhaps the best Negro talent in the state lives and moves and, despite its limited population as compared to Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg, Sumter's race members have outstrpiped the larger towns. On the other hand, for historical accomplishments in South Carolina no treatise is complete unless it begins and ends in Charleston. Thus, two important communities have been joined in wedlock.

Of major importance is the fact that, the combined circulation of the LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER is without question the largest in the state, which means now that more people read of Charleston and Sumter. The reading list will naturally give rise to greater recognition to Negro journalism in the state and since the paper serves the people and works for the people, the people will thusly benefit and find their state gradually pulling into the national limelight.

LIGHTHOUSE AND INFORMER

The Informer, owned and ably edited by the Reverend Dr. E. A. Parker of Sumter, S. C., has been combined with the Lighthouse of Charleston. The merger has resulted in a larger subscription list and more advertising. While we are not acquainted with the Editor of the Lighthouse we know Dr. Parker. He is a Presiding Elder and a member of the South Carolina bar. Here is hoping abundant success for the combined publication.

S.C. Editor Named GOP Supervisor

Afro-American 8-3-40

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP) John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, weekly of Charleston, was on Friday appointed regional supervisor in the First Congressional District of South Carolina as the Republican party launched its drive in the State for the forthcoming November election.

Appointment was made by Col. J. Bates Gerald of Summerton, S.C., new head of the State Republican group. Others active in the group which defeated Joe (I Won't) Wear a Tie) Tolbert at Philadelphia include Seymour Carroll of Columbia, Dr. Charles Brown and Prof. I. M. Meyers, both of Columbia, and James Brier of Greenville.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 31, 1940

A NEGRO NEWSPAPER THINKS REPUBLICANS PROMISE MOST.

"Any doubt that the South controls the Democratic party nationally should be dispelled by the actions of the platform committee in their work of drawing a party platform for the forthcoming presidential election," declares The New York Age, a Negro newspaper. Pressure was used, the Negro journal continues, "to have the platform make specific promises to Negro voters as regards discrimination in the army and navy, segregation and discrimination in the city of Washington." Senator Wagner, chairman of the platform committee, has "sympathy and friendship for the Negro cause;" but the best he could do, and the best influential Negro Democrats could do, according to The New York Age, was to get general statements into the Democratic platform. Finally:

"The Democratic platform falls far short of the promises made Negro voters by the Republican party, which not only has pledged the Negro a square deal in the economic and political life of the nation but which takes a definite stand on discrimination in civil service, the army and other branches of the federal service. The Democrats promise only to continue in the same direction they have been going in the past seven and a half years. And those of us who know conditions in Washington know that they have certainly not improved insofar as the Negro's economic plight, or his participation in government, is concerned."

The State does not know to which party The New York Age normally gives its support, nor does The State know to what extent The Age represents the Northern Negro viewpoint. The selected editorial quotations are presented, therefore, without comment. They are none the less interesting, partly because they are precisely the opposite of what some South Carolina and Southern newspapers and politicians have described as the attitude of the national Democratic party toward the Negro Americans.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES- 1940

STUDY OF THE NEGRO PRESS

VOTE FOR AND ELECT JOHN B. SULLIVAN

FOR CONGRESS

Argus 7-12-40 St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN B. SULLIVAN

Eleventh District

Democratic Ticket

PRIMARY

AUGUST 6

A Man Whose Record Clearly Expresses His Fairness to All

UNANIMOUSLY INDORSED BY THE COMMITTEEMEN AND COMMITTEEWOMEN OF THE 11th DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Hon. Thos. C. Hennings Says

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 6, 1940

Hon. John B. Sullivan
Secretary
Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann
St. Louis, Mo.

Just learned of the decision of the 11th congressional committee in unanimously endorsing you for congress. Congratulations and best wishes I expect to campaign with and for you. Have always thought of you as my logical successor in the 11th district.

Sincere regards.

Thos. C. Hennings

Vote For The Man Who Will Best Serve Your Interest In Congress

Six More Merchants Are Convicted As Chiselers

Defender - 7-13-40 Chicago, Ill.

Newspaper

City Sealer James O'Keefe explaining work of his department to representatives of Illinois Housewives' league and Chicago Defender as Assistant Corporation Counsel David Lefkoxits looks on. Left to right: David Lefkovits, Mrs. Lovonia Brown, president of Illinois Housewives' league; Mrs. Floyd Burdett, member of the league; James O'Keefe, and Diana Briggs, special investigator of the Chicago Defender.

JUDGE WILLIAM V. DALY

The Chicago Defender's drive against shortweight merchants swept into its third successful week Tuesday, July 2, when six more chiselers were brought before Judge William V. Daly in license court and fined $25 each.

During the campaign, 23 merchants have been arrested and convicted through the efforts of a Chicago Defender investigator, inspectors from the City Sealer's office, and civic-minded members of the Illinois Housewives' League. Ten more cases will be tried at hearings Tuesday, July 9 in license court, City hall.

The six merchants convicted at Tuesday's hearings were Ed. Heidenreich, 1222 South Racine avenue; Abraham Friedes, 1259 West Fourteenth street; William Johnson, 4312 Prairie avenue; William Knox, 5254 Dearborn street; Hyman Kahn, 53 East Forty-third street, and Ben London, 108 East Forty-third street.

William Davis, 5358 South State street, was placed on six months' probation. If caught shortweighting before termination of the probation period, Davis will be fined $25 and costs.

On June 15, the Chicago Defender published a letter from a Chicago housewife under the title "I Go to Market," which set forth certain pertinent observations regarding undesirable shopping conditions on the South side.

In direct response to that letter, the Defender began a series of investigations, the first phase of which has resulted in the apprehension and conviction of merchants who habitually give short measure and overcharge defenseless buyers.

These investigations have had the wholehearted cooperation of City Sealer James O'Keefe, and his entire staff. Mr. O'Keefe has taken the time and interest to outline to the Chicago Defender, and representatives of the Illinois Housewives' League, the full program of his department which is concerned with protecting citizens' rights in connection with weights and measures. 7-13-40

The Illinois Housewives' League, through the especially intelligent activity of its president, Mrs. Lovonia Brown, and two of its members, Mrs. Ethel Brady and Mrs. Floy Burdette, has contributed invaluable service to the campaign in furnishing shopper-witnesses.

These women, working without pay because of intense civic interest, went into stores, helped to catch the merchants red-handed and appeared in court to testify against them.

The city's assistant corporation counsel, David Lefkovitz, through splendid presentation of the city's case against shortweight merchants, has been able to obtain 23 convictions out of a total of 25 cases brought to trial.

Judge William V. Daly who heard the shortweight cases in license court Tuesday, has proved himself conscientious in giving full measure of justice to merchants who need to be taught the value of full measure.

Judge Daly instructed several merchants on trial that in no instances would the court credit standard alibis invariably produced by storekeepers in their attempt to squirm out of charges.

He declared himself staunchly in sympathy with the protection of South side patrons who have been exploited by careless and dishonest merchants.

Further hearings of shortweight cases have been continued until the morning of July 9.

'Time' Would Justify Brown On Louis Story

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—In an attempt to justify Earl Brown's article in "Life on Joe Louis, the current issue of "Time," companion piece of "Life" flippantly says, "To the Negro press, all things black are good. Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive . . . Last week, still hoping to be cleared by the Negro press Earl Brown knew he could make a living as he did before he joined the Amsterdam News in 1936 writing for white men's publications."

This is sufficient to indicate that neither "Time" nor "Life" consider the Negro worthy of more than passing mention in just such fashion as the article on Louis was written.

They further show little if any knowledge of Negroes, their problems, their ambitions or their difficulties and to employ a writer who permits himself the questionable pleasure of ridiculing his own race for the sake of a few dollars illusrtates something little short of contempt. And the insinuation that Mr. Brown earned his livelihood writing for "white men's publications" leaves little for Mr. Brown to do but depend on those same publications instead of a poor publication like the Amsterdam. Some are inclined to think the race is well rid of Mr. Brown and that when white newspapers learn the truth of the situation, they will try to find someone better informed to furnish such news as they may wish to have.

That Mr. Brown is a political power in Harlem is something else. That he covered political affairs for the Herald-Tribune is a fact that he was one of the 1,000 odd newsmen at the Republican National convention is also a fact—there were some 20 other Negro newsmen there as well.

Louis' rise has been remarkable—as is always the case where a man is possessed of an unusual ability. There have been white fighters whose rise has been as spectacular. Yet, their peccadilloes have never been flaunted before the public—and we bet there are many peculiar angles concerning them which would make them appear clownish and silly and "nor particularly bright," to wit, Mr. Galento of Orange.

The least "Time" and "Life" say about the affairs Brown the better for them from all angles. They are making a mountain out of a mole hill. Negroes in general resent it and they are tired of being singled out and having fun poked at them.

Negro Reporters Charge Bias In Press Seatings

Farley Disturbed As Condition Is Brought to His Attention—Michaelson, Cornered, Makes Changes, But We're Still Not In Press Box.

Courier 7-20-40

CHICAGO, July 18—Charging that they were being discriminated against by being given seats in the first balcony instead of the elaborate press box here, reporters for a half dozen Negro newspapers protested to National Chairman James A. Farley, Sunday on the eve of the Democratic convention.

Badges marked "General Press" with admission tickets for unreserved seats in the balcony were distributed to all of the Negro reporters at Democratic headquarters over the week-end.

The situation was brought to Mr. Farley's attention Sunday, after he had addressed a Negro mass meeting at the Eighth Illinois armory. Visibly disturbed by the situation, after the reporters pointed out that Negro reporters were given equal accommodations in the press box at the G.O.P. convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Farley promised to confer with Charles Michaelson, Democratic publicity director, within a half hour.

The indignant reporters did not wait for the conference, however. Going straight to Michaelson's offices in the Stevens hotel, they informed him of their protest to Farley and demanded immediate redress.

The publicity director disclaimed responsibility for the situation although the badges had been issued through his office. He declared that a press committee, composed of representatives of the daily press, had completed the arrangements, leaving out a number of small white dailies and weeklies.

When the Negro reporters remained insistent, however, Mr. Michaelson provided them with new credentials which would permit them to go anywhere in the convention stadium. He also provided credentials for three Negro photographers. The new credentials still will not extend the facilities of the press box to the Negro representatives, however.

COURIER EDITOR SEEKS ARMY, NAVY DEMOCRATIC PLANK

Vann Goes to Chicago Convention for Sole Purpose of Pressing Platform Aims of Race—"Will Not Accept Campaign Assignment from Either Party," He Tells Press.

Courier 7-20-40

CHICAGO, July 18.—The fight for the full integration of the Negro into the armed forces of the nation was placed squarely before the Democratic party this week as the political organization drafted its platform for the 1940 Presidential campaign.

Openly seeking the support of Negro voters in what promises to be the closest and most bitterly contested election since the turn of the century, the Democrats were asked this week to take a definite stand on the exclusion and discrimination against Negroes in the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force.

Such a stand was taken at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention and by Wendell L. Willkie, the G. O. P. standard-bearer.

COURIER EDITOR LEADS FIGHT

Leading the fight for Democratic committments on the armed forces issue here was Robert L. Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and other members of that paper's Committee for the Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program.

Mr. Vann, whom political biographers credited with playing a major part in swinging the Negro vote to Roosevelt in 1932, arrived here Sunday to appear before the Democratic Resolutions Committee.

The publisher scouted rumors that his presence here had any other significance than the inclusion of the anti-discrimination plank in the Democratic platform.

"My sole interest in being here," he told reporters, "is to see that the plank formulated by the Democrats will at least have as much meaning as the one inserted by the Republicans at Philadelphia. I have no other interest in this or any other campaign."

DISSAVOWS DESIRE FOR CAMPAIGN ACTIVITY

Asked if he anticipated any personal activity in behalf of the Democratic Presidential campaign, the editor replied with an emphatic "No." He was equally emphatic in denying any plans for personal participation in the Republican campaign. Amplifying his answer, he said:

"I will accept no assignment in the coming campaign either for the Democrats or the Republicans."

Stressing his interest solely in the platform and the army-navy issue, Mr. Vann endorsed a set of resolutions presented to the Democrats by a delegation led by Alderman Earl Dickerson.

SEEKS BAN ON TRAVEL BARRIERS

These proposals include support of the army-navy fight, anti-poll tax legislation, the Gavagan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, legislation to end discrimination against Negroes in interstate travel, safeguards against discrimination in Federal Civil Service and Federal aid programs and the abolition of the color line in employment on all tax-financed projects.

Earl Brown Defended By 'Time' Mag, Companion Publication Of "Life"

By A. E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP) —In an attempt to justify Earl Brown's article in "Life on Jeo Louis, the current issue of 'Time', companion piece of 'Life' flippantly says, "To the Negro press, anything black are good. Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive . . . Last week, still hoping to be cleared by the Negro press, Earl Brown knew he could make a living (as he did before he joined the Amsterdam News in 1936 (writing for white men's publications."

This is sufficient to indicate that neither "Time" nor "Life" consider Negro worthy of more than passing mention in just such fashion as the article on Louis was written.

They further show little if any knowledge of Negroes, their problems, their ambitions or their difficulties and to employ a writer who permits himself the questionable pleasure of ridiculing his race for the sake of a few dollars illustrates something little short of contempt. And the insinuation that Mr. Brown earned his livelihood writing for "white men's publications' leaves little for Mr. Brown to do but depend on those same publications instead of a poor publication like the Amsterdam. Some are inclined to think the race is well rid of Br. Brown and that when white newspapers learn the trtuh of the situation, they will try to find someone better informedw to furnish such news as they may wish to have.

That Mr. Brown is a political power in Harlem is something else. That he covered political affairs for the Herald-Tribune is a fact, that he was one of the 1,000 odd newsmen at the Republican National convention is also a fact—there were some 20 other Negro newsmen there as well.

Referring to Mr. Louis, he never pretended to be anything other than a prize fighter and has not expressed himself otherwishe. He has been guilty of contributing to several worthy enterprises and institutions like the YMCA, (which never occurred sufficiently interesting for Mr. Brown to relate) however, Mr. Louis is free to spend as he pleases.

Louis' rise has been remarkable—as is always the case where a man is possessed of an unusual ability. There have been white fighters whose rise has been as spectacular. Yet, their peccadilloes have never been flaunted before the public—and we bet there are many peculiar angles concerning them which would make them appear clownish and silly and "no particularly bright," to wit, Mr. Galento of Orange.

The least 'Time' and 'Life' say about the affairs Brown the better for them from all angles. They are making a mountain out of a mole hill. Negroes in general resent it out and having fun poked at them and they are tired of being singled

COURIER WAR COMMITTEE TO ACT AS 'WATCH DOG' FOR RACE

Dr. Rayford W. Logan Announces Expansion—Group Will Take Lead in Seeing that Race Becomes Part of Defense Program.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Expansion of the committee organized by The Pittsburgh Courier to seek an increase in colored personnel in the Military Establishment and its integration into all branches of the service, was announced Monday by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Howard University, its chairman.

Its expansion was agreed upon in order that the committee might work for full participation of colored people in the whole national defense program—the gearing of United States industry to defense needs as well as expansion of the armed forces.

This move was directed by the action of the President in reviving a World War institution — the Council of National Defense—and in appointing an Advisory Commission on Defense to mobilize industry.

Immediately added to the committee on fuller participatoin of colored people in the national defense program were: Howard H. Long, an assistant superintendent of education; Frank Coleman, professor of physics at Howard Universtiy, and Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Council on Public Affairs. Representatives of the National Urban League, and the medical and dental professions will also be added.

A group of consultants, who are specialists in the field of governmental activities relating to vocational education and the training given by the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps for non-combatant service, will advise the committee after making a study of the program of the President's Advisory Commission on Defense.

The committee will seek to find out from the Advisory Commission how colored people may best fit into its scheme to keep the wheels smooth over which the huge appropriations now being sanctioned by Congress may be translated through industry into ships, airplanes, tanks, guns and other weapons of war, together with the munitions and supplies necessary to make ready and keep ready the largest peace-time war machine the United States has ever known.

With a shortage of skilled labor, particularly in two branches of defense manufacturing—the airplane and machine-tool industries, the committee is expected to work toward wider training and use of colored skilled and unskilled labor in industry. In this connection, it will seek the co-operation of Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, vice-president of the CIO, whom President Roosevelt appointed to the advisory group to co-ordinate employment and apprentice-training in the war industries.

Mr. Hillman's job involves training of NYA and CCC youths for non-combatant service, turning out ground crews for planes, radio men and even cooks.

As colored people are largely engaged in agriculture, the committee is also expected to explore the means by which colored farmers may participate in the program of the Advisory Commission to prevent dislocation of agriculture. Chester C. Davis, of the Federal Reserve Board, will have charge of that job.

Mr. Davis will supervise farm products, both for domestic use and for export, with a weather eye always on farm prices. It is believed that the colored farmer may be of material assistance in his program.

Other members of the Advisory Commission and their assignments are: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chairman of the board of United States steel, who will supervise raw materials and their flow from mine to factory; William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors who will supervise the manufacturing of tanks and other war material; Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, transportation; Leon Anderson, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who will keep watch on raw material prices, and Miss Harriet Elliott, political science professor at the University of North Carolina, who will safeguard the inteersts of the consumer.

"Trouble In Harlem"

AN EDITORIAL

SO IS CAPTIONED "Time" Magazine's article on the now famous Earl Brown intimate "story" on Joe Louis in Life Magazine. From "Time," we quote:

"To the Negro press, all things black are good. Racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings, shout their indignation over real and fancied injustices, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive.

"When Life's editors, last February, decided to publish a close-up of Negro Champion Joe Louis, they looked about for a Negro journalist to write it. The man they picked was dimple-cheeked Earl Brown, 38-year-old, Virginia-born managing editor of Harlem's weekly Amsterdam News.

"Earl Brown belonged to a new school of Negro newsmen. A Harvard graduate (1924) who won his letter pitching on the varsity baseball team, onetime instructor of economics at Louisville Municipal College in Kentucky, Editor Brown believed in honest news reporting, telling the truth about Negroes for their own benefit."

"Time" continues with more buildup of Earl Brown, but we believe that what we have quoted is sufficient to cause those who know him to laugh loud and long. But before we get to that, we must disagree with "Time" when it says that "To the Negro press all things black are good" and "racial papers studiously ignore Negro failings." Negro papers are most critical of the race, but are constructive in their criticism. They do not criticize just for the sake of criticizing a person or institution; they do so when there is just cause. Naturally they assail color discrimination; who else will if they don't? How they help keep discrimination alive is a bit far-fetched and beyond out understanding.

Now as for Earl Brown, the pet of "Life," "Time" and the New York Herald Tribune, it is to laugh when "Time" says "Editor Brown believed in honest news reporting, telling the truth about Negroes for their own benefit." It is known among the Negro press and the man in the street, too, that the Amsterdam News under Earl Brown, has had more libel suits on the dockets against it than any other Negro paper. And all because of the lack of knowledge of Brown. About the best example of his inaccuracy in reporting or editing was when Mary Nolan was hailed into court on a minor charge. Brown was so beat for exciting news that week that he jumped on the Mary Nolan story and called her the wife of the late Dr. Eugene Nelson, a Negro physician of California. Mary Nolan promptly sued the Amsterdam because Dr. Nelson's wife was Helen Lee Worthing, a former Follies beauty. That was just one of Brown's classical errors and was far from "Time's" honest news reporting attributed to him.

Honest news reporting also includes publishing all the news, but to Earl Brown it meant coloring stories of those he liked and blasting away at those he disliked; it meant personal journalism; it meant inaccurate journalism.

Perhaps when "Life" and "Time" and the "Herald Tribune" find out just how inaccurate Earl Brown can be, they will cease regarding him as a martyr and they, too, will dispense with his services. As a Negro newspaper man, he is through as far as the Negro press generally is concerned. Perhaps he will go back to teaching economics at Louisville Municipal College (according to "Time"). He might even try his hand once more as a bank clerk as he did with the old Chelsea Exchange Bank, or does he prefer to forget his banking experience because it is never mentioned in his personal history?

Typewriter Offer Attracts Wide Attention

Miss Edna E. Abrams of 53 Van Duzer street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, a high school student, has the distinction of being the first person to fill out and send in the blank making her a member of The New York Age's Corona Zephyr Club—the typewriter premium subscription campaign which will run in this paper throughout the summer months.

Several other entries came in during the week, but since the campaign is limited to 13 weeks, we are again calling attention to advertisement on page 2 in which the offer is made, and urge our readers, especially high school and college students to take advantage of this munificient offer. Send in the entry blank today.

Courier 7-13-40

Summertime Is Preparation Time

Pittsburgh Pa

WHY BE A BUTTERFLY WHEN YOU CAN BE AN ANT

Start Now, When days are long, warm and pleasant, building your income plans for fall and winter. Make contacts while the sun shines.

WE OFFER

YOUNG MEN

A golden oportunity to write their own pay check each week, by increasing or building your customer area in your own locality.

The type of salesmen we need should be well known, well liked, personable, alert, honest, constructive, loyal, energetic, hopeful, persistent and courageous. Every Negro Home is a prospect.

IN YOUR FULL OR SPARE TIME AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF

THE Pittsburgh Courier

AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

BOX 1828, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Write: Circulation Manager for details and instructions. Do this today.

Newspapers

Claims Time Magazine Would Justify Louis Article

Pittsburgh Courier 7-19-40

WASHINGTON, July 19 (By A. E. White for ANP) —— In an attempt to justify Earl Brown's article in "Life" on Joe Louis, the current issue of "Time", companion piece of "Life" flippantly says, "to the Negro press, all things black are good. Racial papers studiouly ignore Negro failings, shout their indigation over real and fancied injustice, assail color discrimination so hard that they help to keep it alive . . . Last week, still hoping to be cleared by the Negro press, Earl Brown knew he could make a living (as he did before he joined the Amsterdam News in 1936) writing for white men's publications".

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File Newspapers

ABC

THIS IS THE PICTURE THAT IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

to BUYERS OF ADVERTISING SP

Journal and Guide
6-8-40 Norfolk, Va

IF you buy advertising space today, you have one
dous advantage over advertisers of twenty-five

Before 1914, men would have given an eye-toot
vital information on circulation which you can ha
asking — in A.B.C. reports. These reports give
authoritative facts to guide your buying and to m
advertising more effective.

A.B.C. reports reveal and analyze NET PAID CIRCULA
true measure of advertising value. A.B.C. reports answer t
vital questions about circulation: how much is there? where
was it obtained? The answers give verified information on
and an important index on *quality* of circulation.

Don't fail to make use of this great advantage. Before you
in this or any other publication, get the A.B.C. report. Study it. Determine how the circulation meets your requirements. Then buy with the knowledge that you are buying wisely and effectively.

Our circulation is fully audited in our latest A.B.C. report. We are proud of this report and will be glad to give you a copy

Journal and Guide *An A. B. C. Publication*

NORFOLK • PORTSMOUTH • NEWPORT NEWS • RICHMOND

A.B.C. — Audit Bureau of Circulations — FACTS as a yardstick of advertising value

$50,000 Suit Against Sen. Diggs Filed By White Apartment Owner

Wagman Charges Senator Diggs Libeled Him in An Article Concerning Rent War, in Local Weekly.

By S. T. HOLLAND
(Staff Correspondent)

DETROIT, Feb. 1—Demanding damages of $50,000, Julius Wagman, white, filed suit in Wayne County Circuit court Saturday against State Senator Charles C. Diggs.

Wagman, owner of Oxford Hall apartments, Brush and Hendrie streets, and other parcels of property in Detroit, declared that Diggs had libeled him in an article appearing in one of the local weeklies in which the senator, as chairman of the recently established Co-ordinating Housing Committee, labeled Wagman as a "rent gouger."

Joel Josephson, attorney for Wagman, said that he had written several letters to Senator Diggs, requesting him to retract the statement. Josephson said Diggs had ignored the letters.

At a meeting held in Diggs' home Sunday night, practically every colored law firm in the city was represented, the attorneys agreeing to represent the senator in court without compensation.

"This is not a fight of an individual," said Senator Diggs, "but a fight of a race of people to get better housing conditions on the lower East Side, and also to stop landlords from charging exorbitant rentals for dilapidated dwellings.

"The members of the Co-ordinating Housing Committee stand firmly behind me in this fight, and I'll never make any retractions to Wagman, or any other landlord who charges exorbitant rentals."

The lawyers, at the meeting Sunday, selected Joseph Craigen, Francis M. Dent of the firm of Dent, Dudley and Ligget; J. Henry Fried, Julian W. Perry, Lloyd A. Loomis, of Loomis, Jones, Jiper and Colden; and C. Henri Lewis, of the firm of Rowlete and Lewis to represent the senator in the law suit.

Attorney C. LeBron Simmons of the firm of Bibbs and Simmons, was selected as chairman of the fact-finding committee. Other attorneys at the meeting were R. M. Golightly, Robert J. Evans, secretary of the Co-ordinating Housing Committee, and Wynne Garvin.

Age - 6/22/40
Patronize the Classified Section of The Age—It brigns quick results

New York.

Local White Firm To Appoint Race Representatives

Daily World

THE PUBLIC INSURANCE AGENCY, located at 512 Citizens and Southern Bank Building announces a new type of 6 percent small personal loans. The customer will be able to borrow $5 and up on a plain note and pay $1 weekly, interest to be charged only for the time the money is used. For example, $5 will cost you only 3c.

According to Mr. J. H. Delany of the Public Insurance Agency, this kind of small loan plan has never before been offered to the general public. He believes that this loan service will meet the requirements of any readers of the Atlanta Daily World.

A few attractive appointments as representatives are to be made to Colored people. Any person interested should call Mr. Delany at Walnut 2535. Advertisement appears on page 3 of this issue.

OUR ANNIVERSARY

This week the Iowa Bystander is celebrating its forty-seventh birthday. And in honor of this birthday, as has been the custom for several years, we are printing our anniversay edition.

The founders of the paper, recognizing the necessity of establishing a paper in which to express the views of the Negro on his problem, undertook the venture purely as a public service for all of them were employed in other capacities. Soon it enjoyed a statewide circulation. Later, other papers were established but none survived over a very long period.

To a great extent the Bystander has operated with the same purpose in mind today. It is interested in raising the level of the Negro in America and consequently the general level of all the people.

The Bystander has tried to print the news for everybody. And while some have not been in the news as much as other, it is due to the fact that they have failed, probably to let us know their story.

Wherever possible, we have supported every worthwhile movement in the community. We have never used our position to embarrass anyone willfully, nor tried to enhance our position by criticising or belittling anyone whether competitors or otherwise.

These are perilous times through which we are passing. People are easily excited;; newspapers are in a position to excite them or help them keep a level head. The Bystander has always tried to take the same view and the future brings no changes.

The Bystander has many friends without whom it could not have continued. Many have been subscribers or advertisers from its founding. To them we are most grateful and our efforts shall be toward adding to those splendid supprters from day to day.

BEE IN CONTEST TO PICK 'MISS BRONZE AMERICA'

Bee 6-23-40 Chicago Def

The Chicago BEE last week joined the nation wide quest for "Miss Bronze America" to be selected by the American Negro Exposition at the Chicago Coliseum on Saturday night, August 17. A preliminary contest will be conducted by the BEE to select its contestant for the finals at which $500 in prizes will be awarded.

The young woman chosen "Miss Bronze America" at the finals, climaxing a grand ball, will receive $300 cash awarded by the Exposition. Second winner will get $150 and the girl named third $50.

Newspaper

Editorial from Tribune Helps Add Pressure

Wash. Tribune

The amendment of Senator Harry H. Schwartz, Democrat, of Wyoming, providing that no person shall be excluded from enlistment in any branch of the military set-up on account of race, creed or color was rejected last Friday by House conferees.

The rejection is said to have been at the suggestion of a representative of the War Department, who told the conferees that there is nothing in existing law to prevent the enlistment of colored persons in any branch of the military establishment and that adoption of the amendment was an implication that the War Department follows the practice of discriminating against them.

Conferees on the part of the Senate agreed to the rejection of the amendment on the part of the House conferees.

On Monday, however, as a result of presentation of strong editorials in the Negro press, including the Washington Tribune, by Edgar G. Brown of the United Government Employees the House unanimously agreed to send back to the no-color bar amendment to the conferees.

This action was taken after Congressman Dow W. Harter of Ohio, member of the House Military Affairs Committee took the floor and urged the reconsideration.

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas is reported to have told Mr. Brown on Wednesday that he (Mr. Sheppard) would do his best to have the Senate act favorably on the amendment also when that body takes up the measure.

LAWYERS RALLY ROUND SENATOR DIGGS

Courier 2-3-40 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shown above are a few of the Detroit lawyers who rallied to the defense of State Senator Charles C. Diggs and offered to represent him in the $50,000 law suit started by Julius Wagman, a white apartment house owner. From left to right: R. M. Golightly (seated), Wynne Garvin, Lloyd A. Loomis, Joseph Craigen, J. Henry Fried, C. LeBron Simmons, Diggs (seated), C. Henri Lewis, Julian Perry, Robert C. Evans and Francis M. Dent. The defense staff will be composed of Craigen, Lewis, Fried, Dent and Loomis, while the others will assist as counsel. Below: Deputy Sheriff Petry Fisher (right) serving Senator Diggs with notification that Wagman had instituted the $50,000 suit charging libel.

6% LOANS!

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THE PUBLIC FINANCE CORPORATION, through its Public Insurance Agency, has made an arrangement with a Standard, Recognized and Bonded Insurance Company, to make loans to acceptable policy holders at the Lowest Loan Rates in history, namely, 6%. THE PUBLIC FINANCE CORPORATION has searched for years for a plan which would be practical and economical. Now for the First Time such a plan has been made available as follows:

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More Good News For Guide Readers

Journal and Guide 6-22-40

With this issue, the Journal and Guide has taken another forward step to give its readers a better and brighter newspaper. Norfolk,

One of the chief interests of readers today is newspictures. To give the large and growing family of Guide subscribers the most modern picture service, your favorite paper has just installed an up-to-date photo-engraving plant in which it makes its own "cuts" by which photographs are reproduced.

This is definitely a step forward in the publishing progress of the South's Best Weekly.

The equipment just installed is of the latest design. Only a few of the weekly papers and smaller dailies of the country have facilities such as ours for making newspaper cuts, the first of which appear throughout this issue. Just another of Guide's constant moves to insure its readers of finer service!

Knows What He Wants

IN sending his check recently to renew his subscription to the Journal and Guide, Prof. C. M. Eppes, of Greenville, North Carolina, made the following notation on the lower left-hand corner of the check: "For amity and good will between the races; nothing less." Mr. Eppes, who has been a regular subscriber for the past 25 years is careful about what he spends his money for, and the notation on his check is doubtless a gentle reminder that he is for peace and harmony. For this much to be desired end, the Journal and Guide is pledged to labor in every honorable way, without compromising with evil and injustice.

Page Two

Hitler Victory Will Mean Bitter Sruggle For Negro, Editor Says

'A victory for Hitler means that in America the Negro will have to begin the most bitter struggle of his existence to survive as even a partially freeman," says Elmer Anderson Carter, editor of Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, in the July issue of that magazine. Mr. Carter points out that the argument of some Negroes to the effect that the triumph of Hitler over the so-called democracies of Europe is of no importance to the Negro is fallacious and short-sighted. "The destruction of the democracies of Europe means the triumph not only of Nazi armies but also of the Nazi ideology. That ideology, as expressed by Adolf Hitler in his book Mein Kampf, relegates the Negro to perpetual serfdom and denies to him every semblance of legal status."

Mr. Carter goes on:

"It is true that British and French imperialism have little to commend them insofar as humanitarianism is concerned. But under the British and French flags the exploited black does have legal status. He does, in many instances, have representation on the administrative bodies which are charged with the responsibility of governing.

Education Encouraged

"Particularly in the English colonies in Africa and the West Indies, education has been encouraged. African and West Indian Negroes have been admitted to Oxford and Cambridge and other great educational institutions in England. Ashimota, in Nigeria, is an example of the belated attempt of the English to give the Negro native opportunity to acquire learning and skill in the arts and sciences of western civilization.

"France has, from time to time, given the Negro some recognition in colonial posts of no little importance, such as Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Governor of Guadeloupe. In addition the Negro has had representation, little as it may have been, in the House of Deputies.

"A Nazi victory in Europe means that America will be the last great stronghold of the democratic principle of government. It means that America will be the object of intense and skillful propaganda from a Nazi-controlled and dominated Europe. It will give hope and encouragement to all Nazi-mined purveyors of racial oppression in America. It will give sustenance to the Negro haters, the Jew baiters, the opponents of organized labor. . . .

"It looks now as if he will achieve that victory, and the prospect is not pleasant to contemplate. But the Negro must be prepared in the event of that final triumph of Nazism in Europe to prove his right to citizenship in the United States of America, which his fathers helped to build by their toil and to preserve by their blood."

Jeanes Teachers Hear Address On Contributions Press Making

Haynes Tells of Origin and Aims Of Newspapers

(Special to Journal and Guide)

HAMPTON, Va.—"Evolution of the Negro press parallels the remarkable progress the race has made since emancipation," Samuel A. Haynes, manager of the Journal and Guide Peninsula Bureau, told 100 Jeanes teachers assembled in DuPont Hall, Hampton Institute, Friday morning, July 3.

The first great incentive to progress was the church, the speaker said, and the second the press. "Since 1827, despite of untold handicaps, the Negro press has continued its mission as chief interpreter of what the race thinks and wants," Mr. Haynes said.

HISTORY OF PRESS

He gave the historical background of the race press and summarized its present status, as to the worth of physical plants and numerically as to circulation.

"In recent years," the speaker said, "our press has intensified its crusade against prejudice, discrimination and social and economic injustices. Negro newspapers have given and continue to give unstinted support to the programs of the N. A. A. C. P., the National Urban League and the National Negro Business League.

"The press has been in the forefront of the struggle to keep the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments inviolate through favorable rulings by the Supreme Court. The press has been in the vanguard of the fight to equalize teachers salaries; in securing better jobs and wages, better schools, better hospitals, recreational facilities and homes for America's tenth man.

STOOD FOR JUSTICE

"The Negro press has still a long way to go, but through the years it has stood guard before the shrine of liberty, justice and fairplay for the Negro."

"Never before in all the decades of its existence has the Negro press been so indispensable as in these days of barbaric resurgence against racial minorities and religious concepts."

Concluding, the speaker said: "Living as we do in a democracy which clings tenaciously to a dual philosophy of life, the Negro press has become the alert sentinel, on constant guard to protect our liberty, our homes, our institutions, our family life, from legions of prejudice, exploitation and mob rule."

Following Mr. Haynes address there was a question period in which the teachers manifested a lively interest. They plied the speaker with questions concerning circulation trends, news and editorial policy, mechanical facilities and personnel training.

BEE LAUNCHES $400 CHURCH CONTEST TODAY

Cash Awards to Be Made Each Week

This week marks the opening of the Good Samaritan campaign. During this campaign which continues for twelve weeks the churches of Chicago and suburbs will be given $400 in cash prizes free. The contest is based on the saving of coupons taken from advertised products under the Good Samaritan Banner found on page 8 of the BEE.

Awards are based on the number of votes deposited in the ballot boxes stationed in the vestibule of participating churches. The church making the greatest effort collecting these votes will lead the parade to the 12 cash prizes to be given over the period of 12 weeks.

Any church may enter at any time during the campaign. All that is necessary to become an active participant is to phone the Chicago Bee, Bou. 7002, Samaritan headquarters, and have your church registered. A ballot box will be placed in the church and all particulars explained. All churches are urged to take part in the Good Samaritan campaign and this opportunity to receive cash awards.

How Prizes are Awarded

Every four weeks a general checkup will be made of all ballot boxes to determine the amount of votes deposited by participating churches. If a church leads all other participating churches that one will receive a check for $70 the first prize.

The second prize winner will receive a check for $35 the following week. The third prize winner will receive a check for $18 on the third week and the fourth prize winner will receive a check for $10.33 the fourth week of the campaign.

The awards begin anew on the first Sunday of July, and will be made each consecutive week, in the same order, until the total amount of $400 has been exhausted. Three churches, therefore, will receive first prizes; three will get second prizes; three receive third and three fourth prizes—giving all churches a chance to be compensated for their efforts. Start saving now and be sure of a prize next month.

Products advertised in the Good Samaritan Section are sold at almost every corner throughout Chicagoland. Notice the Good Samaritan Banners, the symbol of cooperation being displayed by friendly merchants. They are making this campaign possible. Trade with them and show them their efforts in helping to promote a better merchant-consumer relationship has community-wide support.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
AFRO-AMERICAN
628 N. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Kile Webster
Afro-American
7-13-40
Baltimore Md.

(PRINT CLEARLY IN PENCIL)

Please have the registrar send me application for admission, catalogue, and complete information in re the school or college I have listed below:

[ ] BUSINESS [ ] COLLEGE

[ ] BEAUTY CULTURE [ ] EMBALMING

.....
(Name preference above)

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....

High School from which graduated .....

.....

The Number

The tourist season is upon us. The grease joints of the old buggy need to be gone over so that they will function properly when called upon to make that trip. The Washington Tribune and the Acme Service Station makes it possible for one car owner to have a free grease job each week. A series of tag numbers appear in the paper and the one following the asterisk is the winner of a free grease job at Acme.

Take the car bearing the winning number and a copy of the Washington Tribune to Acme, 812 Florida Avenue, Northwest, and your car will get real grease attention. The numbers this week are: 128-961, 162-249, 148-717, 196-139, *106-150.

Washington Tribune
7-20-40

Newspapers

THAT WORD MENDICANT

The word MENDICANT, neighbors, means BEGGAR. A "deceased Negro mendicant" therefore, would be a Negro, now dead, who had lived on begging.

One of the local daily newspapers has more than once referred to the late Lem Bolden, retired shoemaker, as a begger or mendicant, but to the astonishment of none who has observed the sinful indifference with which daily newspapers write their stories about colored people. There is a certain, particular role a Negro must play in the orthodox stories that are written about favorite characters and it just happens that Mr. Bolden needed to be dressed up in the proper style. He just had to be a Negro who had gotten rich begging from the white folks.

Lem Bolden was not a beggar, by any stretch of the imagination, say the people who have known him for many years. He was one of those rare characters who believed in getting and holding on to money, even at the expense of sacrificing the ordinary comforts of life.

When he died he had an unusual sum of money and securities, and accordingly that wealth made him newsworthy as well as lawsuit-worthy. The outcome of the lawsuit to determine to whom he willed his estate is a matter that will be settled by the courts.

But in the meantime we should settle for all time Mr. Bolden's status in this community. Call him a miser if you will but not a mendicant. Let not the word get out to the rest of the world that a Negro could possibly get rich begging on the streets of Nashville. The pickings have never been that good in these parts.

Nashville Globe-Independent

Published every Friday in the year at 447 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn., by the

NASHVILLE GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 6-8217

Entered as second-class matter January 19, 906, at the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, nder the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No notice taken of anonymous contributions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE

Single Copy	$ .05
Three Months	.75
Six Months	1.25
One Year	2.00

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

Reading Matter Rates

5 cents per line each insertion.

10 cents per line for each insertion (in black face).

Advertising copy should be in the office not later than 9:00 a. m. Tuesday of each week.

TO THE PUBLIC

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of the NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send corresponderce for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1940

THE CHRISTIAN INDEX

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

One year $1.50; Six Months, $1.00; Three Months, 75c payable in *Advance!*

2-1-40

Address all Letters for Publication to
LUTHER STEWART, EDITOR
Box 269, Jackson, Tennessee

Send all orders and business communications to Rev. W. P. PIPKIN, D. D., Agent
109-11 Shannon St., Jackson, Tennessee

Entered at Postoffice at Jackson, Tennessee as second class mail matter

(Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.)

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

WHEN GENTLEMEN DISAGREE

SEP 24 1940

There is nothing wrong at all with the agreement made by The Chattanooga Times on the one hand and its executive editor and his assistant on the other by which the two editors will step aside on leaves of absence until the day after the presidential election. On the contrary the arrangement is creditable alike to Col. Julius Ochs Adler, the publisher, and the two editors.

Montgomery

The owners of The Times and its editors disagreed on a major principle. The Times, following the action of The New York Times, owned by the same family, decide to support the Republican candidate for president, Mr. Willkie. Julian Harris, the edtor and Hunt Clement, his assistant, are for Roosevelt, the Democrat, and could not agree to carry out the policy adopted by the ownership. Acting in the tradition established by the late Adolph Ochs, owner of The Times, who never required a staff member to write what he did not believe Colonel Adler agreed to the requests of the dissenting editors that they be permitted to step aside for a few weeks on leaves of absence. The agreement is accepted without prejudice to their standing in The Times organization. They are to resume their editorial functions November 7.

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Not only is it in the Ochs tradition that a staff member shall not be coerced into writing what he does not believe, but also it is in the Julian Harris tradition not to yield to coercion.

It is an honorable, dignified agreement between The Times and its editors and will command respect from all who have any understanding of the difficulties which many honest Americans are experiencing in choosing their course of action in these critical ti[illegible]

In The Chattanooga Times building it has just been demonstrated that strong men can disagree on grave questions without jar to amicable relations. (Berlin papers please copy.)

Nashville Globe-Independent

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MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1940.

MRS. EMMA BATTLE

Nashville Globe

In the passing of Mrs. Emma Battle whose death at the ripe age of 83 is recorded elsewhere in this issue of the Globe, the officials and employes of this newspaper have more than ordinary sorrow and regret. She was the mother of Joseph Oliver Battle, the first editor of the Globe and gave support and inspiration to him in the effective work he rendered in the pioneering days of this newspaper. Nashville, Tenn.

The Nashville Globe can boast of 36 years of continuous publication and during that time can boast of a record even greater than the feat of not having missed a single issue. It can boast of a record of never having sought to win readers by appealing to the baser passions of men and women. We are sure that Mrs. Battle, who was with the Globe when it was launched 36 years ago, took pride in the fact that her paper adhered strictly to a policy of conservatism and devoted itself to keeping before the world the more desirtble things accomplished by the Negro race rather than things least desirable, although, admitedly, specializing in crime might have brought more revenue.

There is a great lesson for the younger generation in what was accomplished by those who founded the Nashville Globe 36 years ago. It is a lesson of faith in the absolute need of the Negro race to establish and to maintain its own newspapers and other publications if the true story of the race is to be recorded and preserved. That need is greater than ever in these days when sinister propaganda is resorted to on a larger scale than ever before to misrepresent what the Negro does, whether good or bad.

No Negro home can claim to be loyal to the Negro race and anxious to help it advance that does not subscribe regularly for one or more Negro newspapers. In Nashville there is no home so poor that it can not subscribe and pay regularly for the Nashville Globe. After 36 years of continuous publication the Globe can with all the earnestness it can command appeal to the public to show honor to the memory of Mrs. Battle and the other founders of this newspaper by seeing to it that now and in the coming years the publication they founded shall receive every support it needs and deserves to carry forward the service to which it is dedicated.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
August 7, 1940

NEGRO CARRIERS LEAVE FOR TUSKEGEE—Thirteen Negro BANNER carriers, accompanied by route manager, Frank Tharpe, left this morning for a trip to Tuskegee, Ala. These carriers are winners in a contest recently conducted by the circulation department of the Newspaper Printing Corporation. While in Tuskegee, the carriers will have an interview with Dr. Carver, the famous Negro scientist. On their return trip they will stop in Atlanta and Chattanooga. While in Chattanooga, they will be entertained at Lincoln Park and will visit many points of interest in Chattanooga including Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga Dam.

THE REASON WHY

DEC 13 1940

In strict compliance with its policy of giving space to readers to express their views, even when these views do not necessarily coincide with the views of the paper, the Nashville Tennessean of Monday, this week gave top prominence to a letter from one of its colored readers who expressed surprise over the fact that the Tennessean gave no account of the worthwhile activities of the Negroes of Nashville but, on the other hand, carried articles such as: "Negro Stabs Mate" or "Negro Shot for Resisting Arrest"

Globe

We desire to absolve the Tennessean from any suspicion of being off the journalistic reservation in pursuing a policy of suppressing the good but giving much prominence to the bad news about Negroes.

Independent

The Tennessean is no different from other white daily newspapers in this regard, and there is very little difference in the treatment of Negroes by the daily newspapers of the South and those of the North, as far as we have been able to observe. Those who write letters to the editor asking for a suppression of crime news and the playing up of the worthwhile achievements of the Negro are not likely to accomplish anything by that practice.

It must not be forgotten that there is a code which newspapers follow in dealing with Negroes. That code holds that Negroes are principally good copy when they are committing crimes or cutting "monkey-shines." The great reading public which supports daily newspapers is principally composed of white readers. These readers have been trained, down through the years, to look for the Negro in the crime round-up of the day. It is the opinion of the publishers of daily newspapers that they "cannot afford" to violate the code without antagonizing a majority of their readers.

Nashville Tenn

The code will be repealed in that distant future when Negroes cease to be Negroes, and become merely Americans, with no racial designation attached to their names when they break into the news.

Most thinking Negroes long since reached the conclusion that daily newspapers have no purpose of giving Negroes a fair break in their coverage of their localities or of the nation. That is the reason why, in the past twenty-five years, the most substantial advancement American Negroes have made has been in their publishing business and why Negro newspapers are more widely read by members of the race than are the special newspapers of any other minority group read by members of that particular group.

Those Negroes who hold that newspapers ought to be fair organs and instruct their reporters to give due prominence to the accomplishments of individuals and organizations, regardless of their race should remember what T. H. Alexander once a famous columnist of the Tennessean, used to say with regard to the "freedom of the press." A daily newspaper reporter, it was Mr. Alexander's reminder, early learns that he is not free to publish what he sees and hears and in the fair manner he feels it should be written.

Being unappreciated and even propagandized against by daily newspapers must be accepted by the Negro readers of these papers as a cross of American citizenship, which Negroes, alone among the minority groups of the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," must carry until democracy and Christianity are virtues of big newspapers that enjoy as high a place in the counting room as the slogan:

"THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF A NEWSPAPER IS TO MAKE MONEY FOR ITS PUBLISHERS."

THE PUBLISHING INTEREST AND THE BOOK CONCERN OF THE C. M. E. CHURCH

Christian Index
6-20-40

The Publishing Department of the C. M. E. Church was the first department of the Church when the church was set apart by the M. E. Church, South. Dr. Samuel Watson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Memphis, Tenn., published the *Christian Index* in the interest of the colored people of that church. He gave the hand press type and printing apparatus to the Colored Methodist Church to publish their work to the world. The Publishing book concern is the only department in the Colored Methodist Church that does not receive a subsidy from the general Church. They have a large weekly payroll, also the responsibility of paying the Agent and Editor of the *Christian Index* and the upkeep of the House in which the Book Concern is housed. No one has any right to publish a paper or to sell a book in this Church unless they are authorized to do so by the General Conference. If we are going to have a book selling agency in the church let each one pay it the proper deference and respect the law of the church. Bishop H. P. Porter, when Agent, got a decision from the General Conference stating that the Agent was the proper person to sell literature in the Church and that decision has not been abrogated.

When an individual accepts an office in the church the church says how he shall conduct himself and behave in that office. He is not free to do as he wills unless his will is to abide by the rule established by the Church.

The learned men of the Church ought to be encouraged to write books and they should receive a liberal royalty, but the Book Agent should be the distributor of those books if they are sold in the churches, Annual Conferences, district conventions and training schools, etc.

Books should not be circulated in this Church unless they have been carefully studied to see if they are in agreement with Methodist theology and polity.

The curriculum for the youth of this church should be selected by a committee. There isn't any one man in this church able to do so by himself. The responsibility is too momentous for one man. Then, too, according to Methodist precedent the curriculums ought to last four years and thus obviate the great disadvantage the Book Agent has of books unsold left upon the shelves.

Respectfully yours,

M. H. SPENCER

Traveling Representative of the C. M. E. Book House.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 10, 1940

14 NEWS CARRIERS VISIT SIGHTS HERE

Negro Employes of Nashville Newspapers See Dam and Other Points in Area

Fourteen colored carriers of the Nashville Tennessean and Banner were here yesterday to visit Chickamauga dam, Booker T. Washington lake, Lincoln park and other points of interest here.

The group ranked highest in a five-week contest in the circulation department of the papers, and came here early yesterday following a three-day trip that carried them to Tuskegee Institute (Ala.), for a visit with Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist, and to the Negro schools and colleges of Atlanta.

The party, headed by E. Frank N. Tharpe, will remain through today. Of the 109 colored carriers on the two dailies who were in the contest, those here on the trip are Leonard Harris, Wade Thomas, Theophilus Dewees, James Baker, Clayton Bell, Delmas Bell, George Oakley, C. Y. Ewing, Robert Smith, Eugene Thompson, William P. Neely, Norris Sinclair, and Matthew Maryland.

Warren Dean, local Times colored carrier, was in charge of arrangements for the group's sight-seeing tour. This is the third party of Negroes within the past two weeks to visit the city as a result of the wide publicity given to Chattanooga's scenic and historic interest and the coming Tennessee Valley celebration

MORE THAN TEN HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH MUST BE PROVIDED FOR BECAUSE OF THE WAGE-HOUR LAW AND THE RAISE IN THE PRICE OF PRINTING MATERIAL AND PAPER

President Prince and Denominational Leaders To Agree on Re-Arrangement of Some Prices of Publications to Absolve This Burden and to Relieve National Baptist Publishing Board

Galveston, Texas (Special)—By executive order, Rev. G. L. Prince, D. D., President of the National Baptist Convention of America, with headquarters in this city, has authorized the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board of this Convention to make re-adjustments in the price of some of the Periodicals in order to relieve the Board of the great financial losses that they are sustaining on account of the Wage-Hour Law passed by the U. S. Congress and is now a federal law, which effects working hours and salaries.

President Prince was in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Publishing Board showing that the Government has reduced the working hours from 48 each week down to 42 a week, in other words, a loss of 6 hours time for each of their hundred or more employees at the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant, which means that 600 hours a week have been cut off the working time. Then the minimum salary was increased by the Wage-Hour Enactment, by 10 cents for each hour, so that the salaries were raised to this amount and yet the working hours reduced.

The other startling thing was the enormous increase in the cost of book paper, news print paper and other printing supplies, such as type, type metal, printer's ink, book binder's supplies. "For example, said President Prince, "the book paper on which the Quarterlies are printed jumped to $5.50 per hundred-weight, and when one stops to consider the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant consumes more than ten car loads of paper annually in an effort to supply the denominational service in the printed page, any mathematician can visualize the tremendous increase in cost of operation."

The secretary of the Publishing Board wrote the President that their Board is absolving more than one-half of this increase in the cost of operation, but that the denomination would have to make its contribution; hence, President Prince felt that the denomination would carry at least $12,000.00 worth of this increase per year, or $1,000.00 per month. The Publishing Board's secretary showed in his communication and letter to the President, that the postage zoning had inflicted a further cost, and that the Publishing Board is compelled to pay this increase, because no package can be mailed without the postage being paid. Even when patrons request C. O. D. shipments the Publishing Board is compelled to advance the postage before the Post Office Department transports the packages.

Dr. Prince felt, and so expressed himself here, that each Sunday School, B. Y. P. U., Woman's Mission Society, Organized Classes and other Church Auxiliaries would heartily support this re-arrangement in prices of some of the Periodicals. He stated that the secretary of the Board at Nashville had assured him that not all of the Periodicals and Supplies would be effected by this re-adjustment. He stated that he was sure there would be no increase in the subscription price of the National Baptist Union-Review, weekly, The Hope Magazine, published monthly, the various Guides for the Women's Societies, published annually, the Sunday School Lesson Commentary, published annually, and the long list of song books, but that practically the entire arrangement of prices upward would be on the Sunday School Quarterlies and the B. Y. P. U. Magazines.

The President is of the opinion that since the Sunday Schools are ordering Quarterlies, and since the majority of the paper is consumed in the printing of the Sunday School Quarterlies and B. Y. P. U. Magazines; since the Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. weekly offerings are generally used to supply them with their religious demands and requirements, this would be no particular burden on the church life. "For an example," said one of the leaders here, "if a child comes to the Sunday School or the B. Y. P. U. five Sundays in a quarter, and their offering is five cents each, they will have contributed through their offering a sufficient amount to purchase a Sunday School Teacher or a M. & G. Magazine, which are the highest price Quarterlies coming from the institution."

"With the addition of one or two cents to the Periodicals it would enable the National Baptist Publishing Board to absolve this enormous increase in cost of labor and material inflicted upon them by the advance in price of printing material and of labor, as well as the shortening of hours, which was calculated of course by the government, to enable the plants to add more people to the payroll."

President Prince stated that the secretary of the Board would not attempt however to put this into operation until the second quarter April, May and June, and that it will effect only the price of the Periodicals beginning with the second quarter.

Globe 6-7-40 Nashville, Tenn.

NEWSPAPERS

Nashville Globe and Independent
447 - 4th Ave., N.

Nashville Defender

National Baptist Union-Review

National Baptist Voice

Modern Farmer

Globe
6-7-40
Nashville, Tenn.

THE REASON WHY

DEC 13 1940

In strict compliance with its policy of giving space to readers to express their views, even when these views do not necessarily coincide with the views of the paper, the Nashville Tennessean of Monday, this week gave top prominence to a letter from one of its colored readers who expressed surprise over the fact that the Tennessean gave no account of the worthwhile activities of the Negroes of Nashville but, on the other hand, carried articles such as: "Negro Stabs Mate" or "Negro Shot for Resisting Arrest."

Globe & Independent

We desire to absolve the Tennessean from any suspicion of being off the journalistic reservation in pursuing a policy of suppressing the good but giving much prominence to the bad news about Negroes.

The Tennessean is no different from other white daily newspapers in this regard, and there is very little difference in the treatment of Negroes by the daily newspapers of the South and those of the North, as far as we have been able to observe. Those who write letters to the editor asking for a suppression of crime news and the playing up of the worthwhile achievements of the Negro are not likely to accomplish anything by that practice.

Nashville Tenn.

It must not be forgotten that there is a code which newspapers follow in dealing with Negroes. That code holds that Negroes are principally good copy when they are committing crimes or cutting "monkey-shines." The great reading public which supports daily newspapers is principally composed of white readers. These readers have been trained, down through the years, to look for the Negro in the crime round-up of the day. It is the opinion of the publishers of daily newspapers that they "cannot afford" to violate the code without antagonizing a maority of their readers.

The code will be repealed in that distant future when Negroes cease to be Negroes, and become merely Americans, with no racial designation attached to their names when they break into the news.

Most thinking Negroes long since reached the conclusion that daily newspapers have no purpose of giving Negroes a fair break in their coverage of their localities or of the nation. That is the reason why, in the past twenty-five years, the most substantial advancement American Negroes have made has been in their publishing business and why Negro newspapers are more widely read by members of the race than are the special newspapers of any other minority group read by members of that particular group.

Those Negroes who hold that newspapers ought to be fair organs and instruct their reporters to give due prominence to the accomplishments of individuals and organizations, regardless of their race, should remember what T. H. Alexander, once a famous columnist of the Tennessean, used to say with regard to the "freedom of the press." A daily newspaper reporter, it was Mr. Alexander's reminder, early learns that he is not free to publish what he sees and hears and in the fair manner he feels it should be written.

Being unappreciated and even propagandized against by daily newspapers must be accepted by the Negro readers of these papers as a cross of American citizenship, which Negroes, alone among the minority groups of the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," must carry until democracy and Christianity are virtues of big newspapers that enjoy as high a place in the counting room as the slogan:

"THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF A NEWSPAPER IS TO MAKE MONEY FOR ITS PUBLISHERS."

~~Sec. 1 Newspap~~

Nashville Globe-Independent

Published every Friday in the year at 447 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn., by the 3-1-40
NASHVILLE GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.
Telephone 6-8217

Entered as second-class matter January 19, 1906, at the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

No notice taken of anonymous contributions.

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Six Months	1.25
One Year	2.00

Notify the office when you fail to get your paper.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

Reading Matter Rates

5 cents per line each insertion.

10 cents per line for each insertion (in black face).

Advertising copy should be in the office not later than 9:00 a. m. Tuesday of each week.

TO THE PUBLIC

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of the NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

WILLKIE'S NEWSPAPER SUPPORT

SEP 21 1940

It is significant that approximately ninety per cent of the leading newspapers are supporting the candidacy of the Republican nominee for the presidency, Wendell L. Willkie. A great number of these papers supported President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936. The latest to endorse Willkie is The New York Times, an independent Democratic newspaper which was among those to support Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936.

Negro Labor News

It is the first time the paper has endorsed a Republican candidate since 1908. It is amazing to see leading newspapers in the solid South criticize the Democratic party and in many instances urge the support of Wendell Willkie. They do not hesitate to point out the danger in the third term.

Houston Texas

This wholesale criticism by these newspapers of our governmental administration should serve as a signal warning to the American people of the danger that lies ahead in the path our government is trodding.

We do not agree with those who are charging that the papers change of attitude toward the New Deal is for a selfish interest and to aid big business.

The New York Times struck the key note when it said: "The Times made its choice in one of the greatest crisis of the nation's history. We believe that at a time when the traditional safeguards of democracy are falling everywhere it is particularly important to honor and preserve the American tradition against vesting the enormous power of the presidency in the hands of any man for three consecutive terms of office."

Most of the newspapers are generally fair in molding sentiment for public welfare in America. God pity the time when the American press the greatest medium of free speech, refuses to advise the people how to safeguard their liberties. The press serves as a check and balance system. The three divisions of our government, legislative, executive and judicial may become "stacked" and dominated by one or several individuals but the people will still have a remedy through the press.

If it were not for the press today, situations in Europe would not reach this side of the Atlantic. Were it not for the press, especially editorial opinion, we would not know how to make up our minds on many important problems affecting our personal welfare.

The newspapers generally have analyzed the danger in the third term movement. They have the very best experts on foreign affairs and relations. Their scouts are in all parts of the world. They are on the inside and in the knowing. They know how people fare under dictators.

We should ponder the advice given through reputable papers many of which have stood the test as a beacon light to the American public down through the ages.

OUR LABOR FIGHT HAS NOT BEEN IN VAIN

For many years this paper and its editor waged a relentless fight against the injustices heaped upon American Negro workers by the jim crow labor union movement. Through the columns of this paper and from the platform, the editor, in nearly every section of the country pointed out that the new labor union movement is more destructive to the general welfare of the Negro race than any other evil against him in this country.

OCT 12 1940

Our efforts to awaken the Negro, both workers and the professionals, to the danger of losing work through deception of would-be labor leaders and racketeers advocating jim crow unions, have led us through the path of severe criticism, threats of violence and the spending of enormous sums of money to prove our case in court.

Negro Labor News

Our court fight took us from the District to the United States Supreme Court. The editor appeared before the Congressional Committee and urged that the National Labor Relations Act be so amended as to prohibit any union from becoming the sole bargaining agency that bars or discriminates against workers solely on account of race.

Houston, Texas

For a long time, we thought that we were fighting lost causes. Now, the recent attack and exposure of the rotten labor situation made by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Washington in an address before the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the fighting editorials by The Kansas City Call give us renewed courage and belief that our efforts were not in vain. We quote The Call:

Labor's Hands Are Not Clean

In all seriousness, we urge an attack on the present labor law or its administration. Two weeks ago we charged that its effect is to drive Negroes out of employment, contrary both to man's natural right and the Constitution. If the law is alright, then its administration is at fault. The Negro loses his rights, even this one necessary to life itself, and nobody cares! The President, Congress, the President's labor board all wash their hands of us!

The case needs only to be stated for the Negro's side of it to be understood. Out of the schools and otherwise Negroes learn trades. By printed rule and by custom, the majority of labor organizations refuse them membership. Under the old law, they could still compete for work. Under the new they cannot because the all-white labor set-up has the government behind agreements it makes with employers.

OCT 12 1940

"Collective" bargaining should not be perverted into "exclusive" bargaining. The President should require labor unions to admit members without discrimination on the ground that only by so doing are they in line with the Constitution. Jobs for whites and only relief for Negroes violates the accepted rule in America that he who asks justice must come into court with clean hands.

Get it clearly in your mind, Negroes! THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAS IN ITS CONSTITUTION THAT A MAN'S PROPERTY SHALL NOT BE TAKEN BY ANYBODY AND THAT IT SHALL NOT BE TAKEN BECAUSE OF HIS RACE AND COLOR, IS LETTING ORGANIZATIONS ROB HIM OF HIS LABOR AND LIVING. THE EVIDENCE THAT IT IS DONE IS YOUR EVERY DAY EXPERIENCE AND THAT IT IS DONE BECAUSE OF RACE IS WRITTEN IN THEIR UNION CONSTITUTION!

Texas Editor Jailed; Revenge Motive Seen

Washington Bulletin

DEC 28 1940

BEAUMONT, Texas. — Carter Wesley, militant editor and publisher of several Texas weekly newspapers, was arrested here and jailed overnight, recently. Friends of the editor attributed this to a campaign of harassment by police because of his opposition to the Presidential nomination of Vice President Garner.

Wesley is now waging a campaign to secure voting privileges for colored southerners now denied the ballot.

Washington, D.C.

Let others talk about Hitler and foreign affairs! Let taxes worry the rich! We must have work! None of us is fool enough to believe we will go on being fed if we do not work!

PUBLISHER ARRESTED 2ND TIME

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

Trumped Up Charges Placed Against Carter Wesley, Friends Say, Because He Attempted to Protect Himself Against State Highway Patrolmen.

DEC 21 1940

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 19.—Highway patrolmen arrested Carter Wesley, publisher of the Informer chain of newspapers, between Port Arthur and here Saturday night and lodged him in jail for the night. Friends of Mr. Wesley attempted to secure his release but had no success. Clarence Cubia of the Informer plant, was with Wesley.

This is the second time Mr. Wesley has suffered from this embarassment, the first time was in last May. The patrolmen were not in the usual black and white police car but were in a black sedan. Mr. Wesley believes that the patrolmen along this section of the country had been told to watch out for his car.

The officials in Beaumont said frankly that the highway patrolmen had said that they "had it in for the 'n—'" because he tried to get the jobs of two of their fellow workers with whom he had trouble last May.

Much interest has been manifested in the case throughout the state and nation, and friends of the Wesleys stand ready in organization for assistance. Mr. Wesley plans for an investigation of the state department to aid in helping secure highway comfort and peace not only for himself but for the millions of Negroes in this state.

C. Wesley Buys Dallas Express

DALLAS.—(ANP)—Without any fanfare or ado, the ownership and management of The Dallas Express, Dallas' oldest Negro newspaper, changed hands Saturday. Carter Wesley, general manager and publisher of "The Informer," bought out the local owners of The Express and personally took over the direct management of the paper for the time being.

In a brief interview with Mr. Wesley, the writer was informed that an immediate staff reorganization would be made and the new setup would probably be largely composed of an amalgamation of the staff's formerly comprising The Express and The Dallas Informer. Wesley also intimated that The Express would be expanded to a 12-page news medium and that The Informer would be discontinued in the local field.

The Dallas Express was founded by the late W. E. King, who rose from the ranks of Negro newspaper editors as a fearless champion of the black man's cause and a staunch defender of the Negro's constitutional rights just prior to the turn of the twentieth century. Since W. E. King's death, the ownership of The Express has changed three times, and three different editors have had charge.

W. H. Pace, who has served as managing editor under two different owners, was manager of the paper when Wesley took over the reins. Just what part, if any, Pace will play in the reorganized set-up is as yet undecided and unannounced. Pace's tenure as managing editor of the Express dates back about 12 years.

THE NEGRO LABOR NEWS

419½ Milam Street Phone Preston 5484

Published every Saturday in the week at 419½ Milam Street

C. W. RICE, Editor-Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... $2.25 Six Months $1.25

Make checks Payable to The Negro Labor News

1—Advocating better health and living conditions for colored people.
2—Better understanding between the races.
3—The right person on the right job with the right pay.
4—Encouraging workers to appreciate the dignity of honest work and loyalty to their jobs and employers.
5—A close relationship between employees and a better understanding between workers of every class.
6—More and better Negro farmers.
7—Better schools for colored people.
8—A state institution for delinquent Negro girls.
9—A statewide and managed institution for Negro tuberculars.
10—A formation of Negro farm organization through which farm products can be marketed.

Entered as second-class matter January 31, 1938, at the postoffice at Houston, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879. See Section 530, P. L. and R.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1940

CARTER WESLEY NEW OWNER OF DALLAS PAPER

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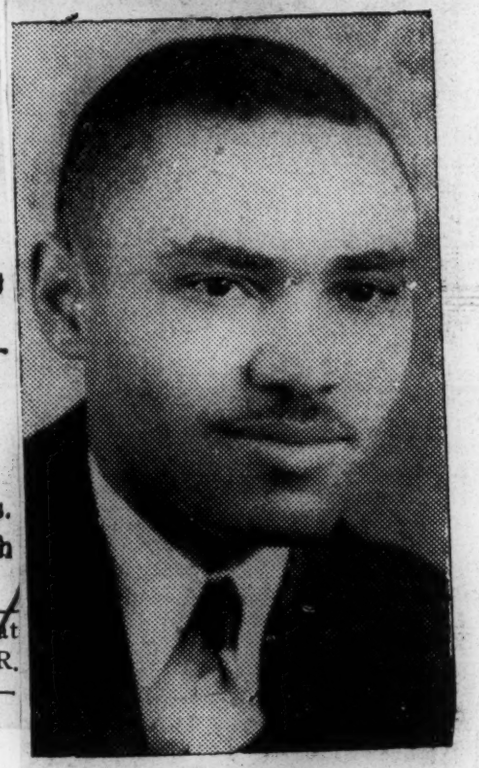
FORMER TEXAS NEWSPAPERMAN IN LIMELIGHT



Albert White

* * *

Although Negro newspaper columnists from coast to coast have been lauding and defaming the film version of "Gone With the Wind," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the producers of the film, last week signalled out Albert White's comments in his "Brickbats and Bouquets" column for use in a special publicity campaign.

White, who presently is writing for a St. Louis weekly, is well known throughout Texas and the country for his writings. This honor payed White

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10—A formation of Negro farm organization through which farm products can be marketed.

AS I SEE IT

Negro Labor News

By C. W. RICE

NEGROES SHOULD APPRECIATE HAVING A PAPER THAT FURNISHES THE UNDISPUTED FACTS ABOUT LABOR AND HAS THE COURAGE TO WARN THE WORKERS AGAINST EXPLOITERS AND RACKETEERS; THEY SHOULD COOPERATE RATHER THAN CRITICIZE

8-3-40

Houston Texas

AS I SEE IT the Negroes of Houston and Texas should appreciate the Negro Labor News, the only paper of its kind published in the United States. For 10 years now this paper has continuously warned almost as a "Paul Revere" the Negro workers of the dangers of being replaced on their jobs. At first it urged preparedness, loyalty to jobs and employers; it pointed out that the time would come when the Negroes would beg for the jobs that they had been accustomed to holding; it pointed out that there should be adequate vocational training for Negro youths in the public schools; it said that if the Negro's education did not fit him to make a living we would soon have an army of educated idlers; that all of them couldn't teach school or preach or practice medicine. Despite the criticism, this assertion has come true. Over 75 per cent of graduates coming out with "straight education" can find nothing to do. The youngsters are filled with pride over their B. S.'s and A. B.'s but still they must depend upon their pa's and ma's to take care of them.

We appealed to the business element, fraternal leaders to become interested in the labor problem; that unless the masses of the Negroes were able to get steady and uninterrupted employment, Negro business could not survive. In many instances these people turned a deaf ear and showed little appreciation to what we were saying and oftimes we were criticized and accused of being an "alarmist" in order to raise funds but they all must know that we were right for most of the fraternal organizations which thrived off the masses of workers have passed out of existence. Most of the grand masters and king fishes as well as the "grand rascals" have all gone job hunting. Old established business institutions have folded their tents and the owners have joined the army of the unemployed.

About 6 or 7 years ago this paper began to warn the Negro of the danger of being deceived by the Communistic trend in this country. We pointed out that the radicals were boring from within in nearly every organization; including the churches and civic institutions and that their plan was to use the Negro as a tool to scatter their propaganda throughout the country.

The paper said that it was dangerous for the Negro to be connected good these movements seemed on the surface. It predicted that eventually a purge would come in America and if the Negro was found in the camps of the severities he would have to suffer the consequences. The Labor News made this prediction long before Congressman Dies ever thought of a Committee on un-American activities. Now the purge is on and the serverters must go. How many Negroes were in the camps of thses severities we are not able to say but one thing certain, the Negro will be dealt with just as any other Fifth Columnist.

When the Wagner Labor Act became law and Labor Union Movement gripped the country, this paper again warned the Negro workers to be cautious as the type of unions they would select to represent them. We made it clear time and again that we were not opposed to workers organizing but we were fearful that the movement was frought with danger to replace the Negro workers on jobs they had been accustomed to. The Labor News pointed out that work was too scarce and too many of the unions now bidding for the Negro membership had been in the past too much against the Negro to make such sudden "change at heart." This paper urged Negroes to form their own independent union whenever possible in order to study the labor movement. We advised that they remain on friendly terms with their employers stating that no law had yet been passed telling the employer that he must hire Negroes or any other type of help. Long before Wesbrook, Pegler the one-man crusader, through the Srcipp-Howard paper uncovered the racketeers and gangsters in the Labor Union Movement the Labor News warned that the racketeers were gaining control over the unions and some labor bosses were exploiting the honest workers worse than the chisleling employers ever did. Everyday this statement is being proven true. Labor leader are being sent to the penitentiary; others are skipping with all the Union's money. Another group is selling out the workers by calling long drawn-out strikes and committing violence while the labor bosses get the shake-down and the poor workers are left on the picket line with starving families at home. In the last 3 years there has been over 80 million days of work lost due to strikes; yet, this writer who is editor of this paper is threatened to be "put on the spot" because he has continued to warn the people about the conditions threatening not only the welfare of the Negro race but will eventually destroy the foundation of this very nation. In the fact that most of the things told the people are rapidly coming to pass, there are still those among the Negro race in some high places who are determined to make good their pledge to destroy me at any cost—for no other reason than petty jealous. Such persons have no interest in the welfare of the race or of their country.

AS I SEE IT, if some coward do me injure, either to cease my pen or to silence my voice in the behalf of my race, it will not represent the general attitude of the Negro nor the citizens of other races who are interesed in justice and fair play toward all mankind regardless of race, creed or color.

Forty Years In Retrospect

NOV 23 1940

THIS week's issue of the Journal and Guide is an effort on the part of the publishers to draw attention to the completion of our fourth decade as a newspaper. Forty years is a relatively brief period when time is considered, but the United States is a young nation and forty years covers a considerable part of its life. Younger still, is the period of free citizenship for Negroes in the United States, and forty years cover more than half of its duration. We hope, therefore, that we do not seem to be immodest when we say that what we undertake to commemorate with this enlarged issue of the Journal and Guide has some significance.

The paper was born on the threshhold of the twentieth century, and what it is today reflects, in a measure, not only the political, economic and social evolution of the century, thus far, but the degree in which Negroes in the United States—particularly in our region of the United States—have been affected by the changes that have taken place, or have participated in, benefitted by, or suffered as a result of this evolution. The reader who was here at the beginning of the century, and who has lived through the four fast moving decades that have passed can best understand and appreciate this perspective.

Journal & Guide

THE Journal and Guide was born in an era when the importance of the fraternal organization as a base for Negro business endeavor had begun to decline. These organizations were built around ritualistic forms and regal display that gripped the imagination of the masses and afforded the leadership of the period the most practical means of developing in the masses a sense of self-help, with self-sufficiency as the goal. These fraternal organizations had their inception largely in the churches—that is to say, their organizers and leaders were mostly ministers—who in the latter years of the nineteenth century almost completely supplanted lay leadership because of the political revolution which followed Reconstruction. Primarily they sought to provide insurance—against sickness or disability from any cause—and funds for a funeral and burial attended with ritualistic ceremonies, largely religious, of course. Most of these organizations did not adhere to their primary function but embarked upon the more ambitious program of establishing banks, real estate and merchandising departments and newspapers. It is not surprising that these inexperienced religious and lay leaders ran into difficulties in their management of such enterprises, and, beginning with the turn of the century there occured a progressive decline in the solvency of those organizations which undertook to combine cold economics with the less complex business of collecting lodge dues and disbursing them to look after the sick and bury the dead. Banks failed, (there were several in Virginia) mercantile establishments closed, real estate departments folded up, and newspapers—as small as they were—shrunk or passed out entirely. The newspapers were started as "organs" of the fraternal organizations, to inform and inspire their constituents. Thus, this paper was originally christened "The Lodge Journal and Guide." After its purchase by the present owner in the midst of a fraternal organization depression, it was divorced entirely from fraternal organization relationship, the word "Lodge" was dropped from its title, and it started life anew as a secular newspaper. That was in 1910.

Norfolk, Va.

* * *

IT is only fair to say that all of the financial reverses which overtook the banks and other business enterprises launched by the fraternal societies were not the result of bad management. Several of these banks were exceptionally well managed. One of them, the True Reformers' in Richmond, came to the aid of the city with a substantial loan during a period of financial stringency, although this bank finally met with disaster. Others figured largely in laying the base for home and farm ownership, private educational institutions and some of the business enterprises which have endured to this day, despite recurring economic upheavals which swept away much of the general business structure. While the adventures of the fraternal society pioneers during the early years of the century met in many instances with disaster, the ratio of losses was not greater than that which attended business undertakings by white Americans. The period which characterized these undertakings followed close upon the heels of a political debacle which changed not only the social and economic course of Negroes but furnished a new type of leadership. Their efforts, despite failures, were not in vain, for out of the crucible of their experience evolved a new order, more cautious and realistic in coping with our social, poltical and economic problems which grew more complex with the passing years of the new century. In the wake of the political convulsion which altered our civil liberties was born a new era in education. Booker T. Washington had launched at Tuskegee his program for "the education of the head, the hand and the heart," giving to the United States and the world a new idea in "industrial education." That was before the automobile, the airplane, the telephone, radio and machine tools had revolutionized American industry and business and established new patterns of living and earning a livelihood. Washington's vision was discounted, but he proved to be a greater and wiser prophet than even his most sanguine friends imagined. What has happened in the ensuing years has occurred with such rapidity and with such severe disturbance to the national economy that it is a wonder that the Journal and Guide is here, in 1940, to give in this cursory way its sketchy version of the story.

NOV 23 1940

THE Journal and Guide is here to greet its readers on its fortieth anniversary because it has managed, by struggle and sacrifice, to keep pace fairly well with the changing times. When the paper was born the mechanical typesetter and the automatic press were still in the experimental stage, and such high-speed equipment as was available was entirely beyond the reach of a newspaper with such scant financial underpinning. The type was set by hand, one letter at a time, and the press was propelled by man-power. After five years of existence the circulation was still less than 1000 copies weekly, and four small pages were the extent of its physical proportions. Through the tedious years of growth one step after another has been undertaken in modernization, and today, on its 40th anniversary the typesetting processes are all mechanical, and the printing is automatic on what is known as the perfecting press. Its physical growth is self evident, and its net paid circulation of this issue will reach 40,000 copies—a thousand copies for each year of its existence. To attain this degree of modernity and consequent usefulness as an organ of public opinion and news dissemination, the Journal and Guide has had to parallel its business administration with teaching of men in the intricate processes of modern printing machinery. In some of its departments it has been able to draw upon such schools as Hampton and Tuskegee for linotypists, but in the more difficult functions of stereotyping and operating an automatic perfecting press it has had to train its own men. Incidentally, the Guide has trained numerous men who are now operating these intricate machines on papers in the large metropolitan centers of the North.

* * *

THE Journal and Guide has chosen to revise its political philosophy. Reference has been made to the "political revolution" which swept away, or at least altered drastically, certain civil liberties or rights which the race enjoyed prior to the turn of the century. Those who are familiar with this bit of history have a broader understanding of the adverse effect of political developments of the 1890's upon Negro education,

employment, migration with its attendent disturbance to land ownership, and upon race relations in general. Even the most naive have been convinced that Negroes do not thrive socially and economically in a climate unsuited to harmonious race relations. Shortly after Virginia had adopted a new constitution in 1902 which completely disfranchised the race and set up machinery for reducing the standard of the only state supported college, as well as providing for drastic inequalities in the whole public school system, our Governor Swanson was invited to a conference of southern state Governors to "consider the Negro problem." Most of the southern states had antedated Virginia by a year or so in divesting Negroes of civil rights by state constitutional revisions designed to circumvent the Federal constitution. Leaders in Negro education, including Booker Washington and Hollis B. Frissell, who was then principal of Hampton Institute, worked out the conference idea and sold it to a number of southern Governors. When Governor Swanson received an invitation to attend the conference he declined with the tart reply that, "We have no Negro problem in Virginia. We have settled it in our own way." That seemed hopeless enough for Virginia Negroes, but fortunately wise and patient leadership in both races, to which the late Washington, Frissell and Moton made historic contributions, wrought gradual changes for the better in public opinion, resulting in gradual relaxation of hostile feeling, until we seem now to be upon the threshold of a better day in Virginia, North Carolina and several of the upper southern states. An indication of this is seen in the cordial letter from Governor Price, carried on the front page of this anniversary edition. We have learned that the frontal attack is useful in certain circumstances, but that the ways of friendly negotiation and arbitration, on the basis of mutual understanding and benefits, are often certain of satisfactory results.

NOV 23 1940

FINALLY, we are keenly aware that this fortieth anniversary issue is possible only because we have made friends. To our thousands of constant subscribers who have remained with us year in and year out, despite our mistakes, we are grateful. To a growing body of constant advertisers we are deeply indebted. We are just as deeply indebted to a loyal, efficient group of co-workers, who have struggled and sacrificed with us over the years, and to whom the Journal and Guide is just as much their institution as it is ours, who happen to hold legal title to it. To all these we say that ours is simply a trust, reposed in us because of confidence that we will not prove untrue to that trust, and on this fortieth anniversary we pledge a rededication of all our strength, all our resources and all our faith to the continued devotion to that trust in the difficult and uncertain years that lie ahead.

JOURNAL AND GUIDE EDITOR CHOSEN AS ONE OF STATE'S 11 OUTSTANDING CITIZENS

Courier 1-13-40

Pittsburgh Pa.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—Eleven persons who have "reflected credit upon the State of Virginia" and have done their jobs "superlatively well," were named Sunday on the third annual Virginia Honor Roll of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, outstanding daily newspaper—and among the eleven was one Negro. P. B. Young Sr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

The others chosen were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., restorer of colonial Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, shipyard executive; T. Coleman Andrews, Richmond comptroller; Alexander W. Weddell, ambassador to Spain; David Pender, Norfolk businessman and civic leader; Dr. William T. Sanger, for fifteen years, president of the Medical College of Virginia; Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, brilliant and beloved churchman; Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, founder and president of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth; Robert Porterfield, director of the Unique Barter Theatre of Abingdon, Va., and Dr. Carl Caskey Speidel, discoverer of a new use for metrazol in treating nerves.

In presenting the honor roll, the Times-Dispatch said: "This newspaper salutes at the end of each year, a limited number of persons who have reflected credit upon the State through the display of courage, ability, intelligence, tenacity, generosity, or unselfishness."

Continuing, the general citation said: "Citizens in every sphere of activity are considered eligible for inclusion, provided that they have been pre-eminent in that sphere. It should be stressed that pre-eminence does not necessarily connote state-wide prominence. The Times-Dispatch makes it a practice to hail the achievements of those whose theater of action is comparatively limited, provided their achievements are inherently worthwhile.

'It is important to bear in mind, however, that a place on the Times-Dispatch Virginia Honor Roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to do a job well. It must be done superlatively well.

"Service to Virginia is the criterion by which those on our annual Honor Rolls are judged..."

Mr. Young was cited for his contribution to interracial understanding both in the State and the South, for his journalistic accomplishments, as an interpreter to the white press of what the Negro thinks, and as a "systematic campaigner for increasing opportunity for Negroes."

The paper pointed out his "national position of leadership," his membership on college and educational foundation boards and of official positions with such organizations as the National Urban League, Negro Organization Society, Virginia and Southern Interracial Commissions, Craig House Art Center in Richmond, and listed among other recognitions given him a citation by the Harmon Foundation and the bestowal upon him of honorary doctorate degrees by Shaw and Virginia Union Universities.

He is a trustee of Howard University, St. Paul School and the Jeanes Foundation.

PRESS HONORS VIRGINIA EDITOR AT RICHMOND

Name P. B. Young Sr. One Of Twelve Whose Civic Work Benefited City

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5—Eleven persons who have "reflected credit upon the state of Virginia" and have done their jobs "superlatively well," were named Sunday on the third annual Virginia honor roll of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, outstanding daily newspaper. Among the group was P.B. Young Sr., editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

1-6-40

The others chosen were: John D. Rockefeller Jr., restorer of colonial Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, shipyard executive; T. Coleman Andrews, Richmond comptroller; Alexander W. Weddell, ambassador to Spain; David Pender, Norfolk businessman and civic leader; Dr. William T. Sanger, for 15 years president of the Medical College of Virginia; Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, brilliant and beloved churchman; Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, founder and president of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth; Robert Porterfield, director of the unique Barter theatre of Abingdon, Va., and Dr. Carl Claskey Speidel, discoverer of a new use for metrazol in treating nerves.

In presenting the honor roll, the Times-Dispatch said: "This newspaper salutes at the end of each year a limited number of persons who have reflected credit upon the state through the display of courage, ability, intelligence, tenacity, generosity, or unselfishness."

Continuing, the general citation said: "Citizens in every sphere of activity are considered eligible for inclusion, provided that they have been pre-eminent in that sphere. It should be stressed that pre-eminence does not necessarily connote state-wide prominence. The Times-Dispatch makes it a practice to hail the achievements of those whose theater of action is comparatively limited, provided their achievements are inherently worthwhile.

"It is important to bear in mind, however, that a place on the Times-Dispatch Virginia Honor Roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to do a job well. It must be done superlatively well.

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He is a trustee of Howard university, St. Paul school and the Jeanes Foundation.

Langston Hughes To Address Press

Defender 3/30/40

INSTITUTE, W. Va., March 29—Langston Hughes, eminent poet and author, will feature the third West Virginia Scholastic press conference at West Virginia State college, Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30. Other speakers are Max Fullerton, district director of The Associated Negro Press, Charleston, W. Va., and D. W. Taylor, general manager of The West Virginia Digest, Charleston, W. Va. Chicago Ill.

The theme for this year's Press Conference will be "The School Newspaper: Of, For, and By the Students." Between 80 and 100 delegates are expected to hear Mr. Hughes and other inspiring speakers who will appear on the program.

Journal and Guide

Published weekly by The Guide Publishing Co., Inc.
P. B. Young, President

MAIN OFFICE
NORFOLK, VA. ..... 719-723 E. Olney Road
Telephone 25319

BRANCH OFFICES
RICHMOND, VA. ..... 512 N. 2nd St.
Telephone 3-8737
PORTSMOUTH, VA. ..... 821 High St
Telephone 326
NEWPORT NEWS, VA. ..... 634—25th Street
Telephone 4571

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Entered at the Post Office, Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1940

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SATURDAY, MAY, 4, 1940

College Edition Supplement With This Week's Issue

Journal and Guide

5-4-40

Included with this issue of the Journal and Guide is its 1940 College Edition, a 32 page supplement ~~replete~~ complete with valuable information about outstanding educational institutions, and profusely illustrated.

This annual edition is a valuable guide to parents and prospective college students, and a source of inspiration and reference for readers generally.

We commend it to your careful attention and suggest that it be kept for future use. It will be found helpful for such observances as American Education Week and Negro History Week.

VIRGINIA — SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

RICHMOND

JAMES H PRICE
GOVERNOR

NOV 23 1940

November 4, 1940

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.,

Mr. P. B. Young, Editor
JOURNAL AND GUIDE
711 East Olney Road
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Sir:

The Norfolk JOURNAL AND GUIDE, which will celebrate its fortieth anniversary this month, has rendered a valuable service to the Commonwealth by promoting the improvement, progress, and general welfare of the Negroes who constitute a large segment of the population of Virginia.

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE is ably edited, sane, and wholesome in its outlook, and helpfully constructive in dealing with racial relations and the problems which concern all citizens of Virginia.

As Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, I extend my congratulations and good wishes to your excellent paper on the celebration of its fortieth anniversary.

Sincerely yours,

James H Price

Governor

Roanoke, Va., World News
November 26, 1940

Forty Years of Negro Progress

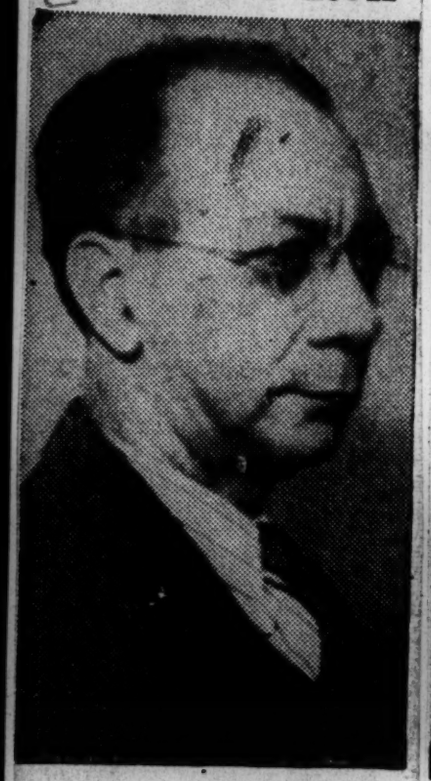
On the occasion of its fortieth birthday, the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, Virginia's foremost Negro newspaper, issues a creditable anniversary edition that tells much of the progress of the Negro race in forty years, but not enough of the *Journal and Guide* and its staff. When the *Journal and Guide* was founded in 1900, the Civil War was over but thirty-five years, the South was just beginning its economic recovery, Hampton Institute had not achieved its present standing, and Negro education, even in the cities, was primitive.

During four difficult decades, the *Journal and Guide* has been an important agency of information and opinion, furnishing leadership to its own race and doing much to promote interracial understanding. Its neighbor, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* points out that this is no florid class journal, capitalizing the grievances of a handicapped population group and waxing fat on the commercial fruits of professionalized discontent. It is a seriously edited newspaper, of, for and by Negroes, which lays before its readers analysis and comment, some of it critical of Negro shortcomings, as well as of the failings, injustices and arrogances of the white world in which the American Negro seeks to work out his own destiny. The *Virginian-Pilot*, this year observing its seventy-fifth anniversary, says of the *Journal and Guide* on its fortieth anniversary that it has been a good neighbor, a good citizen of Norfolk and Virginia, and a good American.

The Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* speaks of the precision of research with which the business, economic, social, religious and faternal life of the colored population of Norfolk has been treated, and continues:

"As an organ, a mouthpiece of a minority race and a spokesman for that race, it is and always has been guided by fine intelligence and strong intellect. Its publisher and editor P. B. Young, whom the *Ledger-Dispatch* regards as the most influential man of his group in Virginia, maintains for his paper, as well as for himself, a nice balance between the extremists who must tear at him on the one hand, and his own schooled and experienced mind, on the other, which contributes weightily to the often expressed opinion that the *Journal and Guide* is the best edited race paper in the United States. For that matter, its editorial columns are a good deal of a model—race or no race. They are of great value in maintaining good race relations, as well as in enlightening and encouraging the readers."

On Honor Roll



P. B. YOUNG SR.

Chosen with ten others on the third annual honor roll of Virginians who conspicuously served the state during 1939, by the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The others chosen, all white, include John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Homer L. Ferguson, Ambassador A. W. Weddell and Dr. W. T. Sanger.

Editor Named On Honor Roll Of Va. Daily

List P. B. Young With 10 Others; Cited For Interracial Views

RICHMOND, Va., Dec.—A Negro in Virginia has done his job "superlatively well"—and has been rewarded by a leading daily newspaper.

One of 11 persons chosen on the annual Virginia Honor Roll of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, white daily, P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, was cited for this interracial understanding in the state and in the South, and as an interpreter to the white press of what the Negro thinks.

ON HONOR ROLL

P. B. Young, Sr., chosen with ten others on the 3rd annual Honor Roll of Virginians who conspicuously served the state during 1939, by the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The others chosen, all white, included John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Homer L. Ferguson, Ambassador A. W. Weddell, and Dr. W. T. Sanger.

The Times-Dispatch is probably the most outstanding daily of the 12 in the state.

In choosing the 11, the paper said: "It is important to bear in mind... that a place on the Times-Dispatch Virginia Honor Roll goes only to those who achieve above and beyond what is expected of them. It is not sufficient to do the job well. It must be done superlatively well.

"Service to Virginia is the criterion by which those on our annual Honor Rolls are judged."

Young's place on the roll depended on his "national leadership."

He holds official positions in the National Urban League, Negro Organization Society, Virginia and Southern Interracial Commissions, Craig House Art Center in Richmond; and is a member of the trustee board of Howard University.

He has also been cited by the Harmon Foundation, and has received honorary doctorate degrees from Shaw and Virginia Universities.

The others chosen were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., restorer of colonial Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, shipyard executive; T. Coleman Andrews, Richmond comptroller; Alexander Weddell, ambassador to Spain; David Penter, Norfolk businessman and civic leader; Dr. William T. Sanger, for 15 years president of the Medical College of Virginia; Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Richmond churchman; Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, founder and president of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth; Robert Porterfield, director of the Barter Theatre of Abington; and Dr. Carl Caskey Speidel, discoverer of a new use for metrazol in treating nerves.

Correction!!

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

In reporting recently the filing of an action for damages by Mrs. Georgia Hall Harrison of Portsmouth, against the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, the Southern Aid Society, the Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company, and Messrs. Hatchett and Bullock, real estate agents as joint defendants, the Journal and Guide erroneously stated the amount of damages sought as $10,000. The action seeks to recover damages in the amount of $2,000, and not the amount stated in our last week's editions. The Journal and Guide regrets the error and embraces this first opportunity to make correction.

Journal-Guide Newport News Star Merger

Chicago Ill.

NOV 17 1940

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 14—(ANP)—A public mass meeting, celebrating the recent merger of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and the Newport News Star, was held Sunday at the Shipyard Community center.

The meeting was sponsored by the staff of the newspapers. Appearing on the program were P. B. Young, Sr., editor and president of the Guide Publishing company, Atty. J. Thomas Newsome, former editor of the Star, and Miss Blanche Johnson, former manager.

"Negro" In The News

From Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

DEC 28 1940

Journal & Guide

Mr. John J. Pitt's letter printed elsewhere on this page today poses a question which has not infrequently been discussed with gravity and sympathy in newspaper offices, certainly in Virginia and, we have no doubt, in other states.

As a practical man, as well as an idealist, Mr. Pitt is bound to realize that, economic and social and sociological conditions being what they are, there is both news value and news importance in the identification as a member of that particular group of a man charged with with or accused of some particular crime. If it would serve, the *Ledger-Dispatch* would be quick to say that there *ought not* to be either news value or news importance in such identification; but it is unable to rid itself of the certain knowledge that there is.

Mr. Pitt asks if it is the policy of the news associations "in reporting criminal acts to specify the race group or national classification when a member of the Negro race is the alleged principal, and to omit the same specifications if an alleged criminal is of European or Asiatic nationality."

We reply that the news associations and the newspapers as well almost invariably, in ordinary circumstances, omit the "same specifications" if the alleged criminal is of European nationality; but that they and we—all of us—employ the specifications to identify an alleged criminal or Asiatic nationality, as a Chinese or Japanese. Again, we do not attempt to argue what ought or ought not to be: we merely set out what is.

But the *Ledger-Dispatch* does agree with Mr. Pitt that, once the identification is established, the reason for emphasis disappears. If the news columns of the *Ledger-Dispatch* at any time, in any story, have continued, after the identification referred to, to speak of "the Negro," as having done this, that or the other, they have unintentionally departed from the general policy of this newspaper. If they should do so again, it will be from inadvertence.

We take no credit to ourselves for having done and continuing to do our simple duty. But we believe, without unduly flaunting our own flag, that our good will toward the Negro race and our desire to improve race relations have been sufficiently manifested through the years to create for us recognition as a friend of the minority group.

THE SOUTH'S LARGEST WEEKLY

NOV 30 1940

THE NORFLOK JOURNAL and GUIDE, under the able leadership of P. B. Young celebrated its fortieth anniversary last week with a special edition of 40 pages. Normally this newspaper publishes 20 pages and covers Virginia and North Carolina in the matter of news. It also has a large number of readers in other sections of the country, who originally came from these states, and boasts of being the South's largest weekly.

New York Age

Nothing better illustrates the improved relations between the races of the South than the prosperity of such newspapers as the Journal and Guide. On the front page of the Anniversary Edition is a letter from Governor Price of Virginia to Editor Young commending the policies of the paper and extending his personal congratulations.

There was a time when white people generally, and especially white politicians were hostile to Negro newspapers. Now they realize that these papers fill a definite and useful place in the leadership and guidance of their people. While the Journal and Guide has been outspoken in its criticism of jim-crowism and injustice, it has also sought to be constructive and conservative, and as a result enjoys the goodwill of a large following.

We congratulate Editor Young and his staff on passing its fortieth milestone and wish for them many more years of useful service.

Newport News, Va. Press
November 21, 1940

Tribute to Achievement

Any citizen of the Hampton Roads area desirous of seeing a token of the enterprise, capacity and capabilities of the Negro element in the community can find no more convincing a one than in the 40th Anniversary Edition of the *Jaurnal and Guide*, Tidewater's Negro weekly newspaper. Therein will the observer find evidenced progress and competence that may raise surprise in any one who has not kept touch with what the Negro has been doing for his own advancement and improvement in the last 25 years.

As a newspaper, it can stand critical comparison with any newspaper, wherever printed or whatever the race of the craftsmen putting it together. It meets every test that determines a newspaper of substance. Its extensive circulation and acceptance outside of the horizons of the place of its publication attest its worth as a journalistic enterprise. That it is well managed and capably edited is self-evident from a glance at its pages.

As a medium of leadership, information, education and influence among Negroes its record over the 40 years of its life gives eloquent witness. As an instrument of one of the keystones of American democracy it undoubtedly is fulfilling the highest obligations of integrity as a trustee of the guarantee of freedom of speech and the press. As an example of the capacity of the Negro to produce out of his own efforts work of the highest worth it is convincing beyond any question. You cannot find in it even the faintest suggestion of dependence, of inadequacy, of self-consciousness, of inferiority. It competes well in a market where performance determines merit.

All of these things are creditable to the Negro community of Tidewater. But they are more creditable to Editor YOUNG and his staff. Out of their policies, their temperate attitude towards problems that have flowed in the wake of the Negro's changed status since the War Between the States, their reasonable approach to solutions that took account of tradition and precedent and provided a gradual assimilation and transition to change of old conceptions and attitudes, have come useful, constructive and conclusive results.

We wish for Editor YOUNG's policies, and the way in which they have been translated into helpful educational effort in this Southern community of deep-rooted democratic tradition, perpetual vigor. We wish for the *Jaurnal and Guide* numberless years more of service in its community and to its race. By being a good newspaper, by being a good medium of expression of the problems, accomplishments and capacities of the Negro race that it serves so well, it is useful alike to its community, to Virginia and to the nation. Because this is so, everybody can join in a tribute to this evidence of the Negro's competence to excel in an exacting field, to produce out of his own effort and enterprise something that commands high respect and admiration.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
November 25, 1940

40th Birthday Edition Issued By Negro Paper

Journal and Guide Current Publication One of 40 Pages

The current issue of the Journal and Guide, local Negro weekly newspaper, is a comprehensive edition of four sections and 40 pages commemorating the paper's fortieth anniversary.

Highlights in the progress of the Negro community during the newspaper's 40 years are reviewed in feature stories and pictures. Many of the latter are of particular historical interest, and the history of the Journal and Guide itself also is covered in stories and pictorially.

Congratulatory expressions are contained in a number of communications from outstanding public figures, notably Governor Price, whose letter is reproduced on the front page. He compliments the paper as having rendered a valuable service to the Commonwealth by promoting the improvement, progress and general welfare of the Negroes, and asserts that it is "ably edited, sane and wholesome in its outlook."

The last 40 years' progress of the race in all fields—political, fraternal, religious, business, educational, economic, social, industrial, civic, theatrical, athletic, medical and legal—are covered in interesting reviews. There are also stories dealing with the communities of Portsmouth and Newport News where the paper maintains offices

Guide Editor On Virginia Honor Roll

Journal and Guide 1-6-40

Eleven Chosen For Annual Award Of Richmond Times-Dispatch

Norfolk, Va.

Staff Correspondence

RICHMOND, Va.—Eleven persons who have "reflected credit upon the state of Virginia" and have done their jobs "superlatively well," were named Sunday on the third annual Virginia Honor Roll sponsored by the Richmond Times-Dispatch, outstanding daily newspaper, and among the 11 was one Negro, P. B. Young, Sr., editor-publisher of the Journal and Guide.

The others chosen were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., restorer of colonial Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, shipyard executive; T. Coleman Andrews, Richmond comptroller; Alexander W. Weddell, ambassador to Spain; David Pender, Norfolk business man and civic leader; Dr. William T. Sanger, for 15 years president of the Medical College of Virginia; Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, brilliant and beloved churchman; Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, founder and president of the Alliance for Guidance of Rural Youth; Robert Porterfield, director of the unique Barter Theatre of Abingdon, Va.; and Dr. Carl Caskey Speidel, discoverer of the new use for matrazol in treating nerves.

BASIS OF SELECTION

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SUPERLATIVE ACHIEVEMENT

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"Service to Virginia is the criterion by which those on our annual Honor Rolls are judged."

Mr. Young was cited for his contribution to interracial understanding both in the state and the South, for his journalistic accomplishments, as an "interpreter to the white press of what the Negro thinks," and as a "systematic campaigner for increasing opportunities for Negroes."

The citation of Mr. Young follows in full:

"Plummer Bernard Young, Sr. as editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, contributed much to the improvement of interracial relations in Virginia, and in the South, during the year 1939. The Journal and Guide which has been voted one of the best-edited Negro papers in America and is generally considered the best in the South, has served as an important interpreter of 'what the Negro thinks' to the white press of the United States. At the same time, it has carried on a systematic campaign for increasing opportunity for Negroes, with a fine discernment of practical goals.

"Outside his editorial office, Mr. Young has won a national position of leadership among the people of his race. He is a trustee of Howard University in Washington, of the Anna T. Jeanes Rural School Foundation, and of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School at Lawrenceville. He is a member of the executive committee of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation and of the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation. He is also a member of the executive board of the National Urban League.

"Under his editorial and business management, his paper has grown from a four-page weekly with a circulation of 500, to a 20-page standard size newspaper having a net paid weekly circulation of 30,000, said to be the third largest among American Negro newspapers. In the editorial columns of the Journal and Guide, Mr. Young has placed special emphasis upon the improvement of educational and health conditions. But in 1927, he won Honorable Mention from the Harmon Foudation for 'distinguished achievement' in business.

"Mr. Young's wide interests have touched nearly every field in which the Negro has been striving upward. This includes the field of art, and he is a director of the Craig House Art Center in Richmond.

"Among his most important offices from the standpoint of his work in this state, is his vice-presidency of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia. The society is more than 25 years old, has worked steadily for the advancement of the Negro, and has never made a serious mistake of policy in the difficult field of interracial relations.

"Mr. Young was born in Littleton, N. C., and attended St. Augustine's College, Raleigh. There, in addition to taking academic work, he studied printing. He became editor of the Lodge Journal and Guide in Norfolk in 1910. In 1935, Shaw University at Raleigh conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws and, in 1937, Virginia Union University gave him the degree of doctor of humane letters."

T. L. Dabney Manager Journal And Guide's Richmond Office

Journal and Guide 1-6-40

THOMAS L. DABNEY, well known in educational, newspaper and business circles, was placed in charge of the Richmond office of the Journal and Guide December 20th, 1939.

Mr. Dabney came to Richmond from Lynchburg, Va. where he had been engaged in the insurance business for the past few years. He has had previous newspaper experience, however, having been a member of the Journal and Guide news staff for several years, and having contributed numerous articles to The Journal of Negro History, Opportunity Magazine and other publications. Until his present assignment, he was Lynchburg correspondent of the Journal and Guide.

He is a graduate of Virginia Union University and is a native of this state. Shown with Mr. Dabney in the pcture is Mrs. Adelaide King White, his office assistant.

Guide Salesman

SELLING THE Journal and Guide in Bremerton, Washington, is George "Lucky" Lessane, member of the crew of the U. S. S. Enterprise. Mr. Lessane's home is in California, his mother lives in North Carolina, and his father preaches in Pennsylvania.

Newspaper

Script Staff Interview Senator Taft

Journal and Guide 5-4-40 Norfolk, Va.

MEMBERS OF THE Hampton Script staff who interviewed Senator and Mrs. Robert A. Taft while they were visiting at Hampton recently. Senator Taft is a Republican candidate for President of the United States. Shown above from left to right: Charles A. Smallwood, Long Island, N. Y.; Canty M. Puryear, Winston-Salem, N. C. Managing Editor, Senator Taft; Miss Amanda Munley, Washington, D. C.; President Arthur Howe, and Miss Doris Rogers, New York City.

Guide Makes Plea for Negro Tradesmen On Work Projects

Journal & Guide 8-10-40 Norfolk, Va.

Employment Manager Given List of 454; Pledges Full Co-operation

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A list of 454 Negro craftsmen in the skilled and semi-skilled trades, now available for employment on slum clearance and other projects, was presented to E. P. Hornlein, manager of the local office of the State Employment Service Monday morning, by Samuel A. Haynes, peninsula manager of the Journal and Guide.

As a public service, the Guide registered and interviewed the men last year soon after the United States Housing Authority approved the $1,000,000 Harbor Homes project for Negro families and advanced 90 per cent of the loan. Other copies of the list were submitted to Thomas J. Hundley, chairman, and Leroy F. Ridley, Negro member of the local housing authority for information.

36 TRADES

Thirty-six trades were represented, a number of the men having worked previously on the Aberdeen Gardens project and on the new Negro school in Williamsburg. Over 75 per cent are natives and residents of the Tidewater section; about 50 per cent are college graduates; and all have had from one to 20 years experience in the trades.

Of the 454 tradesmen, 75 are carpenters, 58 painters, 29 bricklayers; 16 plumbers; 14 cement finishers; nine electricians; carpenter's helpers, 87; bricklayer's helpers, 53; plumber's helpers, 31; truck drivers, 17; plasterers, eight; blacksmiths and acetylene welders, 5; sheet metal workers, 3; riggers, four.

In conference with Mr. Hornlein, he assured the Guide that the men would be communicated with as quickly as possible, interviewed, placed on the registration list, and placed as their experience and training permit on all available projects and jobs. George A. Walls, senior interviewer, who witnessed the presentation of the list, was instructed by Mr. Hornlein to give the matter immediate attention.

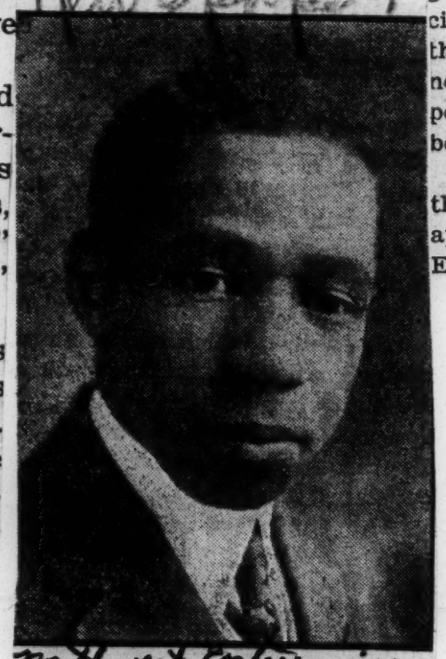
Ted Wood Quits Newspaper Work; Resigns Northwest Enterprise Post

E. I. Robinson, publisher and editor of the Northwest Enterprise, announced this week that Ted Wood has offered his resignation as Associate Editor of the paper. The resignation becomes effective Saturday, Jan. 26.

Wood became associated with the Northwest Enterprise last August and was best known by the columns, "Straight From the Shoulder" and "Digesting the News" which he authored.

He gave no reason for his resignation, other than he is quitting the newspaper field. However, he may do free lance work, for he has "printer's ink' in his blood—a disease hard to overcome.

S. T. McCants Joins Staff Of N. W. Enterprise



S. T. McCants

The Northwest Enterprise takes particular pride in announcing the addition of Mr. S. T. McCants to its staff. He will head the Advertising Department and serve as associate editor.

The son of a Methodist Episcopal minister, he was born in Spartanburg, S. C., and has resided in Seattle continuously for 31 years. He has been in business for 25 years, being the first of his race to establish a Men's Habidashery in the northwest.

His interest in the human side of life has long kept him active in the religious world. He has always been active in the welfare of unfortunate and wayward boys and young men in dire need and spiritual advice. In his own early life at the age of 15 he was compelled to not only make his own way, but that of a widowed mother and two younger sisters.

Here he organized the first Church Ushers' Council, the first Church Bulletin, the first male quartette and the first Sunrise prayer services for the young people. At the present time he is organizing the Good Neighbors' Society, which he hopes to see cover the earth. He is deply interested not only in his own race but all people. His main object in life: A better world for having lived here.

McCant's wide acquaintance in the business world makes him an appreciable aid to the Northwest Enterprise

Takes Editorship

Argus 3-8-40

D. W. TAYLOR

Who left the Argus staff last week to take the editorship of the Charleston, W. Va. Digest leading Negro weekly of the state. He is a graduate of Clark U. and former Atlanta, Ga., teacher and newspaper man.

W. Va. Hi Newspaper Wins National Contest

SEP 28 1940

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — The Statesman, mimeographed newspaper of the W. Va. State College high school, was awarded a first place rating last week in the national contest held at Northwestern University, Chicago, by Quill and Scroll international honorary journalism society.

Baltimore Afro American

editor, Grace James, business manager, Bettie Mitchell, reporter and Lewis Waddy, staff artist, were elected to membership in the society.

Lawrence V. Jordan, principal of the school, is faculty adviser and James Smoot, State College junior and former editor, is student assistant.

Good Morning—By Louie D. Newton

Atlanta Ga

Uncle Mose is "a shade above 80," as he expresses it. (He has been giving that answer for several years.) He makes baskets ax handles, hoe handles, and so forth. He started out making ox yokes as a young man. "I usetur make good money 'fo dese me-sheens cum long whut grinds out a whole passel ur sorry handles at one flip uv de button," observes Uncle Mose.

I stop by to see this grand old Negro man every time I pass out his way. He is quite a philosopher. He sits in front of his shack in the evenings, looking up at the stars, "talkin' to de Maker of mens 'n wurlds."

"What do you think about this war?" I asked him the other day.

"Which war youse talkin' uv, honey?"

Atlanta Constitution

"This war that Hitler and the other dictators started."

Sept 3, 1940

"Sho'. I knowed whut you me'nt. I jes wantto see whut you'd say. Lawd, Lawd."

Uncle Mose dropped his head in his trembling hands, and his old body shook with deep emotion. It seemed a full minute before he spoke. Lifting his face, his eyes wet with tears, he said:

"War! Great God 'Mighty.

"Dis old Niggur dun seen too much war. I wus jes a littul boy when dat Shurman cum right 'cross de fields 'n wuds 'n 'stroyed everything whut we dun wurked fur. Burned de barnes and de bridges and tuk de meat 'n de corn. Burned everything 'ceptin' whut he tuk. Lef us wid nothin' but ourselves. War! Lawd, Lawd! I dun seen too much war.

"We hadin' more 'n got started agin when dat war cum in Cubie. I wudder bin in dat war 'ceptin fur dis lef eye got knocked out when a devlish mule kicked me. Den dat awful war whut tuk my little gran' boy off in 1917, 'n he nevur cum back to dis door. . . . He never cum back to dis door any more to bring me de wud 'n water.

"Yu knows—cose yu knows I ain't nevur read no papur. Still I knows 'bout de terribul war whut's 'stroying so many mens and breakin' so many hearts now. I listens to de radio up dere at de fillin' statsun, 'n I heres de peepul talkin' 'bout de sufferin'. Lawd, Lawd. O Lawd, stop dis mad dog whut dun set de wurld on fire. Lawd, can't yu stop it all?"

Uncle Mose dropped his face into his wrinkled old hands again, and his body shook with great emotion. His granddaughter-in-law, the wife of the boy who went away in 1917 "to come no more to dis door," was working in the back yard, washing clothes. I asked her to take a little gift for Uncle Mose, and walked softly away to my car. He never raised his head. Selah.

Henry Wallace

"Social Equality"

* * *

Racial Status Neither Makes Nor Breaks

* * *

Harold Young's Job

—By W. T. Anderson—

OCT 16 1940

IN Henry Wallace's Washington headquarters Harold Young of Dallas, Texas, an eminent attorney from those parts, was struggling with a stack of letters posing questions of all kinds, Harold being the goat for all-comers who might think they are reaching Mr. Wallace himself. One letter Mr. Young was answering while I visited him was from one who wanted an explanation of Mr. Wallace's Chicago speech in which he was quoted as having said that a person's "racial lines" had nothing to do with his quality. In other words, as I understood Mr. Wallace, he meant that a German enjoyed no advantages of other men simply because he was German, and that the Negro had no handicap as compared with other men simply because he was a Negro.

The story is that this statement was framed for Negro consumption, to get votes in doubtful Illinois. Negro waiters seized upon it as meaning a Negro has qualities equal to anybody, and therefore Wallace was accused of advocating "social equality." The fact that Wallace was invited to make this same speech at Tuskegee and desisted upon advice, lends color to charges as to his intentions in framing up and using such a broad statement so capable of misinterpretation.

Macon Ga.

However, inasmuch as Hitler in his book Mein Kampf argues that Germans are the superior of any other race on earth—that they are so efficient, smart, energetic, alert, that they are privileged to enslave all the remainder of mankind, it may be that Mr. Wallace was thinking of Hitler's claim for German superiority over all other races rather than hinting at favoring "social equality" between Southern whites and blacks.

The Atlanta Journal uses the Washington correspondence from Alsop and Kintner, but eliminated this Wallace racial equality feature from its story when it first came under discussion.

So, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

WITHOUT trying to decide just what Mr. Wallace meant, but leaving the subject for each one's conclusion to his own liking, it might be informative to quote from the American Encyclopedia as to the host of black or colored people who inhabit the earth.

That very dependable source of information, under the caption "Negro," states that in 1442 there started an exodus of black people from Africa, because of the demand throughout the world for labor, they being brought out as slaves. Because there was a great preponderance of genuine Negroes in the 100 million or more colored people who were captured by warring tribes and bought by slave traders and taken to other countries, it was naturally assumed by the unthinking that every colored man was a Negro.

Yet a little observation will disclose the fact that some colored people are far superior in all qualities to other colored people, or Negroes, if all colored people be Negroes, as has been the accepted theory for so many centuries. It will be noticed that the honest, reliable, efficient, thrifty colored man is a very different type from the slovenly, unclean, inefficient, indiffeernt, criminal type which gives so much trouble in trying to adapt him to civilization's ways. The higher-grade colored man as a rule has features similar in many respects to the Caucasian race, although it is apparent that the blood is not mixed with the Caucasian.

IT is this higher, more efficient type of colored man who is the descendant, it is claimed by the ethnologists, of the higher type of people brought out of Africa and carelessly or ignorantly classed as Negro slaves, when in reality they were Moors, East Indians, Arabs, Moroccans, etc., and were at the heads of tribes and such government as they had in Africa at that time, that they had a concept of literature, of art and architecture, and were capable of as fine achievement as the people of any other part of the world.

Dr. Carver, the famous scientist and chemist of Tuskegee institute, for instance, is the type of colored man described in the Encyclopedia Americana as being a descendant of the best people of Africa who were brought out as slaves between 1442 and 1550—people many of whom had fine minds, good characters, capable of the highest achievement, and despite the enslavement and hardships of Dr. Carver's ancestors through many generations, and his own birth into slavery, and other colored men of his type and kind, have proved Henry Wallace's more or less suppressed statement as to race being no barrier to accomplishment.

EVERY Southern white man has within his acquaintance colored men who are as good carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, etc., as any workman to be found in other races. These exceptional colored workmen have to have intelligence, character, efficiency, ability, in order to stand out in front with the best artisans, regardless of race. If more care were used by employers in the assignment of jobs to colored people on basis of their ability to do the job, rather than the disposition to group all of them as inferior and unfit, there would be better results. The colored people who commit horrible crimes stand apart in racial characteristics. They are of a low order of mentality, their faces and their crimes show no intelligence.

Macon Telegraph

They have animal cunning, but no reasoning ability. They act upon impulse, and haven't the brain-power to comprehend that officers and the law are usually inescapable. This of course can be true of other races, but the colored or Negro race is under discussion at the moment.

This is not an argument for social equality. It is an argument that there is something for the high-type colored man to live and strive for, to feel that he is above the animal, that there is reason for him to hope, and by merit to leave a heritage to his kind generally that will gain recognition for them on their demonstration of ability and their performance of duty to the white man's civilization which at least in this country strives to make the lot of every human being a little happier and more secure.

There is no such thing as "social equality" except where individuals decide for themselves as to who shall be their associates. All the laws in Christendom cannot make me accept any person on a social basis unless I am willing. So "social equality" is out. That is a hobgoblin for little minds to conjure with for appeal to prejudice.

OCT 16 1940

Mr. Wallace would have done better to stand by his guns—his original assertion as to race having nothing to do with achievement or the lack of it.

Such a World

* * *

Making Me a Democrat . . .

* * *

"What Is a President, And What Does He Do?"

* * *

Away With Party Label

* * *

Applauding FDR

NOV 5 1940

—By W. T. Anderson—

WHETHER Mr. Roosevelt is elected for a third term today, I shall always be grateful to him for having encouraged the South toward political independence, and provided a way by which it could get away from the fetters and chains of political slavery into which is was thrust right after the Civil war.

He has a passion for destroying precedents, and the one that looms largest before me at the moment is his advising and decreeing against partisanship, being bound by party labels when they do not represent the convictions of the voter.

It was in 1904 that he abandoned the Democratic party and nominee Alton B. Parker for president, and voted for Republican Theodore Roosevelt, because he regarded him as a better Democrat than Parker. And he states he would do it again if the occasion arose, and he advised his feminine enquirer that she should follow that policy.

Wendell Willkie was always a Democrat, and voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt up to and including 1932, but in 1936 Willkie voted for Republican Landon because Willkie regarded him as a better Democrat than Roosevelt.

This has brought about the development of the Independent Democrats of the South, whose platform is to vote for the better Democrat, as both candidates of the two major parties have done.

It is no longer a question of a Southerner voting for a Republican, which thought has always been anathema in the South of the terrible crimes committed by the Republican party against the South since the civil war. For both Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt have been or are Republicans and Democrats, if there is such a thing as a Democrat now. The New Deal party has supplanted the Democratic party and what it stood for—at least so far as the South is concerned—and Democrat Willkie has captured the Republican party. You pay your money and take your choice.

Macon, Ga.

I HAVE always thought the South was like the familiar yellow dog under the wagon, not having anything to do with selecting the driver no knowing nor caring where the wagon was going, so long as the wagon was labeled "Democrat." The result of this has been that neither major party cared anything about the South, nor gave it anything but lip service. The national Democrats figured it so certainly Democratic they paid it no attention and gave it no part of national patronage beyond what the local offices required, and the Republicans gave it no heed because it was impossible for that group to make inroads into the solid Democracy.

Now, with both old parties having lost their complexion or name, it is possible for the Southern voter to become independent and make his section take its place among other sections and states of the nation, and have its interests considered from a political and patronage standpoint.

Georgia voters to the number of 31,000 petitioned for a presidential primary the early part of this year, and were turned down cold because those in control of the political machinery dared to do it on basis the 31,000 couldn't do anything about it.

* * *

THE main reason for a Southern Democrat was to keep Republicans from appointing Negro postmasters in the South. I recall when I was 11 years old, working on the Hawkinsville Dispatch as office boy, there was a loud explosion on the main square one day, and everybody dashed out to see what had happened. Everybody in Hawkinsville had gathered. There were two large anvils with powder and fuse being used to make a noise like a cannon. When everything was set the fuse was ligthed and all the people would run. The anvils would fire, and then we'd run back to do it again.

My inquiry as to what all that fun was for was answered rather contemptuously by a man who told me "we have elected a Democrat for president."

"President of what?" I asked, "and who is he and what will he do?"

Macon

"Why, Grover Cleveland has been elected president of the United States, and he is a Democrat and he won't give the South any Negro postmasters, and your mother and sisters won't have to get their mail from a Negro postmaster."

Telegraph

I had never seen a Negro postmaster [and never have seen one] but I thought it must be something awful he was talking about, and with all that shooting of anvils and big noises and the cause all those things stood for, I became a Democrat right then and there. Next day farmer's wagons loaded with kindling came to town by the score, and we had a torchlight procession [the first I had ever heard of or seen], and I felt confirmed in the faith. One boy tried to shoot some skyrockets and got his pants blown off, and that was more fun and better and firmer democracy from my standpoint.

NOV 5 1940

LOTS of questions were asked by me as to what else a Democrat stood for, but nothing ever made the impression that first answer about Negro postmasters made.

Well, now, here comes Mr. Roosevelt and knocks in the head even that early fear and teaching of me as to why a Democrat?

Theodore Roosevelt set the South on fire with dining Booker T. Washington at the White House. Not columns but pages of Southern newspapers were used up in denunciation of that act. Mr. Pendleton said Teddy had done all possible to establish social equality — that when one man stuck his feet under another's table, it meant simply that all racial and social differences were wiped out, and that the South was going to have a terrible time on account of it.

Macon

MRS. Eleanor Roosevelt recently gave a party in the White House to 300 Negro women, and a few days ago President Franklin D. Roosevelt upped a Negro colonel to brigadier-general and placed him over white officers commanding a Negro regiment, or division. Shades of Teddy and Booker T.

Ga.

Franklin D. has shown all his favors to Negroes in doubtful states of the North, to get their votes, and a good job he has made of it, and it is claimed that is why he promoted the Negro colonel a few days ago. The Republicans threatened and used the South for display of their favor toward the Negro. And Democrat Franklin D. has used the North. Tweedle - dee and tweelde-dum.

But, summing up the whole thing, where is Democracy today?

* * *

More power to the independent Democrats now getting into action, to preach and teach voting for principle as President Roosevelt has done and urges, and casting votes on one's conscience as to what is best for this country, regardless of party labels.

By that token the South will quickly become free, we shall have a better country, and the South will come into her own as a respected member of the federation of states.

Caviar And Cabbage

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

All God's Children Sail on the "Robert E. Leee," And a Southern General Turns Over in His Grave!

Universities and colleges graduated, this spring, over 3,000 Negroes. Ten years ago this achievement would've given me a big kick. But I've come along way, in my thinking, since then. This Great Depression is educating millions of Negroes. That's big news. Negroes are learning teamwork. That's something to crow about. A.B's, A.M's and Ph.D's are marks of individual achievement. There are thousands of white Ph.D's; and millions of white H.B's (Bachelors of Hunger).

So walk together, Children! All God's children got wings! You got shoes, and I got shoes, all God's children got shoes! These are Negro spirituals. They express the democratic spirit. Get on board, little children; there's room enough for all! In his spirituals, the old Negroes wanted a United Front.

White scholars started advocating the United Front five years ago. Negroes were singing about the United Front two hundred years ago! No lie! President Roosevelt organized his Pan-American Congress two weeks ago. Twenty years before that, Negroes organized a Pan-African Congress. Are the white imitating Sambo? Ask me another.

GENERAL RORERT E. LEE AND THE "ROBERT E. LEE"

Only a few Negroes can graduate from Harvard and Fisk. But millions of Negroes can attend the University of Racial Unity. Black Boy, after all, that's the biggest institution of learning a Negro can attend. Yes, there's room enough for all in the University of Equal Rights. A black Ph.D. isn't educated until he studies in the University of Equal Rights. Am I telling the truth, Sambo? Okay, then.

To enter the University of Equal Rights, you don't have to have a diploma. Neither a transcript. Not even a recommendation from a Big Boy.

All you have to say is this: "We want economic and political justice. We are against Fifth Columnists who violate the Constitution and insult the flag by practicing economic and political jim-crowism. We are against lip democracy and mouth-Christianity."

In order to get these manhood rights, progressive Negroes of Washington have come together. They have formed "The Triple Civic Group." Don't confuse this with the AAA, organized by the Big White Folk.

On Wednesday, August 21, 1940, these citizens are to sail (up or down, perhaps all around) the Potomac on the "Robert E. Lee." If I were in Washington on that date, my God-given feet would walk the deck. I'd be thinking about three things then: General Robert E. Lee, Negro Unity, and the Constitution. A lot of water has gone down the Potomac, since General Lee defended the Old South now gone with the wind. Perhaps General Lee will turn over in his grave as Negro citizens, the descendants of black slaves, give their united support to the defense of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. That is Progress with a capital "P".

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND!

The time has passed when a man could paddle his own little canoe. This is stormy weather. One big boat is worth a thousand canoes. Sail together, Children! We are crossing the Atlantic Ocean of Jim Crowism and Lynching. I'd rather be a deckhand on the Ship of Racial Unity than captain of a little canoe!

Here is a better analogy, perhaps. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Paul said that in ancient times. Abe Lincoln said it again to the North and the South. And now the Triple Civic Group says it to the Negroes of Washington. We've got enough Negro organizations. We need more ORGANIZATION!

One cannon will do more damage than a hundred 22-riffles! One big organization can do more good than a hundred small organizations. One chairman speaking for a United Front is better than a hundred little chairmen. This is an age of mass organizations. There are times when all groups ought to concentrate their efforts in One Group. The National Association, the New Negro Alliance, and the National Negro Congress see this modern concept of progress. The strength of the wolf is in the pack of wolves.

I saw a horse and wagon stuck in the mud. A man came along with a *team* of mules and pulled the wagon out of the mudl. We need a *team* to pull the Negro out of the mud of segregation, discrimination, and disfranchisement. Team together, Children!

NEGROES GETTING TOGETHER: WHITES GETTING APART

That's the way it seems to me. If the so-called democracies had maintained a United Front, Hitler's dive bombers wouldn't be over London today. Hitler played one white enemy against another white enemy, and conquered white coninental Europe.

It is true that Negroes fight among themselves in churches, schools, and lodges. Personally, I've given them hell for this on my occasions. Yes, I've the mustard-gas of satire on Sambos, Aunt Hagars, and Big Negroes for pulling off coat-and-dog knock-downs. I've kicked many a Negro snob where God ordained he should sit down. I'm against Negroes using razors—except in bathrooms and barbershops. I'm against Negroes holding debates with revolvers. I don't like for Negroes to argue with ice-picks.

But when it comes to mass destruction with poison-gas, bombing planes, belly-ripping bayonets, fire-spitting tanks, pestilential starvation—you have to git it to the whites. A Negro may razor another Negro. But it takes white men to pile dead, maggoty bodies as high as the Rocky Mountains.

Now, all these things I'm writing and trying to write came into my mind as I thought about that boatride on the "Robert E. Lee." I wish I could be with you. But I've got to travel into the great Middle West. I've got to talk with theologians and sinners, society dames and harlots, gentlemen and crooks, whites and blacks—just to see what makes this little old world go 'round. I've got to prowl in obscure book shops to see what the Big Boys are trying to keep from me. So have a good time on August 21, 1940, as you sail (up or down, perhaps all around) the Potomac.

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Sidelights Of New York

By DALE HARRISON

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Ten thousand persons are lost every year in New York, and I sometimes suspect a lot of them got lost on purpose.

The Bureau of Missing Persons broadcasts lists of lost citizens every day, and it's surprising how many of the missing people are young men and women in their late teens and early twenties.

There is always the suspicion that a person that young might to know how to get home. The only conclusion we can draw is that these "lost" persons are really just runaways—runaways from some circumstance or set of circumstances that has their poor little brains confused.

Running away is a favorite escape with human beings. Everyone at some time or another must have toyed with the idea more or less seriously. It is a natural motion that comes in the wake of discouragement and complexities. "If I could just get away from all this, if I could just start afresh somewhere else, I would be happy." So men whisper to themselves.

Some of my deep thinking friends tell me that is the trouble with Youth. It steps forth to grapple with life and finds it discouraging and ugly and forbidding. A current conclusion of Youth is that this world which seems to them so ugly was made so by the incompetence and stupidity of adults, and that leads them to believe that the general order of things as carried out by grown-ups is wrong. Thus we find, especially in New York, young men and women wrapping themselves around the "isms" and seeking "escape" from the grown-ups' world by making a new one of their own.

It is a bit impertinent of Youth to assume it knows all the answers to life and government. Youth would serve itself, and its generation, far better if instead of running away it would stand up and fight.

This is Times Square: At Ethel Waters' final performance of her recent engagement at the Paramount Theater she was singing "Frankie and Johnnie," the well known "He-was-my-man-but-he-done-me-wrong" song As she sang, a negro woman in the audience sobbed bitterly. When the song was finished she stood up and cried: "My man done me wrong, too. He done me wrong, I tell you—he done me wrong!" That was all. With tears streaming down her face and her shoulders shaking with sobs she walked out of the theater and disappeared into the crowd on Broadway.

Half a dozen school children swing along the street in midafternoon. They are singing "London Bridge is Falling Down." People stare. Many of them must be thinking the same thing: Is it really? Is London bridge—is London—is democratic freedom—falling down? The girls swing down the street, still singing their song.

It is five o'clock in the morning. Not many people are about. A tired old horse drags a bakery wagon slowly down Broadway. Passing the burlesque theater at 46th Street and Broadway the horse sees a large sign outside the theater lobby. It is a full length picture of a burlesque "queen" in gaudy colors and not a lot of clothes.

The horse stops. He stares at the picture. The driver yells "Giddap" and slaps the horse's flank with the reins. The horse pays no attention He continues to stare at the picture. The driver continues to shout and slap. At last the horse turns his head reluctantly away and plods slowly down the street.

Bill Bertolotti, one of the well-knowns of Greenwich Village, doesn't believe a fellow has to go forth and seek his fortune away from home. Some 30 odd years ago he was born in a house on West Third Street. Today he operates a night club in the very same house.

Columbia S. C. State
October 5, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"Thou madest man, he knows not why,
He thinks he was not made to die;
For Thou has made him, Thou art just!"

At the opening exercises of the University of the South in Sewanee a few days ago, this writer participaeed in a program featured for us by the talk Vice Chancellor Alexander Guerry made to his young men. In it the words "mind and spirit" were associated more than once, and the association is deep always in the philosophy of Doctor Guerry. Under his ministering Sewance's tradition for enlargements of the mind under the mandates of the soul is being saved and made rich. And a world of youth elsewhere is learning in bitterness and gall what Sewanee has known always, that civilization calls not only for men of liberal minds but for men made strong through the faith that is in them.

Believing, with this column, in a personal God against the abstract one for which Professor Einstein now speaks, Charles G. Hamilton of Louisville, Miss., makes an interesting point that "Einstein is in this country today because an impersonal idea of God as Force pervades another land. It is only because of those who have faith in a God who is more than an abstraction or even an Eternal Mathematician that it is possible for Einstein to express freely his criticism. There is no hope for anyone in any place where there is no trust in a real God."

In years past it has been the Negro question that, perhaps more than anything else, has kept the South loyal to the Democratic party. Now that both parties are competing for the Negro vote in doubtful Northern states, the Democratic party has indeed become for that reason less sensitive to the Southern white point of view. Republicans and Willkie Democrats are entitled to make that point, we believe. But they are not entitled to call it a point in behalf of voting for the Republican candidate. He and his party will certainly be even less sensitive to the Southern point of view. Their point argues not for Willkie and the Republicans but for merciful elimination of the Negro question from that campaign in the South this time.

When so great, good and wise a newspaper as the New York Times can believe this nation is in need of Willkie alone, and when so wise, good and great a newspaper as the Louisville Courier-Journal can find in Franklin Roosevelt alone what the nation really needs, isn't there a plain indication that the sun will go on rising and the Stars and Stripes waving no matter who is elected president of the United States in November?

Snow White

Working In Georgia

* * *

10,000 Squirrels And Rabbits

* * *

Seven Dwarfs Are Missing

—By W. T. Anderson—

SEP 22 1940

SNOW WHITE lives in the flesh, and not only in a story book or "moom pitcher."

The seven dwarfs are not there, but thousands of normal, trained, sturdy workers keep the story true to life to even a better extent than the book or picture.

The old witch of ignorance and hatred and evil intent has yielded to the bright light of learning and information, trained minds and hands, and independence and pride and character.

And Snow White sits upon a throne of adulation and reverence and appreciation, for what she has done so unselfishly, so sweetly, so thoroughly, so admirably.

And Snow White, so joyful and full of satisfaction and pride over what has been achieved through apparently divine inspiration, guidance and help, sits in fear and trembling lest the mighty achievement accomplished by her will, and the work and hope and indomitable spirit of her thousands of helpers to a better and brighter life, might perish from the earth after she has departed this life.

Macon Telegraph

THE SNOW WHITE of this story is Martha Berry, of Rome, Ga., described by President Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest woman in America. As is generally known, Miss Berry was reared a "gentle-woman," in a home that was of the old South in all particulars, with its tall white columns on the front, with the aroma of hundreds of boxwood lining the walks, the gorgeous flower gardens, the sunken area where blossom and bloom all the floriferousness of ancient Eden. Macon, Ga.

Behind the colonial mansion, which sits on a bluff overlooking the river bottom, hardwoods flourish in abundance, affording shade and keeping a record of the passing of time as definitely as a sun-dial. In front of and around the home which Martha Berry's efficiency and determination in the execution of an idea have made justly famous, there are groves of trees, while across the highway a quarter mile distant lie 30,000 fertile acres which her father acquired as a natural adjunct to support the feudal magnificence maintained on the stupendous estate.

Several hundred yards from the front door of the Martha Berry home there stands a log cabin which her father erected as a retreat for this daughter, deep down in the woods and far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife.

'Twas there this Snow White went for quiet hours and reading and writing and sewing and the unconscious development of the genius that was within her. She had a large fireplace for winter comfort, and the luxury of windows in the cabin for summer breezes, for in those times a window in a mountain cabin was both a novelty and a luxury.

* * *

ONE FATEFUL day it was no Lord Lochinvar just in from the west who tapped on her cabin window, but three mountain boys with grinning faces and snaggle teeth, and cotton breeches, and bare-foot, and caps awry, and hair that looked as if a bowl had topped the head of each boy while the mother cut the hair with a knife and fork.

Macon Telegraph

The 18-year-old Snow White, who had been given all the schooling her father's post civil war condition could pay for, coaxed these boys into the cabin for a get-acquainted session. Maybe Dopey was along to complete the picture. Macon, Ga.

The boys ran away when they were first observed, just as did the rabbits and squirrels and other wood creatures in the picture. But they came back on tiptoe each time, and eventually succumbed to the artifices of the woman who knew not what a contract she was undertaking.

She read stories and showed them pictures, she went to the big house and got tea cakes for them, and maybe she made them some lemonade. Of course the boys were back there next day, and of course each boy had determined to marry Martha Berry. More boys came, and brought their sisters with them, until the cabin wouldn't accommodate the guests.

* * *

THUS developed the interest of this good woman in the mountain children, in their poverty and lack of opportunity. With her pony pulling her buggy through the mountain trails she visited or set up Sunday schools as a prelude to the other kind, and she played the melodeon which she carried strapped to the back of her buggy. The more she tried to solve the problem the bigger became the problem.

Today she has a plant located on her father's 30,000-acre farm that is a marvel of beauty, of service and a monument of accomplishment. There seem to be a hundred buildings, paved roads, lush trees, green grass everywhere but in the growing crops. There are 300 Jersey cows, and six huge barns in which they are housed. The barns are as elegant as those on Pebble Hill farm near Thomasville. The buildings in which work and living is done cost millions of dollars. Wealthy people Miss Berry has interested have given buildings as memorials, but nothing has been done toward an endowment.

Rome and Martha Berry seemed to have resorted to conspiracy to make me come away up there to make a talk. I wrote the Rome Rotary club there was or should be a law against anybody making a speech—that nobody paid any attention to it, and it simply resulted in a lot of time wasted and a lot of expense, to no purpose.

But O. C. Skinner is industrial manager of the Berry schools and he is also president of the Rotary club. And, being an efficient industral manager he is also an efficient go-getter of everything else. So he got me.

We went to the simple but ornate and impressive chapel, standing on the grass at the entrance, where two long walks of concrete converged separated by wide lawn of green grass. Down each walk came a long line of girls and boys, the girls in gray and bright pink dresses down one walk and the boys in overalls down the other. It was the greatest aggregation of maybe 15-year-old children about the same size I ever saw. None of them were fat. They were sinewy, apparently hard as nails, born to work and suffered relapse. The girls' faces were girlish and attractive, but it could be read in their countenances that they were already grown in mind. The boys could have fun if there was no work to do, but the guess is that work comes first.

There were about 1,400 of these girls and boys from the mountains—or from other sections if occasion arises. Martha Berry has taught 10,000 or more of these children that all work is honorable, ennobling, and that the great motto to be observed in life is "not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

Lord, how the people in this country need to learn that.

* * *

I TOLD these youngsters if Martha Berry schools had been within reach of our Anderson group we should have filled it up. That the most important thing in every child's life is to feel that somebody cares, that somebody loves the child and will be hurt and pained if the child brings any disappointment in failure of duty, and that it was hoped they appreciated Miss Berry's sacrifice and struggle to educate them and would be assured by this that she cared and would be disappointed and count herself a failure if they failed.

I told them of the Anderson children having a counterpart of Martha Berry in Mrs. B. F. Parsons in Hawkinsville in olden days when private schools were the only kind, and if parents did not have tuition money the child had to go uneducated; that upon opening school one year the Anderson children were missing and that Mrs. Parsons walked two miles to see our mother and inquire why the children were not in school that opening morning.

Explanation made was that it was because there was no money to pay tuition of the Anderson tribe for the previous term, and we were being held out until that debt could be settled. Mrs. Parsons told our mother to "send those children back to school, money or no money. Your children are well-behaved, they give me no trouble, they are bright, and it is a pleasure to teach them. Send them back, and if I am never paid it will be my contribution to public welfare." [Of course, Mrs. Parsons meant they were bright with one exception.] Mrs. Parsons and her husband were Boston Yankees, all of whom we had been taught to hate with all the venom that could be mustered. And here we were the beneficiaries of yankee generosity and the noble spirit that typified Mrs. Parsons. What an anomaly!

What Mrs. Parsons did for eight of us, Martha Berry is doing for 10,000 children who are getting the finest training in the finest qualities that make for good citizenship and all that has made and will make our country what our fathers intended it to be.

* * *

MARTHA BERRY'S schools, despite their magnificence and service in all particulars, have no endowment. Despite her age and declining health, she must drive and drive and travel to get money each year to continue operations. Her heartache after all these years is the fear that with her passing there will be no one able to raise the necessary money, for while every bit of the work on this tremendous place is done by the boys and girls who are working their way through school, it requires cash with which to pay teachers and defray other expenses. And this is a big item.

It is unthinkable that such an institution should ever cease to function. It has meant too much to Georgia generally and too much to Rome in particular, to have it faced with the possibility of discontinuing. And of course when the crisis arrives, a great campaign will be started and some solution found for the perpetuation of this great work.

But wouldn't it be a crime for Georgians and others to have Martha Berry die without enjoying the thrill that she would get out of seeing the guarantees made as to continuation of her life-work? Nobody could see the plant and learn of what is being done there without concluding at once that it must go on.

If eventually, why not now? Snow-White and the rabbits and squirrels and birds would like to know.

Miami, Fla. Herald
May 23, 1940

Behind the Front Page

By ELLIS HOLLUMS
Executive Editor of The Herald

IF YOU have been cussing the politicians because of the gasoline tax you are required to pay (and who hasn't?) maybe it will make you feel a little better to know that there are eight other states in the Union that collect more money from their motorists than Florida. Florida is ninth from the top in this business.

Figures from the Public Roads administration in Washington are official, and they show that New York state in 1939 led the country in gas tax collections with $69,693,000. Next in line was Pennsylvania with $59,584,000; Ohio with $50,466,000; California with $49,795,000; Texas with $45,189,000; Illinois with $39,000,000; Michigan with $29,830,000; North Carolina with $24,532,000; then Florida with $24,323,000, and finally Indiana with $23,825,000.

If you are still interested, New Jersey was eleventh state with $23,006,000 collections and Georgia produced $21,054,000 revenue from the gasoline levy.

Florida taxing authorities say that the tourist pays most of our gasoline tax. Undoubtedly, he does pay a considerable part of the bill. Whether it runs to more than half is a matter of conjecture.

What most of us complain about is that the gas tax money isn't going to road-building. Three cents of it is going to pay off bonds which never were an obligation of the state itself. If the legislature would divert that portion of the tax that goes for bonds to some more useful public purpose, we would lose most of our objections to paying it.

THE Coconut Grove Civic club will conduct exercises formally opening St. Albans Free Public library for negro residents of the Coconut Grove ~~area~~ at 5 p. m. today and George Bliss Wells, president of the club, is proud of the whole enterprise. It has been a primary objective of the organization, and ultimately will be donated to the city, free of debt or any other incumbrances.

The library building formerly was used as a training school and is on Douglas road near Grand avenue. It belongs to the South Florida Episcopal diocese and the church is making the space available without charge. The library will be strictly non-denominational, however, and announcements to that effect have been read in all nine negro churches in Coconut Grove. These churches, by the way, are raising money to help pay for the opening and running expense of the institution.

The National Youth Administration, under Director Howard Brown, is furnishing necessary colored workers to conduct the library. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Baekeland have been generous contributors, shelving was given by Renuart Lumber Company, and paint was donated by the Peacock Lumber and Paint Company. The shelves were installed under city supervision.

Members of the civic club and their friends have collected some 1,500 books and about 3,000 magazines and other publications, which are being put in first-class condition. About 400 books have been donated by the Flagler Memorial library.

Judge A. A. Godard is chairman of the club's library committee. Mrs. E. L. Hoppe is secretary and other members are Judge H. L. Ritter and Capt. Clark D. Stearns.

THAT WPA banquet at Walgreen's the other night was attended by 764 people, mostly WPA employes, and it was a happy throng, pride shining from their faces as they pointed to exhibits tending to show the accomplishments of the WPA in this area.

Mrs. Frances Callahan is area director for the women's and professional division, and has done a fine piece of work in co-ordinating the various activities within her jurisdiction.

Thing that WPA workers resent more than anything else is the frequent charge that they are not earning their keep, that they are producing nothing of value in return for the meager pay they receive. Those charges, of course, are nation-wide, and that is one of the reasons these exhibits are being put on this week all over the country. They are designed to show the concrete value that has been created under WPA—roads, schools, community houses, sewing, tax surveys, airports, public parks and recreation centers, publication of authoritative and informative books on important subjects—and a dozen or more other items that are of permanent value to the people.

Time was when WPA workers might have fallen asleep at the handle end of their shovels, when grass-cutting was regarded as an important project, when any number of boon-doggles were blooming all over the place.

"Them days are gone forever" in the WPA, and the local area employes are as glad of it as you are, or you or you, either, for that matter.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES - 1940

Everybody's New York

By Dale Harrison

DEC 16 1940

Celebrevities—It isn't always what men think they're best at that they have the most success in. Fred Allen started as an acrobat. John Barrymore was a newspaper artist. Enrico Caruso preferred drawing caricatures to singing arias. Xavier Cugat, the orchestra leader, keeps up his art work in between his music, and is compiling it for book publication. Jack Benny and Henry Youngman play the violin—Youngman plays it very well. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey once had an idea he could make a career as a baritone. Paul Robeson, the Negro bass, could have earned a living as a professional football player, having been chosen an All-America in his college days. And Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who turned in his mature years into a dissenting voice, started out as a great aviator.

Birmingham News

Waxey Gordon, who shared headlines with Owney Madden and the late Dutch Schultz as the big boys of organized crime in the prohibition era, has been released from prison, thus recalling that it was a young and obscure assistant U. S. district attorney who conducted the prosecution that put him behind bars—a young unknown named Thomas E. Dewey. It was the Waxey Gordon prosecution that attracted attention to Dewey and cornerstoned his climb politically. . . . There are more hungry songwriters than rich ones, but at least three popular composers are in the million-dollar class—Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern and Cole Porter, the latter less by virtue of his tunes than by the will of his wealthy Grandfather Cole, of Peru, Ind.

B'ham Ala.

* * *

Words and Musings—The actual reporters of the European war news are on the average poorly salaried newspaper men in comparison with others of their craft who stay at home. Comparatively few ace war correspondents are on duty, many of them finding it much more remunerative to hop back and forth on the clipper planes, and then, after quick looks, to sell their stories via special articles and radio. The press associations, which are the foundation of all war coverage, make no secret of the fact that they are sending their young, ambitious and more poorly paid reporters abroad. It is probably just as well, from a business standpoint, for the opportunities for individual enterprise, such as have built reputations for many war correspondents in the past, are virtually nil. Reporting a war has come to be taking-what-they-give-you.

* * *

It Was Nice Seeing—Mayor LaGuardia braving a drizzly Sunday afternoon to sit in an open field box at the Polo Grounds watching one of the final games of the pro football season. With him were his wife and son, the former completely protected by a light-colored raincoat with attached hood that protected her hat. The mayor wore a black overcoat and black fedora hat, so large it was grotesque as it partly canopied his squat, pudgy figure. Unlike some dignitaries, LaGuardia arrived before the game started and remained until it was over.

LaGuardia's indefatigability is his outstanding characteristic. Even his critics, who are comparatively small in number, agree that he puts in more time working at his mayoral job than any mayor in a generation, yet he finds time to attend as many, or more, sporting events and public gatherings as did Jimmy Walker, whose let's-have-fun propensities were a byword.

* * *

The Changing Times (Square) — Within the memory even of the present generation the Olympia Theater stood at Broadway and Forty-Fifth Street. When Oscar Hammerstein opened it in 1895 it was "pretty far uptown," but it enjoyed a proud day. From its stage poured the talents of Maude Adams, Julia Marlowe, Otis Skinner, Nora Bayes and Harry Lauder. The Barrymores—Ethel, Lionel and John—played there separately and in their only joint stage venture, "Rasputin."

The high cost of maintaining such a property at that fabulously valuable location spelled doom to the Olympia. It was torn down, and in its place was erected a "taxpayer"—one of those structural quickies which rise a mere two or three stories high and which are intended to earn by rental enough money to pay taxes until such time as the owners can find a buyer. Into this "taxpayer" went a beautiful night club—the International Casino—a venture on which several gentlemen lost their several shirts. For months it has been unoccupied. Now it has been reopened, this time by a clothier who operates what is called "the world's largest men's clothing store."

So changes one of the glamor corners of Broadway—from Hammerstein to Hot Spot to Haberdashery.

WHITE COLUMNISTS

Columbia S. C. State
December 9, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"We seemed to see our flag unfurled,
Our champion waiting in his place
For the last battle of the world—
The Armageddon of the race."

In Montgomery last Wednesday for the program of the National Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes we heard enough to tell us that the educated Negroes of America are heart and soul behind the national defense program. And why shouldn't they be! It is a program against the greatest race-hater in the world or the history of the world. It is a program against the man with the little black moustache who has named the Negro "lower than the ape." It is a program against a Jim Crow so gigantic that he bestrides a whole continent and threatens a whole world.

The military training experience should be an immensely educational one for Negroes, too, it seems to us. For them and for all the others it will mean education in a discipline, co-operation, cleanliness, efficiency, health and manual training which the men of this nation must have if they are to survive the competitions in sight. It could and should mean, too, an education in citizenship, in understanding of the country's history and ideals, in appreciation of democratic institutions, in the languages of the Americas, and many other things making for that excellence and competence in individual American human being, white and black, which this nation must have if its economic, political and social way is to be saved.

There was talk of Negro rights and Negro wrongs at this meeting of Negro educators, but not much—and that was as it should have been. This is not a time for much talk of rights, whether racial, class or regional, since the very institution which gives us the rights we have is at stake. Those who would use the war crisis to take away the rights and privileges of others are no more guilty of disservice to their country now, it seems to us, than those who would use the crisis to increase their own rights and privileges. This applies to labor, to capital, to regions of the country and to Negroes. The Negro leaders at Montgomery seemed finely sensitive to the principle of a status quo on rights and a moratorium on new demands while the war lasts. In that they are an example for some of their fellow Americans who have not been so sensitive.

People, on the stage or air, are playing hillbilly music to death should remember the awful fate of jazz. Some of us who have come to hate jazz with a hate that can hold it partly responsible for this war across the sea actually loved it once. We loved it 25 years ago when first it danced upon our ears in the unalloyed livelinesses of "Alexander's Ragtime Band." It was so gay, so original, so tuneful. But time went on and what should have been only a musical mood was turned into a whole school of music, and what was good when played well became a million murders in the night when played by everybody and his anenoidal horn. The felony was compounded first when discord was introduced as an added attraction, and again when some of our earnest musical workers tried to make jazz highbrow, put a top hat on its tin cans, cover its musical nakedness with classical robes. The thing received its final and totally terrible compounding when somebody invented improvising and called it "swing." Everybody became his own composer, and the atrocities in those interludes which made jazz swing rivaled in horror-making the most successful efforts of Mr. Hitler and his henchmen.

Is hillbilly music going the same road? Will the stupid people who don't know when the public is tired even though they sense something wrong try to step this music up as they did jazz, adding ugliness and discord, then self-consciousness, then improvisation? Or will they have sense enough for once to let a good thing die while it is still good?

Such a World

Negroes Find
$10,000 Santa Claus
In One Lump

Macon

Looking for Another
Just Half That Size

* * *

Cannot Leave Them
Tied Outside . . .

Macon Ga.

Heaven No Good
Without Them . . .

By W. T. Anderson

DEC 20 1940

A GROUP of high-purpose Negroes of Macon are looking for a $5,000 Santa Claus to go along with the $10,000 Santa they have in hand—seeking two Santas in one Christmas.

It is not everybody who needs two Santa Clauses at one time, but this is the case now. The reason is because of hospital needs of the Negroes.

Of course, the Macon hospital, supported out of tax funds, has accommodations for Negroes—in fact, 48 charity beds for Negroes as compared with 36 beds for whites. And both of these services are inadequate, according to Dr. Chas. L. Ridley, superintendent. He says, further, that charity accommodations at the Macon hospital have not been expanded in years, despite the constantly increasing demands for hospitalization by reason of increase in population, auto accidents, and the human race apparently developing as many new ills and pests as the vegetable kingdom, and that it is impossible to care for all the legitimate demands upon it for charity service.

* * *

WHILE the white people of Macon through the years have been developing and supporting three or four private hospitals whose services augment those of the public hospital, Dr. C. W. Dyer, colored physician, has struggled as best he could to help out the public hospital in caring for his race with his small but creditable St. Luke's hospital.

Dr. Dyer is tremendously ingenious—as all colored people have to be to make so much out of

so little—and he rates well with the white physicians, the latter helping him in all his surgery cases and affording him all other requested co-operation. Dr. Ridley says of him that he is a "first rate fellow," and Ridley wants to see Dyer's hospital project succeed; that it would make a great contribution to improvement of Negro doctors and be of great benefit in providing additional hospitalization for Negroes.

Dr. Dyer began about two years ago the establishment of a group insurance hospitalization plan by which he takes care of an entire family living under one roof for a total of 35c per week, or 5c per day, giving medical advice and treatment for all forms of illness for this amount. He has about 100 Negro families on his list, and general satisfaction is expressed by those who are insured.

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THE $10,000 offered the Negroes with which to enlarge and equip this St. Luke's hospital is by a Macon white man who appreciates the need for an enterprise of this kind. He makes the offer on the premise that the fund shall total $15,000, to effectively meet the requirements.

Of course, if another Santa with the full $5,000 yet needed cannot be found, the Negroes interested in this project will have to get the money by personal solicitation, and they will have to have the help of their white friends in doing this—in subscriptions any way, and maybe also in soliciting. For the job, according to those who know, must be done, by reason of the demonstrated need for it.

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AND this matter must not be looked upon as concerning the Negroes only. They are and have been for so long a time so important a part of the warp and woof of our lives that what affects them reaches out into the lives of white people with equal effectiveness. If Negroes are sick and diseased they bring those damages and dangers into the homes and bodies of white people as certainly as they distribute the ills among their own kind.

In considering the Negro's ability to do for himself those things which are also for the benefit of others, as cited above, I am reminded of the many Negro churches and gatherings to which I have been when they were trying to have a "rally." They had done their best to get a crowd, the purpose probably being to raise funds to patch the roof of their church.

But the Negro knows what "rally" means as well or better than anybody else. And, needing a "rally" for his personal benefit, he is not equipped in anything but spirit to help a public cause. So the night the largest crowd is hoped for there is apt to be the smallest gathering possible. And the most pathetic scene in the world is "taking of the offering"—a committee being appointed to sit at a table where the audience is urged to come forward and make its contributions.

Nickels and dimes, and coppers, and tobacco crumbs, and pieces of matches, etc., are placed on the table under the widening eyes of the committee, until there is a lull, and the pastor calls for more of the faithful to come forward. The committee counts the money and announces 93c, perhaps.

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BUT they are never discouraged. They take hold right where they left off, and start out with some other plan. They cannot get money their own people haven't got, so they have to see their "white folks."

In 1934 we had a bond issue for building school houses here. There are many Negroes qualified to vote, and their support is very much needed for a bond issue. So a committee of the leading Negroes is gotten together, and it is explained that this bond issue is as much needed by them as it is by the white people—and in order to give them a stake in the cause, it is pointed out that $40,000 of the money is specifically allotted for building Negro schools.

And the Board of Education of course started out building the urgently needed white schools first, with the result that the funds were all absorbed and no Negro schools had been provided.

The board was terribly embarrassed, but the Negro as usual took the outcome good-naturedly and laughed about it as much as did anybody else.

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IT REMINDED me of the story of the Negro who went to heaven and when he told St. Peter through the gate that he was walking, that he didn't have a horse, St. Peter told him nobody but mounted folks could come in. The Negro very dejectedly started back down the mountain, and met his "ole marster," who was also walking. He explained to his marster the reason he was turned back, and his marster said, "Well, we can fix that—I get on your back and ride you up there and St. Peter will let me ride in, and that gets both of us in."

When the pair arrived at the gate, and the white marster answered St. Peter that he was mounted, St. Peter said, "Well, hitch your horse outside and come on in."

But it is dollars to doughnuts the white marster didn't leave him out there for long—because it wasn't much heaven without him.

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I HOPE the the hospital effort of the Negroes will succeed—and how grand it will be for all of us if they find a $5,000 Santa Claus in one lump. But if they don't then they will have to find 5,000 Santa Clauses. For we can't leave them tied outside.

DEC 20 1940

Madison, Ga., Madisonian
July 19, 1940

THE MADISONIAN

ROOM AT THE TOP

(By W. H. Faust)

In a day when the whole world seems obsessed with the general iteda that there are few jobs open to the rank and file it is well enough for us to pause seriously and consider the fact that in about every area of life there are challenging jobs that are calling for occupants and these places offer considerable inducements to those who are really willing to pay the price of filling them.

In this world of turmoil and confusion there stands out two titanic figures who have by sheer ability obtained notice from a rather prideful world, despite race color, or previous condition. The outstandi magazines of the country have filled their pages with news items about these leaders in education and song. They both happen to be Negroes. Members of a race that has not always had the opportunity to stand tops, and, therefore, they are very fine illustrations of what ability will do in a Democracy. Dr. Carver, of Tuskeegee in Alabama, and Marian Anderson, of Philadelphia. And by the way, she seems to know how to spell her name and to meticulously differentiate between the corerct spelling of the masculine and feminine name.

The world knows how Carver was born in slavery and arose by sheer ability to become one of the really greatest scientists in America. What marvelous things he has done with the simple peanut or goober. What an inspiration he has been to the real students of his own and other races. He stands in the realm of science right at the top. Then there comes to the fore a real star. From Philadelphia she hails. Marian Anderson. She stormed the musical world in Europe and America and has filled continuously the largest music halls on both continents with her great voice.

Starting out in Union Baptist church in Philadelphia at the age of six, she was assisted in securing her education by her friends who realized her high quality of singing and soon she was studying under the auspices of the Philadelphia Choral Society. Then for a period under Miss Agnes Reifsneider and then for a period under Giuseppe Boghetti, and then she was singing under the auspices of the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Now her name is a household word throughout the country. Some still doubtless remember how she created a bit of a sensation in this country when she was scheduled to sing in a music hall in one of our large cities and failed for reason known to all and then sang so wonderfully in front of one of Washington's great public buildings and then over radio to a world audience.

Her career is unique. Her success has been marvelous. She has clearly demonstrated that voice counts and ability stands the acid test. That genius appeals to all people everywhere.

These two famous representatives of the Negro race have established the fact that the world is perfectly willing to listen and enjoy those who are efficient in any sphere of life.

There are thousands in this age who are surrounded by circumstances not of their own making who have an opportunity to climb and despite conditions that seem unfavorable can steadily climb until the whole world rises up and admits that merit counts. Here in Georgia are hundreds of youngsters who are highly favored in that they are facing seemingly insurmountable difficulties and yet can use these stepping stones to vital success.

As long as Carver and Anderson stand before us the world rejoices in true merit and ability.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Oh, the gallant fisher's life!
It is the best of any;
'Tis full of pleasure, void of strife
And 'tis beloved by many."

* * *

Both for policy and for pleasure Birmingham should give official and unofficial support to the proposed Wheeler Lake Marine Park, it seems to this column. For fishing, boating, camping and water sports in general there would be few places to compare with this park as Decatur's citizens are planning it. By joining them in advocacy of it Birminghamians could at once indicate their proper loyalty to North Alabama and enrich their own facilities for recreation. The plan is to dredge an island just across the Tennessee River from Decatur between U. S. Highway 31 and the Southern Railway tracks. The island would be of about 20 acres, would include a land-locked harbor (600 by 800 feet) with boat slips, boat houses, boat landings and a service station for both boats and automobiles. There would be modern tourist cabins, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a recreational building and many other features.

* * *

The plan contemplates what H. R. Davis, of Decatur, describes as a "complete fishing service." He points out that the lake surrounding the proposed park is one of the best fishing places in Alabama and that Birmingham would be able to be out on it and fishing hard within two hours of leaving Birmingham in their cars. The idea is to get the TVA and WPA interested enough to dredge the island and build the park. What is needed from Birmingham is not money but whole-hearted endorsement, and we can see no reason why that should not be forthcoming. Birmingham has been made boat-conscious with the rest of Alabama by the great lakes created by public and private water power dams. There are unlimited opportunities for both pleasure and profit in the exploitation of the new recreational facilities.

* * *

Hugh Frank Smith's friends in Anniston and Howard College and elsewhere in Alabama who "always knew he was going to make good" will be glad to know how good he is making. A measure is the fact that he was selected this Summer by The Memphis Press-Scimitar to write a series of articles on the happy revolution in farm conditions that is being brought about among North Mississippi families by the Farm Security Administration, and that the articles he wrote are genuine contributions to the literautre of rural relief. The secret of Mr. Smith's increasing success, we suspect, is his ability to work hard and to think of everything he does as worth while.

* * *

South Carolina isn't the only Southern state with a tradition for naming its sons "States Rights." From Aberdeen, Miss., Mr. C. G. Hamilton writes to tell us that there live near the town of Quincy, in Mississippi's Monroe County, Mr. and Mrs. States Rights Jones, II, and their son, States Rights Jones, III.

* * *

Mr. Willkie should designate somebody to be his Ickes. He should not have to call the names himself. If he had had an Ickes of his own he could have used him to do the initial name-calling of the campaign. If it was necessary to call the president a maker of "unscrupulous" promises of help to other nations and to charge him with "deliberately inciting us to war," those names would have sounded much better from a subordinate rather than from the Republican candidate himself.

* * *

If Herr Hitler heard Secretary Ickes' speech he must have felt a new assurance of decadence in a democracy where the home address of a candidate for president is an issue and where the choice of one of the two great parties is called a weasel by a responsible leader of the other great party.

* * *

Noting in the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald last Tuesday a picture entitled "Interior Beauty Queen Chosen" and observing that the queen was beautiful indeed, we came closer and learned with delight that she was Miss Dovie McKinnon, of the town of Roanoke in our own state of Alabama. Miss McKinnon is a clerk in the Interior Department's bituminous coal division at Washington. For four years before going to Washington she was employed in the United States Teasury accounts office in Montgomery.

* * *

One of the terrible things the hateful Twentieth Century editions of the Ku Klux Klan have done in this country, and especially to the South, is that in this hour of crisis there are so many so-called Americans whose main notion of patriotism is baiting Jews, Catholics or Negroes. That comes of associating America with the very things America was organized to get away from.

ONE WORD MORE

By ~~RALPH~~ McGILL.

Constitution

THE BROWN BOMBER Yesterday I saw a picture of Joe Louis, the world's heavyweight champion. It was taken at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Joe Louis was being shown a rifle by one of the men in training.

8-6-40

In the cut-lines it was said that talk turned to conscription and Joe Louis was asked about the army.

"Me fight? I'd do anything for this country," he said. "Look what this country did for me."

It is a good statement.

Atlanta, Ga.

I saw Joe Louis in his first big test in the ring. I liked the way he fought. I like the way he has acted as champion. He talks well too. . . . "Me fight? I'd do anything for this country—"

An honest man must admit the Negroes not always have received their full legal rights in this country. At the same time an honest man must admit progress is being made with education and with public opinion. The gains made are lasting ones.

That many Negroes are embittered may be expected. There are reasons why some would not feel too kindly toward this country. They are the unthinking ones. The Negro must see, as he looks at Germany, what happens to a minority. He must see, as he looks at Germany and reads of the German theory of rule, by the "super race" that his lot under German rule would be tragic. There would be no place for him in a totalitarian government. He would be destroyed.

The democratic way is slow. But it is the more sure.

This country can, if its government survives the world conflagration, demonstrate that through the orderly processes of education and tolerance, the peoples of this nation can achieve the real meaning of representative democracy.

Joe Louis has said a good thing. And the fact this country has given him more opportunity and more wealth than many persons of either race will ever possess, does not detract from what he said. Rather it adds to it. He came from a cotton farm near West Point, Georgia, to where he now is. In no other country could he have done it.

THE GERMAN CHILDREN It really is too bad we can't bring over some of the German children, the more the better. There probably is a good excuse. The English bombs must be taking their share of them.

More important, though, would be to recure their minds from the swinish philosophy which rules them. The bombs are not nearly so bad for them as the philosophy which teaches them that gentleness and kindness are outmoded qualities; that love of mother for child is a soft and unworthy emotion developed by the decadent peoples of the earth; that the state is God. A bomb merely kills.

I saw them two years ago and came back and tried to say that the young people of Germany were fanatically for their leader; would die for him.

The young Germans swept through the guns of Poland, of Holland, Belgium and of France. True, the propaganda and the money and the traitors had smoothed their path. But they went. They dived their bombers and they fought in the air. They used flame-throwers and tanks. They fought with the fanaticism of a Moslem who believes that when he dies in battle he will be caught up to a heaven where are soft carpets, and soft breezes and wine and beautiful girls and music.

OUR OWN KIDS There isn't any use kidding ourselves. The real fighting, when it comes, is not going to be done by any of the big medicine makers who bleat into radios about our national safety and what Jefferson would be saying.

It is going to be done by our kids—by the kids and the young men.

It would be interesting to know what we've done for them.

The Germans gave their kids, by starting 20 years ago, a great sense of injustice and a burning desire for revenge. They gave them a feeling of hardness and they made them hard, body and mind.

They gave them perhaps the greatest morale for war the world has seen. And the best training.

But the greatest thing they did—from the war viewpoint—was to make them hungry for victory—to make them hungry to go out and fight to right what they felt was an injustice. It was easy to take their minds and sell them lies. It was a cinch.

They did the job.

What do our own kids think? And in what do they believe?

What sort of a diet do they get from all the big medicine makers who bellow into the air? Have we given them anything they can see or feel? Have we ruined the words "liberty" and "freedom" by over-use?

THE SLICK PICTURES Maybe we've slicked it up too much. Maybe our patriotism has come to be like the slick prints of the soldiers at Valley Forge. We know they were lousy and hungry; cold and bitter, and that most of them never thought of democracy but only that they hated the British and wanted to keep their land. They wanted something. They all look slick and pretty in the paintings today.

The farmers at Concord and Lexington were never in the postures our painters have pictured them. They probably never heard of the word democracy but they were fighting for it because they were fighting for their rights and their liberty to enjoy an individual life; their own land, their own homes. It was not a word. They lived it.

What do our own young men think? Do they think this country is worth fighting for? Do they believe it worth defending? If many of them do not, whose fault is it? If Communism or Fascism finds members, whose fault is that? What do the young men think? And believe?

Strange Company

BY RUSSELL KENT

Manager, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News Washington Bureau

This controversy over poll tax requirements of the Southern states has attracted a strange company of supporters. A mixture of old-line Democrats of the South, of Southern and Northern Republicans, of Progressive Democrats of the West, and of women of various political affiliations and different social trends is supporting the proposal.

Nothing is at all likely to be done about this subject by Congress during the present session. There is not sufficient drive behind proposals for federal legislation to outlaw poll tax payments as a prerequisite for voting in an election where federal offices are to be filled to bring action this year. Congress is too greatly occupied with defense legislation. It is too close to the November election to be of value this year for obvious reasons. Aug 12 1940 some time would be allowed between passage and the effective date of such a law.

Representative Geyer, Democrat of California, who often is the spokesman for so-called liberals, has sponsored a bill to do away with the poll tax so far as federal elections are concerned. He has not been able to get this out of the House Judiciary Committee. Hence, he has placed on the speaker's desk a petition to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure. It has not been signed by nearly sufficient members, for 218 signatures are required to discharge a committee. And even should he succeed in bringing it before the House by this method, he could not get action in the Senate this year. An effort by the California member to attach his bill as an amendment to the Hatch bill when it was before the House a few weeks ago, failed because a point of order was raised that it was not germane to the Hatch bill, and this was sustained.

This week, which marked the twentieth anniversary of the nineteenth amendment, which gave the franchise to women, there was a ceremony in the Capitol of the United States. Standing beside the statue of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer suffrage leader, Mrs. William T. Gayle, Jr., of Atlanta, presented a petition to Congressman Geyer urging abrogation of the poll tax requirement, and signed by 100 women of Southern states which have this requirement in their voting laws.

Among the names signed to this petition were those of 12 Alabama women. They were: Louise O. Charlton, Mollie Dowd, Virginia F. Durr, Mrs. William Mitch, Willie Hughes Tarpley, Mrs. Angus M. Taylor, Birmingham; Mrs. Louis Kaufman, Edwina Mitchell, Mrs. Charles B. Kennamer, Sr., Montgomery; Mrs. Albert Thomas, Auburn; Mrs. C. D. Killebrew, Fairhope, and Josephine F. Eddy, Montevallo.

* * *

It is unfortunate, but it is true, that the race issue has been raised, for political purposes, in connection with the bill for selective compulsory military service. Senator Wagner, of New York, who has been a proponent of the anti-lynching bill for several sessions, introduced an amendment providing that, in voluntary enlistments in the army—yes, they are to be continued even if conscription becomes law—there shall be no discrimination because of race or color.

Senator Overton, of Louisiana, and Senator Connally, of Texas, protested this amendment as an effort to cause creation of mixed regiments. Our own Senator Lister Hill denied that the army has discriminated against Negro enlistments, and pointed out one danger in such an amendment in that in Hawaii there are many naturalized Japanese and that to accept voluntary enlistments without limit among them might endanger the defense, for without questioning the loyalty to the United States of the great majority of these naturalized citizens, there would be afforded an easy means of getting dangerous elements into the army.

Senator Hill, and others in the debate, pointed out that the army has special regiments of infantry and artillery and cavalry in which only Negroes are accepted.

The major reason why larger numbers of Negro citizens are not accepted for army service, it was stated, is that many of those who join the army adopt it as a career and reenlist repeatedly, thus filling the ranks of these regiments.

Despite the various arguments against the Wagner amendment, which had been suggested by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the amendment was written into the Senate bill by a vote of 53 to 21.

* * *

Senator McNary has accepted, formally, his nomination as candidate for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket. Secretary Henry Wallace will accept that place on the Democratic ticket next week. With these out of the way, we can go into the campaign happy in the knowledge that we have available in measured words the opinions of all the major nominees.

That was a rather remarkable speech Senator McNary made. He appeared, in substance, to have agreed with practically everything the New Deal has undertaken, only he would improve it by some method not quite clear.

There are curious angles to this political situation. Take, for instance, the offer to Jesse Jones to become secretary of commerce to replace Harry L. Hopkins, who has resigned. (Incidentally, this column warned well in advance of the Hopkins resignation that it might be expected and predicted he would become manager of the Roosevelt library at Hyde Park.)

Mr. Jones has the confidence of Congress as has no other member of President Roosevelt's staff, not even excepting Secretary of State Hull.

Time and again Congress has enacted some piece of legislation with its fingers crossed, and has done so only upon the assurance that the legislation would be administered by Jesse Jones, long head of the RFC and now also head of the Federal Loan Agency, which includes RFC.

The fact that Mr. Jones would supervise the affairs of the Export-Import Bank is responsible largely for House approval last week of the bill to increase the capital of that agency by $500,000,000, for Latin-America loans.

So if Mr. Jones accepts the commerce secretaryship, legislation will be asked, and very probably enacted, to enable him to continue as loan administrator also.

There is precedent for dual office holding. Interior Secretary Ickes not only was a member of the cabinet but until last year he also was administrator of public works.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

THOSE HOSPITAL BONDS Harold Martin wrote a story the other day about the lack of space, equipment and facilities at Grady hospital. It was illustrated and one of the pictures was that of an actual case. A little girl had tonsils so bad they were injuring her heart and her general health. There wasn't room for her—or for hundreds of others.

Well, I read the story and looked at the picture of her going down the steps, holding to her mother's hand, and I got up and closed the door and bawled.

Honest to God, can it be there are persons who actually oppose voting for bonds which will enable the city to build a hospital which will meet the needs of the people? I don't know anyone who does oppose it, but I have heard there are some. I cannot imagine what sort of person would oppose it. I can think of no single honest objection to it. Only lack of understanding or just plain meanness would make a person oppose these bonds. There is plenty of information on the subject to clear up any misunderstanding. As for those who oppose the bonds for selfish reasons or because they are just plain onery—well, they don't count much anyway, and a just God will take care of them—I hope.

The big, rambling place is a fire trap. If it ever catches fire it will blaze so fast the firemen won't be able to save much of it—if any. It is old and all wood and there are blind courts in it and others where patients would have to crawl under the next wing to escape. And patients in hospitals don't crawl very fast.

Those bonds don't add taxes. They do not cost the taxpayers an extra dime. And, even if they did, there wouldn't be any valid reason to oppose them.

THE DRAMA OF GRADY There are a lot of stories to be told about Grady. I don't mean the stories about the obstetrical wards which are so crowded that often the best that can be done for a mother having her child is to put a lot of screens about the bed. They deserve better than that and the hospital people want them to have better.

There are stories about the lack of room and equipment for almost anything of which you can think. If it were not for various organizations about town which have given of their time and money, things would be much worse. The people now have a chance to do something.

I'll tell you what. There is one little story maybe Harold Martin is going to find. It is a simple but highly important story. A lot of children come to Grady each year with bodies thin and wasted and with diseases they wouldn't have if they were not thin and wasted.

They are thin and wasted because they are hungry. Sure, I know there is a lot behind that, jobs and all that. But we have to deal with immediate things at hospitals.

Those children are thin and wasted because they are hungry. That makes them sick. Grady takes them, as many as it can, and feeds them and treats them. They go away well. In the past many of them have been coming back within a few months—sick and thin again.

This fellow Dr. Beeler, a great fellow and a real hospital head, thought up an idea. The various women's clubs around town began to play bridge for prizes of condensed milk. That is, the prize money paid for milk.

The cans of condensed milk were given to the families of these children. Those comparatively few cans of milk reduced the number of re-entry cases by half.

I wish all the women in Atlanta who play bridge would play for money and use their winnings to buy condensed milk for the hungry children at Grady. In that way I can justify bridge.

Imagine it—a few cans of milk and children don't starve.

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He even puts life into a locomotive. The book opens: "Sixteen raced along her right of way like a pup rolling for pleasure. She swerved around the bends with long rolling gambols, and she caroled with her whistle." Lemuel, the lad who was going to visit his grandma, sat in the smoker, because that's where males sit.

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SEP 1 1940

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Those who read the earlier novels in this series will remember that Compton Mackenzie is a novelist whose characteristics were pretty well established by 1914. He had written **Sinister Street** and **Carnival** and by 1918 had been praised for **Sylvia Scarlett.** Consequently his observation of love-making is directly opposed to that of Aldous Huxley, who represents the clinical irony of a later day. He follows the tradition of novelists who were content to scrutinize behavior without asking for the surgeon's scalpel.

Thus **The West Wind of Love** may seem a bit old-fashioned, in the sense that Galsworthy's Forsytes and Mazo de la Roche's Whiteoaks are old-fashioned. The chief character is John Ogilvie, whose fortunes the reader followed in earlier books. Ogilvie the intelligence service attached to the Royal Navy. For the most part he is at sonal gossip is slight. Naples, unsettling the marital happiness of Athene American woman from Atlanta, Ga., whose husband is with the American Expeditionary Force. Never in love with her husband, she schemes ways of becoming honorably united to John, and Compton Mackenzie helps out her conscience by letting that Mackenzie knew the husband. This is amateurish, but suggests knew no other way out of the tangle.

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Newspapers and
Magazines -1940

White Columnists

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Dudley Glass

Why Persecute A Sect Because Of Its Faith?

I haven't noted in the press what became of that case of the adherents of Jehovah's Witnesses who were arrested for selling literature without a license issued by the city. I hope it was dismissed.

I know little about Jehovah's Witnesses except that a few years ago there was a fearful fuss in the public schools because their sons and daughters refused to salute the American flag in the morning exercises.

It didn't seem to me so much a matter of patriotism as a matter of religion. The Jehovahites, if that's the name, followed Biblical teaching about "bowing down before any graven image," etc. They looked on a salute to the flag as against their religion. And this country's constitution is based on freedom of religious thought.

It adds up a lot of poppycock to me, because I haven't much religion and am willing to run with the crowd. But it meant a lot to the members of Jehovah's Witnesses. A hat cleaner I patronized found that out. He was a good hat cleaner and his prices were fair—but he lost his customers because he got his name in the papers as one of the "Witnesses".

This matter of Jehovah's Witnesses has been in the press and the courts for several years. Folk say they teach Communistic doctraine, but I don't know about that. I've never dipped into their stuff. Most of them I have met don't seem to be educated enough to know the difference between Noah and Trotsky.

What gets me is that their peddlers of literature are yanked up for having no license.

Why Discriminate?

My home and my office is infested by salesmen of everything from chewing gum to smuggled Turkish rugs. I've asked a few to show me a license—without results.

Grafters "working their way through college" solicit my subscriptions to obscure magazines. If the girl is pretty enough I fall. There's no fool like an old fool. I've asked them about licenses and received evasive answers.

My personal opinion is that a man who believes himself to be the reincarnated Jesus or Napoleon come back to earth or the only true interpretor of the Scriptures has a right to his personal opinion. If he desires to sell pamphlets setting forth his beliefs, let him. If a license fee is prescribed by law, let him pay it.

But why stick him for a license fee when peddlers of magazine subscriptions and flee powder and whatsit can work without disturbance by the cops?

I don't have to read—and if I read I don't have to believe—any of his propaganda. But if I want to pay him a dime for it, that's my business. At least, I think so.

About Beggars.

Problem of professional beggars has Gainesville, Ga., bothered, according to the Chamber of Commerce bulletin of that city. Gainesville isn't the only town so annoyed—and that includes Atlanta.

Gainesville's merchants complain that the beggars are all from out of town. Gainesville doesn't mind looking after her home folks but she objects to supporting visitors.

One beggar, says the report, toiled three days in front of a store and then brought in $75 in silver to be exchanged for paper money. A check on another developed he had reaped $24 in three days, pretty good wages in any town.

I think most Atlantans desire to be charitable, but hate to be stung. And with the Community Fund and the federal and state relief agencies in operation the public cannot understand why so many streets are infested by beggers—some of them working under the guise of pencil salesmen.

I know of one soft-voiced crippled Negro man who has spread himself and his crutch on midtown sidewalks for at least seven years, gently asking for nickels. Of course, one doesn't have to respond. But he is so appealing! I checked up on him once and learned he had been given various and numerous offers of official relief. But maybe he likes the streets. Or maybe they pay better.

Number of Americans in these troublous times wish they had been born in a city or community where birth records were made and kept.

Question of passports. They want to know when and where you were born—so they can be sure you're an American citizen.

As I rarely travel further than St. Simons, I'm not seriously disturbed. But suppose I were appointed ambassador to some country, which is likely to happen at any moment! I'd be an embarrassed ambassador.

Because I can't prove I ever was born. The lamented Will Rogers once applied for a passport and explained that when he was ushered into this world nobody was present but his mother and the doctor. He said getting born in those days was considered as more or less a private matter and they didn't call in the countryside as witnesses.

It's that way with me. I have been told that I was born at 4 a. m. on a Friday in a certain year and in a Tennessee town which still is on the map, though no brass plate adorns my birthplace—so far.

But I couldn't swear to it. I was there, it is true, but I was born too young to think about vital statistics.

The Post Impressionist

Park Scene

UNCLE WIDGE and Aunt Emma of Cypress Cove have just left after spending a week with us. Their visit had been long planned. Naturally we, too, had looked forward to it with enthusiasm. They were important people down yonder. Uncle Widge has been "mayor" of the little South Carolina hamlet 35 years. Washington Post

We must entertain them. It would be a disgrace for the "mayor" and his lady to return to their bucolic bailiwick with anything but highest praise for the country boy and girl who came to the big city and made good. We lost hours of sleep thinking up plans that would fit our pocketbook and yet provide a grand show for the relatives. I decided to get six days' leave so we could "do the sights." Sept 6, 1940

We read up on Washington lore. We made a study of other great world capitals to prate more fluently about the grandeur of our own Nation's Capital.

We began with the Zoo. The monkeys staged their finest show for the visiting royalty—but it went unnoticed. We went to the art galleries, museums, Washington's Monument, libraries, cathedrals and other interesting places. Results were the same. Then to the sight of all sights—Congress. And nary a ripple of interest. Washington Post

Sunday morning, after everything had been "done" superlatively, we went to Franklin Park to rest and talk of the old days.

Uncle Widge's comment of the events of the week were not of what, but of whom he had seen. He said he thought the people were "friendly looking but just too busy seeing things to stop and talk."

Franklin Park on Sunday morning is peacefully serene. Coatless, tieless men, and women in summery frocks loll on the benches. Some talk, some read the newspapers, others are engaged in memories of another day. Children play in the shallow pool, others stand wistfully by.

"This is a mighty friendly looking place," said Uncle Widge, as he brushed off the bench.

A little group of men argued heatedly nearby. The conversation was based on politics. Two of them were wearing garish Willkie badges. Another arrival and then another. Both had an equally prominent Roosevelt emblem. The crowd grew. Uncle Widge got restless.

"Excuse me a minute," Uncle Widge said, as he got up. "I believe I'll step over and hear what they have to say."

In another minute the mayor of Cypress Cove was in the swim. He was talking rapidly. He told the boys just what his neck of the woods stood for in the matter of a Presidential candidate.

Then faraway Epiphany memorial chimes reverberated faintly on the still air. Conversation ceased. It was eerily quiet. Uncle Widge said, "We ought to go to church." But we didn't.

A group of Negroes appeared with the dying echoes of the church bells. One was a gray-haired old man, another a middle-aged fellow wearing a leather jacket on which was printed in blazing letters, "I am the Way—I am the Life and the Truth." He was the preacher. Accompanying them were a half dozen children comprising the "washtub band." The instruments were a discarded washtub for a drum, a washboard, two or three decrepit tambourines, a battered harmonica and several noisemakers of the bazooka type.

The band struck up. Older members of the troupe began a slow chant. The old graybeard spoke between the stanzas: "Yas, Lawd! Yas, Lawd! Now give us a blessin'! Yas, Lawd! Now show us yo's wid us."

The band cacaphoned into a finale. The preacher cleared his throat.

"Ah come hyah," he intoned, "to give yo' de message! Ah'm not takin' de text 'cause de text is hyah, where yo' can see it fo' yo'selfs," pointing to the glaring letters on the jacket. "Dis message is fo' white skin, de black skin, de red skin and de yaller skin peepul. De Lawd jes' says, 'I am de Way and de Life and de Trufe.' He don't say what kin' church yo' can go to and what kin clothes yo' can wear. He jes' don't care as long as yo' goes His way and knows de trufe. If yo' knows de way, den yo' will sho'ly sarve de Lawd."

The collection plates were tambourines. The urchins passed through the crowds and along the walk. The preacher's eyes followed them. As they passed, Uncle Widge surreptitiously placed a five-dollar bill in the ragged tambourine. The youthful solicitors looked surprised and happy.

Some of the troupe saw the bill and recognized the "mayor" and his lady. Their eyes bulged.

The old patriarch took charge of the meeting. In a cracked, excited voice he began:

"De Lawd have blessed us! Ovah dere on dat park bench, Lawd, is Cunnel Widge Taylor an 'his wife, Mis' Emmy. Dey come from Cypress Cove. Bless him and her, too, Lawd. Give dem a blessin' to take to der home and de home of yo 'sarvant."

As the minstrels and preachers marched away in single file the old patriarch waved back.

"Washington," said Uncle Widge, meditatively, after a while, "is a great city—in a damn small world!"

WILLIAM V. BRANCH.

Fair Enough

It is not my intention to crusade on Mrs. Roosevelt's ineligibility for membership in the American Newspaper Guild, which is a detached auxiliary of the Communist party. However, I would like to present and discuss a letter by James P. Kirby, chairman of the Cleveland Press unit of the Guild, published in that paper, which bears on the Guild.

"No one recognizes more than myself the futility of attempting to reply to the scurrilities of Westbrook Pegler, spokesman for at least a considerable branch of the organized newspaper publishers," he wrote. "Indeed, it would be impossible to descend to his level of vituperation. But the baseness of his attacks on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, it seems to me, requires that certain facts be set down for the record.

"Mrs. Roosevelt joined the Guild on invitation. She became a member of the same local to which Pegler himself belonged, and the record does not disclose that at the time Pegler exercised his right as a member to protest her membership.

"Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the D. A. R. when that organization grossly insulted one of the great artists of our day, Marian Anderson, by refusing her the privilege of singing from its stage.

* * *

"The record would hardly be complete without recalling that Mr. Pegler's first column in his present capacity was a vigorous defense of lynching in America. And, finally, it is pertinent to recall that Pegler saw nothing inconsistent in attending the funeral of the late Heywood Broun within a few days after his most disgraceful diatribe against that great American while Broun lay on his deathbed."

Before I go to town in the limited space left after presentation of his letter I would like to call attention to his pointed avoidance of the subject of Communistic control in the Guild and of the political job which was done in the recent national convention in Memphis, whereby two Communist factions not only stifled discussion of the Stalinist influence as "Red-baiting" but re-elected the Communist control, stronger than ever. Neither Mr. Kirby nor any other defender of this Communist transmission belt ever descends to the level of the facts, and any revelation of the facts is scurrilous "Red-baiting."

Note, also, that Mr. Kirby avoids discussion of the actual question whether Mrs. Roosevelt is eligible. He knows she is not, because newspaper work is not her principal occupation. However, I was pitching to his weakness there, for he must know also the Communist control in New York has added to its own strength by admitting many ineligibles of Communist tinge for their sympathy and support.

So you see why he carefully keeps off the actual subject of eligibility, which was the basis of my discussion.

And, now, where was the scurrility? Is it scurrility to point out that Mrs. Roosevelt is here presuming to meddle in a struggle which is none of her business and on the side of an organization which is trying to drive out of the newspaper business every writer who declines to join an auxiliary of the Communist party? That was the gist of my two pieces on the subject.

I added the observation that her rise in journalism at a type of job which regular newspaper people reach only after many years of work was abrupt and synchronized with the election returns of 1932. Any argument on that?

* * *

Now let's see. So I am spokesman for a considerable branch of the organized newspaper publishers! The answer is that I am employed by only one paper and know probably not more than a dozen publishers. But Mr. Kirby is more tolerant of spokesmen of the Moscow government in the high official list of the organization of which he is also an officer.

It is true that I never protested Mrs. Roosevelt's membership. I didn't know then that the organization would go Communist and figured that this was just an honorary membership, anyway. However, I did twitch when they barred General Johnson on the ground that he wasn't liberal enough.

As to Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation from the D. A. R., I can point out that she hasn't resigned from the Democratic party, which surely has been guilty of worse discriminations than the silly ban on Marian Anderson, or, now, from the Newspaper Guild under Communist leadership.

Well, I didn't defend lynching in America, as reference to that piece will prove, and now I come to the last point raised by this gallant knight who objects to scurrility.

In that point he lies.

Heywood Broun was tough in controversy, and he was not on his deathbed or even sick when I reproduced out of his own writings his declaration of faith in Soviet Russia as "the greatest effort ever made for human betterment." Broun was well and working, and it was reasonable to assume that he would take advantage of his daily opportunity to justify a general indorsement of the Communist government. If Mr. Kirby denies that Broun was well and working at the time I will make him eat his lie.

American Democracy

Latins' Hard Fight

This is the fifth of a series of articles based on the book New World Challenge to Imperialism, just published by Coward-McCann of New York and prepared especially for Scripps-Howard readers by the author, former editor of Current History. New York Telegram

By M. E. TRACY.

Of the 275,000,000 people living in the New World 130,000,000—about 47 per cent—are Latin Americans. August 30, 1940

The combined area of the 20 Latin-American nations equals that of Soviet Russia, exceeds that of the United States. Canada and Alaska put together and represents about one-sixth of the earth's habitable land.

Mexican silver amounts to 40 per cent of the world's total output; Argentina leads all other countries in the export of food and allied commodities; Brazil is the largest producer of coffee and is said to contain one-fourth of the world's known iron reserve; Chile leads in the production of nitrate, and Cuba is the largest producer of sugar; Bolivia supplies about 20 per cent of the world's tin; Venezuela ranks third and Mexico sixth in the production of oil.

* * *

There are more people of Spanish descent in Latin America than in Spain and twice as many who can speak Spanish. There are twice as many people of Portuguese descent in Brazil as in Portugal and five or six times as many who speak Portuguese.

When the United States achieved independence all Latin America was still under European control. Haiti belonged to France. Brazil to Portugal and the rest to Spain. The Spanish empire included all of South America except Brazil, all of Central America, all of what is now Mexico and about two-thirds of what is now the United States.

There was a fundamental difference between the kind of government which prevailed in Latin America and that of the British colonies. Latin Americans were allowed little or no voice in public affairs and were given no opportunity to develop the idea of home rule or local self-government.

* * *

No people on earth have bought independence and liberty at a dearer price than the Latin Americans, have had to overcome greater handicaps or solve more difficult problems. The story of their emancipation from Old World control and Old World ideas is to be read in the blood of a hundred battlefields and in the martyrdom of countless patriots. This is vividly illustrated by what happened to many of their most important leaders.

Iturbide, who procured independence for Mexico, was executed by his own people after a brief and treacherous career.

Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave, who liberated Haiti, died in a French dungeon.

Francisco Miranda, who spent most of his life fighting for liberal causes and fomenting revolution in behalf of liberty, died in a Spanish dungeon.

Jose de San Martin, who took a part in the Argentina revolution, liberated Chile and helped to liberate Peru, exiled himself to escape the charge of working for his own ends.

Simon Bolivar, who devoted his life and dissipated his vast inheritance to free Latin Americans, died so poor that he had to borrow a nightshirt in his last illness.

* * *

In Latin America to a large extent every leader was obliged to provide his own program, create his own following and fight his own battles. As might be expected, independence was followed by confusion, political disturbance and revolution.

But—and making due allowance for all that—Latin-American independence has become an accomplished fact. Its 20 nations are free from Old World domination in spirit as well as in politics.

More important still, they are developing a type of international life and relationship which challenges Old World imperialism, not by threats of force, not by the power that could be mobilized, but by the practical demonstration of how peace can be maintained between and among governments through the application of democratic methods.

Freedom Gives No Right To Walk Abroad With a Vicious Dog

Atlanta Constitution September 4, 1940

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

In South Carolina a little Negro boy eight years old shot and killed his 14-year-old brother. When the officer came and asked for an explanation he answered briefly: "He bothered me."

The two boys had been playing in the yard. Perhaps the older one, in the manner of big brothers, took advantage of his superior strength to tease and torment the other.

When a small boy is thus enraged, he usually weeps and pouts. Perhaps he throws a rock before he runs to shelter.

But this small boy knew about a shotgun. He left the yard in cold fury; obtained the gun; rested the barrel on a window sill and pulled the trigger. The charges of shot tore through the older boy's heart.

Why was the gun there, so conveniently within reach, to turn a trivial quarrel into a grim and horrible tragedy?

"The right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution." That is the usual answer.

But in this particular, as in others, the meaning of the Constitution is distorted or disregarded to justify the thing we wish to do.

The fathers who wrote the Constitution had no thought of guaranteeing to individuals the right to carry a gun.

Wise as they were, their thinking was affected by a past that could not be repeated. In trying to protect citizens from the tyranny of government they protected criminals from justice. And in trying to protect citizens and the states from military rule they gave every tough guy the right to tote a gun—a right since limited by state laws.

They had seen the Colonies helpless before the king's troops for want of trained militia. They had been kept virtually disarmed, as the people of India now are. And fear of a future tyrannical government, supported by an army, prompted them to guarantee to the people the right to keep and bear arms as militia.

Nobody contends that "bearing arms" really means keeping a shotgun in the house or carrying a pistol. It means bearing arms as a military force.

Distorting the meaning of the Constitution has made this a land of armed criminals. Even now the government is trying to locate thousands of machineguns that some group is hiding.

We howl if our blessed "freedom" is threatened, but we'd have less crime and sorrow if we made ownership of firearms much more rare and difficult.

Everybody's New York

By Dale Harrison

Walking down Eighth Avenue from the Polo Grounds:

This is Father Divine territory. Here is a little tailor shop. The sign on the window reads: "Peace Tailoring." And underneath, in equally large letters: "We thank you, father." Nearby is one of Divine's cafeterias, with a pleasant-faced elderly hostess standing near the door with menu cards in her hand. These restaurants are reputedly the most inexpensive eating places in New York, a condition attributable to the Father Divine system by which everybody works gratis for the black "god" with the shiny bald head and the beaming smile.

Here, between One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Street and about One Hundred Thirty-Sixth Street along Eighth Avenue and on either side of it, exists one of the country's vexing slum problems. In a single block, it is said, live 4,700 Negroes, more than three-fourths of whom are on relief of one kind or another. It is depressing, especially on a steaming hot day when the pavements and the brick walls throw back the sun's heat until it is almost like an oven.

Along the sidewalks in front of grocery stores are piled watermelons. A dilapidated baby carriage rolls by, pushed by two raggedy, barefooted colored boys, with four other 5-year-olds packed inside, each concentrating upon a slice of watermelon, while seeds and juice stick to their contented faces.

Out of a sorry, dirty hallway steps a Negro shimmering in Saturday night finery, swinging a cane and strutting jauntily through the conglomeration of children, mammies, dogs and the various odds and ends that the people who are very poor somehow seem always to gather around them.

Another grinning Beau Brummel swings by, leading two dogs whose harness surely would bring more in the open market than the dogs themselves. He leads them with as much assurance as though they were thoroughbreds. The dogs get the idea and try to live up to it, except that one or the other has to stop frequently, sit down and give himself a thorough scratching. While this goes on, the other dog waits patiently, eying passersby tolerantly; and the man, holding the double leash high and in the grand manner, observes the dog's scratching with calm understanding.

* * *

The people give every indication of happiness in Harlem. They are great ones to stop and talk on the street. Snatches of conversation are interesting. "That's what education gits yuh," was one remark I remember because of the I-told-you-so manner in which a large Negro woman said it. There was no doubt that education caused lots more harm than good.

One of the large churches had a neat sign in gold and black, listing the hours of worship and the name of the minister, all in small letters, while at the bottom in letters five times as large it said: "Mr. Todd, the Undertaker." One almost expects to find no churches in Harlem except the "heavens" of Father Divine, yet there are many and all denominations, including Negro synagogues.

* * *

In no other part of New York are there so many children playing on the streets and in doorways, or leaning from windows. There is no race suicide in Harlem, where 40 years ago there was hardly a Negro and where today there is hardly a white man. Lean little fellows they are for the most part, with spindly legs, while the girls, with their hair tied with many little ribbons, race and romp with tomboy vigor.

Plenty of automobiles are parked here, even before the most miserable and crowded tenements. In them on hot nights sit their owners, as though proud to let it be known they are car owners.

Half a million colored folks—the largest community of Negroes probably in the world—are here. One wonders how they find means to live in the city where the white man himself has to scratch hard to live. But they do; and they sing and laugh; and there are pork chops and chitlings and fried chicken even for the very poor. The explanation, which is really no explanation at all, is contained in Father Divine's favorite phrase: "Peace, it's wonderful."

Politicking

Primary Privilege

With Local Committee

White Primary Doom

New Deal in Politics

* * *

By W. T. Anderson

WELL, folks, including Roosevelt New Dealers, independent Democrats, Willkie Democrats, old-line Democrats and old-line Republicans, gather 'round and let's hear about the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee which robbed 31,000 free, independent and untrammeled Democrats of our right to a presidential primary in June and went to Chicago and voted us, and then came back here and got Attorney General Ellis Arnall to stick his neck out and take the rap for that committee by saying or ruling that the rules of that committee excluded anybody voting in the gubernatorial primary September 11 if said voters had declared previously that they were going to vote for Willkie, and the committee intimating his interpretation of the rule would be enforced at the polls.

The rules committee of said brusque and discourteous committee, now on its last legs in Georgia politics, met in the senate chamber in Atlanta on Monday and decided that it would leave this matter up to the county Democratic committees throughout the state on September 11. Governor Rivers, ring-leader of the muffler gang, says he is going to have the state committee's rule posted in every voting precinct in Georgia. And that simply means that any white person wanting to vote in the primary of September 11 can do so, regardless of the November election—because county committees are democratic and not autocratic.

* * *

THE Democratic white party and its primaries were conceived and inaugurated to prevent carpet-baggers, scalawags and camp-followers of the Northern army from putting into effect the declaration of Thad Stevens et al that they would place black heels on white necks in the South.

These white primaries served a useful purpose in their day. But with such manhandling as practiced by the state committee in the matter of a presidential primary recently, we see that white heels are on white necks in Georgia, and this is another day and another story. Mr. Roosevelt as the leader of the party abrogated the two-thirds rule in the national Democratic convention, which was one of the original guarantees to the South that it would have the veto power as to candidates for president and vice president and also have something to say about Democratic platforms. The United States supreme court has ruled that Democrtaic or Republican or other party primaries are constitutional, but that a **white** or **black** or **red** or **other kind of racial or class** primary is illegal, and thus made it necessary where the issue was raised to permit any voter of any race or kind who declares himself a member of any party to vote in the primaries of that party.

* * *

THEN the Democratic chairmen of Pennsylvania and Missouri, in which states the Negroes hold the balance of power, stated that Negroes should have public office on basis of their percentage of population, and the Missouri chairman added that they are entitled to social equality as well as political equality.

Now Mr. Roosevelt is urging the elimination of poll tax, the elimination of party lines, and non-partisanship, and he is not opposing the anti-lynch bill before congress, which is aimed directly at the South by reason of the fact that it proposes by a fine of $10,000 to punish any county in which a lynching occurs, except where killings are done by mobs or others in connection with labor strikes, the money to be deducted from any federal appropriation to the state, and have the state to get it out of the county. We all know every week there are stories of people taking out insurance on others and killing them to get the money—and this fool bill provides an automatic insurance policy of $10,000 on anybody's head who may be selected for slaughter at the hands of unknown parties.

* * *

UNDOUBTEDLY we have come to the parting of the ways in political matters. There will have to be a New Deal in politics, a reshuffling of the cards. If the voters are to have any rights, any independence, any consideration at the hands of the thimble-riggers, the muffler gang, they will have to rise in their might and throw these self-elected bosses out on their heads. I admire Mr. Roosevelt's independence, his appeal for non-partisanship, for breaking down party lines and each voter doing that thing which he considers best for his country, his section and himself.

On this point, it is well to bear in mind that Mr. Roosevelt has practiced what he now preaches. In 1904 he bolted the Demorcatic nominee and party, and voted for Republican Theodore Roosevelt because he onsidered the Republican a better Democrat than the Democratic nominee. He says he would do it again now if the occasion arose.

Up until 1936 Henry Wallace, candidate for vice president with Mr. Roosevelt, was registered as a Republican.

In Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet are three Democrats out of 11 members, the others being mostly Republicans, with a sprinkling of Communists and Socialists. By this measure Mr. Roosevelt says the Democratic party does not possess enough brains and ability to help him run the government.

* * *

MR. WILLKIE, candidate for president on the Republican ticket, was a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal until 1936, when he says Mr. Roosevelt deserted Democratic principles and the party, and Willkie turned to the Republicans because he considered them better Democrats than the regular Democratic nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt. [See Roosevelt's declaration of 1904].

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 29, 1940

Bullitt Drafted Blast at Russia; Japan Teaming Up With Hitler

By ROBERT ALLEN and DREW PEARSON

New York, July 29.

INSIDE FACTS regarding the scathing State Department blast at Soviet Russia for seizing the Baltic States was that it was drafted largely in Hyde Park, and that Ambassador William Bullitt had a lot to do with the drafting. Undersecretary of State Welles merely acted as the mouthpiece.

The State Department had written a statement criticizing Russia's seizure of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and sent it to Hyde Park for approval. Here Bill Bullitt, ex-ambassador to Russia who now hates everything about it, completely rewrote the statement, putting in some of its most pungent phrases.

The incident is significant, for two reasons: First, it illustrates how the President and his favorite ambassador act as a super-State Department; and second, it indicates that despite the increasing belligerency of Japan, the Roosevelt administration is loath to warm up to its most logical ally in the Pacific, Soviet Russia.

The closeness of the Bullitt-Roosevelt tie-up has become rather embarrassing to the rest of the State Department. For instance, following Bullitt's return from Europe last week he did not even visit the State Department. He went straight to the White House, and after a week-end there, accompanied the President to Hyde Park.

As a result, the State Department had no idea what Bullitt's views were on the Petain Government. In fact, while he was issuing public statements approving the Petain regime, his alleged colleagues in the State Department were of the very positive opinion that the Petain Government was a mere puppet for Germany, and that it would be replaced sooner or later by another puppet government under the ex-Communist, now Nazi, Jacques Doriot.

Bullitt's last days in Paris and Vichy comprise one of the most important chapters in recent world history. But the State Department knows no more about it than the interviews which its ambassador gives to the press

Japan's Rampage

U. S. intelligence reports from the Far East state that Japan will join the Axis officially and actively just as soon as Hitler launches his big blitzkrieg on Britain.

Meanwhile, the Japanese military have adopted the policy of causing as many incidents as possible to annoy the United States and to fan them up in the Japanese press. There is no question in the minds of United States officials that this strategy is being worked out in co-operation with Hitler and has two ends in view:

First, to keep the American public worried about the Far East, so that the White House cannot become too absorbed with the plight of England during Hitler's blitzkrieg.

Second, to convince the Japanese public that there is nothing to fear from the United States. The more the Japanese press attacks this country, and the more American citizens are beaten up in Shanghai, the more the Japanese public will be led to believe that the United States is powerless to send armed forces across the Pacific.

Then when this conviction is thoroughly embedded, the military will make their long contemplated drive into the Dutch East Indies.

Note—Looking further ahead, United States observers in the Orient also are convinced that when Hitler gets ready for his drive into South America, Japan will strike toward the Pacific coast of South America simultaneously.

All of this demonstrates the fact that the United States if it is not to be left entirely alone in the Pacific, must move quickly and must secure friends. To date, there are only two potential friends worth worrying about.

Russia-U. S. Allies?

1. is Great Britain, which in fact is America's first line of defense, and which might be saved if the United States gave major aid.

2, is Russia, the natural enemy of Japan, whom Japan fears more than she fears the United States. A hook-up between Russia and the United States could hamstring Japan, keep her powerless in the north Pacific.

That is why the Roosevelt-Bullitt statement denouncing Russia is so important. Bullitt was the man who persuaded Roosevelt to recognize Soviet Russia in the first place, and apparently he still has the last word on the country he now hates so bitterly.

So probably there will be no warming up to Russia, no matter what Japan does in the Pacific.

New Alliance

A New Workers Alliance (union of WPA workers) is quietly in the making.

David Lasser, former Alliance president who resigned in protest against Communist and fellow-traveler domination of the executive board, has received so many pledges of rank-and-file support that he has undertaken to establish an entirely new organization. Three days after he quit, Lasser had received more than 1,000 letters from Alliance members and local leaders urging a new union.

Lasser's resignaiton apparently was a blow to the left-wing leaders. They had secretly planned to seize complete control of the Alliance at its national convention, originally scheduled for July 11. But his bolt and open charge that they were Reds upset this scheme, and they postponed the convention to August 28.

Mail Bag

S. A. V., Atlanta—The most effective Negro in the AAA service, according to officials here, is Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, widow of the former president of Tuskegee University. She works in the field offices, handling complaints and explaining the program to colored farmers. . . . H. G., Washington—The job of assistant translator, for which civil service is now offering an exam, pays only $2,000, though the candidates are expected to have command of four languages—French, German, Italian and Spanish. Result is that the Government gets mediocre people who have a smattering of all four languages, an expertness in none. . . . K. S., Boston—It was in 1914 that the Germans first gave assurances to the United States that they had no territorial designs in this hemisphere. Ambassador Bernsdorff, in a note to Secretary of State Bryan, used language strikingly similar to the language the Germans use today: "I am instructed by my Government to deny most categorically the rumors circulated by English agents to the effect that Germany, in case she emerges victorious from the present war, intends to seek expansion in South America." . . J. L. C., Salem, Ohio—The U. S makes no charge for carrying great quantities of Argentine mail to Chile and other South American countries on U. S. Ships. Supposed to be a reciprocal arrangement, actually the U. S. gives extensive service free and gets practicaly nothing in return. It is a part of the goodwill program.—

Sidelights Of New York

By DALE HARRISON

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Walking down Eighth Avenue from the Polo Grounds: This is Father Divine's territory. Here is a little tailor shop. The sign on the window reads: "Peace—Tailoring," and underneath, in equally large letters: "We Thank You, Father." Nearby is one of Divine's cafeterias, with a pleasant faced elderly hostess standing near the door with menu cards in her hand. These restaurants are reputedly the most inexpensive eating places in New York, a condition attributable to the Father Divine system, by which everybody [illegible] gratis for the black "God" [illegible] the shiny bald head and the beaming smile.

Here, between 155th Street and about 136th Street along Eighth Avenue and on either side of it, exists one of the country's vexing slum problems. In a single block, it is said, 4700 negroes, more than three-fourths of whom are on relief of one kind or another. It is depressing, especially on a steaming hot day when the pavements and the brick walls throw back the sun's heat until it is almost like an oven.

Along the sidewalks in front of grocery stores are piled watermelons. A dilapidated baby carriage rolls by, pushed by two raggedy, barefooted colored boys, with four other five-year-olds packed inside, each concentrating upon a slice of watermelon, while seeds and juice stick to their contented faces.

Out of a sorry, dirty hallway steps a negro shimmering in Saturday night finery, swinging a cane and strutting jauntily through the conglomeration of children, mammies, dogs and the various odds and ends that the people who are very poor somehow seem always to gather around them.

Another grinning Beau Brummel swings by, leading two dogs whose harness surely would bring more in the open market than the dogs themselves. He leads them with as much assurance as though they were thoroughbreds. The dogs get the idea and try to live up to it, except that one or the other has to stop frequently, sit down and give himself a thorough scratching. While this goes on, the other dog waits patiently, eyeing passersby tolerantly; and the man, holding the double leash high and in the grand manner, observes the dog's scratching with calm understanding.

The people give every indication of happiness in Harlem. They are great ones to stop and talk on the street. Snatches of conversation are interesting. "That's what education gits yuh," was one remark I remember because of the I-told-you-so manner in which a large negro [illegible] said it.

In no other part of New York are there so many children playing on the streets and in doorways, or leaning from windows. There is no race suicide in Harlem, where 40 years ago there was hardly a negro, and where today there is hardly a white man. Lean little fellows they are for the most part, with spindly legs, while the girls, with their hair tied with many little ribbons, race and romp with tomboy vigor.

Plenty of automobiles are parked here, even before the most miserable and crowded tenements. In them on hot nights sit their owners, as though proud to let it be known they are car owners.

Half a million colored folk—the largest community of negroes probably in the world—are here. One wonders how they find means to live in the city where the white man himself has to scratch hard to live. But they do; and they sing and laugh; and there are pork chops and chitlings and fried chicken ever for the very poor. The explanation, which is really no explanation at all, is contained in Father Divine's favorite phrase: "Peace, It's Wonderful."

Politicking

Vote in Both Elections Thank You, Sir . . . Roberts, Nix, Talmadge ALL Want Willkie Vote

— By W. T. Anderson —

WELL, IT SEEMS the racket about qualified white voters being allowed to vote in the September primary for state and local officials, and then in November being allowed to vote for whom they please for president and vice president, is about settled in favor of the voter. Macon Telegraph

The concensus is that in voting in the primary the voter binds himself to vote in the November election for the people winning in the primary—and as the ballot to be used in the primary does not carry the names of candidates for president and vice president, the voter in the November election is free to cast his ballot for whomever he chooses for these federal offices. Sept. 7 1940

That is sensible and right. If Georgia had held a presidential primary for the election of delegates to Chicago, as petitioned for by 31,000 voters, everybody who voted in such primary would have been honor-bound to have voted for the nominees of the presidential primary when they cast their votes in November. Without that presidential primary it was foolish to have contended otherwise.

* * *

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELLIS ARNALL, who expressed an opinion several days ago on rights of voters in the primary and then in the November election, later has issued a statement on the sanctity of the secret ballot. The implication in his first pronouncement was that voters might be required to declare they would vote in November as they did in September, and if they did not so declare they could be refused the privilege of voting in the primary.

Mr. Arnall now says the laws of Georgia require that a voter shall be protected in the secrecy of how he votes, and that for anybody to impede him or tamper with him, or try to find out how he votes, is a misdemeanor—that the voter is bound morally and morally only to support the nominees of any primary in which he participates, but that nothing short of judicial proceedings can legally bring his vote up for inspection—that not even an election manager has the remotest right to do anything by which to learn for whom and by whom a ballot is cast.

So that ought to comfort people who desire to cast their ballots according to their own wishes and consciences, without interference from meddlers and bosses.

* * *

E. W. MAYNARD, president of Macon Talmadge Campaign Club says Macon News in supporting Columbus Roberts for governor makes the false statement that Talmadge is lined up with Willkie, and after the campaign that Talmadge will actively work for Willkie. Maynard says this is uttered to create prejudice against Talmadge, that the latter has repeatedly stated he is lined up with no one, but that he, like Roberts and Nix, and any other sensible candidates, is anxious for both Roosevelt and Willkie votes in the primary, and that all three are soliciting such votes. "Why, one of the Willkie leaders in this county, Baldwin Martin," says Mr. Maynard, "made a speech for Roberts over radio last night."

"A majority of Roosevelt and Willkie people are for Talmadge," continues Mr. Maynard. "This is shown by the poll of the Atlanta Constitution, which out of 144 counties it has canvassed gives Talmadge 138."

Mr. Maynard says Talmadge is the best qualified man in the race, and has done more for Bibb county than Roberts and Nix put together have ever done or will ever do, that "his record is written on every telephone, light and power receipt, bus ticket, truck receipt and tag tax receipt," that "he reduced all those rates, which has done Bibb county more good than any act of any governor in the history of Georgia."

* * *

"THE STATE OF GEORGIA is in a 'hell' of a fix," contends Mr. Maynard, "and it will take a man like Talmadge to straighten it out without breaking the people's backs with more taxes. Those who are bleeding the state white will be removed, and those who are guilty of criminality will go to the 'new jail' soon after Talmadge's inauguration. Roberts and Nix cannot be relied upon to clean out the crowd in Atlanta, says Mr. Maynard, because both of them are Rivers' bedfellows. In 1936 Roberts, Rivers and Russell called themselves the Three RRR's and in 1938 it was the RR's—Rivers and Roberts. The graft which has sapped the state's financial life and which has already been uncovered, you do not hear a word about from anybody but Talmadge. Roberts is mum. It is reliably reported henchmen of Rivers are frequently seen going into and out of headquarters of both Roberts and Nix, but not one goes near Talmadge's headquarters, and for good reasons. A vote for Roberts or Nix is a vote for Rivers," concludes Mr. Maynard.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Reply To Guildsman

IT IS NOT my intention to crusade on Mrs. Roosevelt's ineligibility for membership in the American Newspaper Guild, which is a detached auxiliary of the Communist Party. However, I would like to present and discuss a letter by James P. Kirby, chairman of the Cleveland Press unit of the guild, published in that paper which bears on the guild. Cleveland Press

"No one recognizes more than myself the futility of attempting to reply to the scurrilities of Westbrook Pegler, spokesman for at least a considerable branch of the organized newspaper publishers," he wrote. "Indeed, it would be impossible to descend to his level of vituperation. But the baseness of his attacks on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, it seems to me, requires that certain facts be set down for the record.

"Mrs. Roosevelt joined the guild on invitation. She became a member of the same local to which Pegler himself belonged, and the record does not disclose that at the time Pegler exercised his right as a member to protest her membership.

"Mrs. Roosevelt resigned from the D. A. R. when that organization grossly insulted one of the great artists of our day, Marian Anderson, by refusing her the privilege of singing from its stage.

"The record would hardly be complete without recalling that Mr. Pegler's first column in his present capacity was a vigorous defense of lynching in America. And, finally, it is pertinent to recall that Pegler saw nothing inconsistent in attending the funeral of the late Heywood Broun within a few days after his most disgraceful diatribe against that great American while Broun lay on his deathbead."

BEFORE I GO to town in the limited space left after presentation of his letter I would like to call attention to his pointed avoidance of the subject of communistic control in the guild and of the political fix which was done in the recent national convention in Memphis, whereby two Communist factions not only stifled discussion of the Stalinist influence as "red-baiting" but reelected the Communist control, stronger than ever. Neither Mr. Kirby nor any other defender of this Communist transmission belt ever descends to the level of the facts, and any revelation of the facts is scurrilous "red-baiting."

Note, also, that Mr. Kirby avoids discussion of the actual question whether Mrs. Roosevelt is eligible. He knows she is not, because newspaper work is not her principal occupation. However, I was pitching to his weakness there, for he must know also the Communist control in New York has added to its own strength by admitting many ineligibles of Communist tinge for their sympathy and support.

So you see why he carefully keeps off the actual subject of eligibility, which was the basis of my discussion.

AND, NOW, where was the scurrility? Is it scurrility to point out that Mrs. Roosevelt is here presuming to meddle in a struggle which is none of her business and on the side of an organization which is trying to drive out of the newspaper business every writer who declines join an auxiliary of the Communist Party? That was the gist of my two pieces on the subject.

I added the observation that her rise in journalism at a type of job which regular newspaper people reach only after many years of work was abrupt and synchronized with the election returns of 1932. Any argument on that?

Now let's see. Some spokesman for a considerable branch of the organized newspaper publishers. The answer is that I am employed by only one paper and know probably not more than a dozen publishers. But Mr. Kirby is more tolerant of spokesmen of the Moscow government in the high official list of the organization of which he is also an officer.

IT IS TRUE that I never protested Mrs. Roosevelt's membership. I didn't know then that the organization would go Communist and figured that this was just an honorary membership, anyway. However, I did twitch when they barred Gen. Johnson on the ground that he wasn't liberal enough.

As to Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation from the D. A. R., I can point out that she hasn't resigned from the Democratic Party, which surely has been guilty of worse discriminations than the silly ban on Marian Anderson or, now, from the Newspaper Guild under communist leadership.

Well, I didn't defend lynching in America, as reference to that piece will prove, and now I come to the last point raised by this gallant knight who objects to scurrility.

In that point he lies.

Heywood Broun was tough in controversy, and he was not on his deathbed or even sick when I reproduced out of his own writings his declaration of faith in Soviet Russia as "the greatest effort ever made for human betterment." Broun was well and working, and it was reasonable to assume that he would take advantage of his daily opportunity to justify a general indorsement of the communist government. If Mr. Kirby denies that Broun was well and working at the time I will make him eat his lie.

Congressmen Confused By Arms Figures

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News Behind The News

BY PAUL MALLON
Special National Correspondent

TREASURY FIGURES HAVE BEEN DESCENDING UPON CONGRESS LIKE PARACHUTE TROOPS, with the same confusing result.

At the time Mr. Roosevelt submitted his original national defense expansion program Congress had appropriated $2,115,000,000 for army and navy. This was in the budget. Mr. Roosevelt asked for $1,182,000,000 more, and the question arose as to how to finance this additional sum.

The Treasury and congressional leaders got their heads together and worked out a plan to increase the public debt limit by three billion dollars, although this was admittedly not necessary then. To pay for this debt increase a plan was adopted to levy $650,000,000 additional taxes on the country annually for a five-year period. Thus, at the end of five years the excess cost of rearming would apparently have been paid for.

But just as everything was set for this understandable handling of the ultimate toll, Mr. Roosevelt plunked down a further expansion of the cost, a program which would require more than a billion dollars additional.

This meant he had already eaten up about $2,300,000,000 of his three billion-dollar leeway in the first two bites, and it began to be evident that what had started out as a two to five-year national defense program was becoming a new spending program with far more than mere defense implications.

* * *

Growing Sentiment Favors Investigation

SO PERPLEXED WAS THE LIBERAL SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, FOR INSTANCE, that he joined in some degree with the conservatives like Senators George, Byrd and others in proposing a thorough congressional investigation to find out just where this thing was going and how. The senators all know there are some officials in this administration who do not look at this question from the standpoint of defense, but only in its relation to a matured economy based on government spending. In the Senate finance committee, consequently, there are at least a half dozen senators already suspicious that much of the program is only a plaster to cover the sore until after elections.

* * *

Congress Relies Upon White House Lead

PERHAPS BUSINESS AND SENATORIAL DOUBTERS, relying on past experiences, are always overly suspicious of administration intentions. But they see symptoms of things they do not understand. Some question has, for instance, been raised about the extent of the new R. F. C. bill. As electrical power has been held legally to be a raw material, some see in the bill possible hidden legal authority for the left-wing New Dealers to institute their national grid planning system.

Grumbling similarly is heard in Congress that the new National Defense Counsel lacks authority and, therefore, has failed to create much of an impression in the business world.

Evidence that spending intentions have not been sidetracked lies in the revival of a $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 housing bill by New Dealers in the House banking committee the last few days.

These underlying symptoms may not create such a political disturbance as they might have a few weeks ago. The tendency in Congress and elsewhere is to rely almost entirely upon White House leadership in order to avoid public disagreement at a time of crisis.

* * *

New Deal And Business Are Friendly For Once

ONE COOPERATIVE VENTURE BETWEEN NEW DEAL REFORMERS AND BUSINESS was successfully concluded when the new investment trust regulation bill was adopted. The trusters and the Securities Exchange Commission appeared before a Senate committee and threw flowers at each other with such enthusiasm that a committee member suggested SEC Chairman Jerome Frank appear to render "I Love You Truly."

Under the agreeable compromise regulation bill, the trusts will be called into round table council before SEC regulates.

* * *

Slowness Of Allied Withdrawal Explained

SLOWNESS OF THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM THE FLANDERS POCKET is mainly attributable to their strategy of creating demolition areas—blowing up everything in sight to impede pursuit—as they retired. That is how the French division which had been fighting with the Belgians escaped when King Leopold surrendered his army.

The partly successful withdrawal, therefore, does not mean the Allies have found a way to stop the German tanks or to break up the concentrated Nazi air attacks. The French 75's are being loaded with armor-penetrating shells in place of the official cast iron ones, and are effective against tanks, but not to any degree that would assure the safety of the Somme-Aisne Line hereafter.

UP AND DOWN THE STREET

By The Want-Ad Reporter

TOO BUSY?

"Artist's model wanted. Experience unnecessary. Give full description. R-136, T-P States."

Perhaps the local lovelies are too busy preparing for the Miss New Orleans contest tonight to swarm on this artist.

Times-Picayune 8-2-40

PELICAN IN THE PARLOR

Cock robin to pelican, Mrs. Hortense Hillery has about 100 rare birds sitting around her living room at 7726 Sycamore street.

New Orleans,

Roaming the woods and bogging the swamps, her late husband, John R. Hillery, spent nearly 30 years collecting various specimen of Louisiana birdlife. He loved to hunt, and his accurate aim bagged birds of every description. This was purely a hobby with him, and so fond was he of lush plumage that he took up amateur taxidermy and stuffed at least one fowl of every species he shot. The largest bird in the lot is the green heron, which puts the pelican to shame and looks so much like a stork it would give any young married couple the jitters if left on a doorstep. Some of the former flutterers answer to names you never heard of, such as "anhinger," and worse. Mrs. Hillery has lots of them in cases, or under glass like grandma's wax flowers. She says they've all been treated so their feathers won't fall, and they would make a wonderful window display. Offered for sale this week, they should appeal to Audubon societies, taxidermists, the Louisiana conservation commission, owners of hunting lodges, artists and bird lovers in general.

* * *

NAUGHTY BIRD SEED!

Nearly three pounds of bird seed containing marihuana seed, three doses of white powder containing codeine, 10 packages of seastore cigarettes, ¼-ounce of marihuana and a pack of cigarette papers have been seized for violation of the customs laws at New Orleans. A. Miles Pratt, collector of customs, will dispose of them according to law if they are declared forfeited on August 18.

* * *

ONE GIRL TO FLY SOLO

Tonight at 8 o'clock, 25 pairs of more or less dimpled knees will begin knocking together. One girl out of 25 will be selected by Henry Awbry, licensed plane pilot, and W. E. Bonner, president of Double-Dip Ice Cream Company, to receive air instructions that will entitle her to a solo flying license. You can go out and watch the pickin's yourself, at 3825 South Carrollton avenue.

Awbry was hired by Bonner recently to give ground instructions in aeronautics to a free class of girls. An ad was run in our classified section, which brought 50 would-be aviatrixes flocking to the "stationary airplane" where the course was to be given. The 50 were weeded down to 25, all of whom have attended sessions regularly and religiously. Tonight, to the victor will go the spoils—a real flying apprenticeship, free!

* * *

FLOAT IN THE CLOUDS

"Spend your vacation at New Cloudland hotel, Cloudland, Ga., on top of Lookout mountain. 52 rooms, 52 baths. Splendid food. Reasonable rates. Write for reservations."

* * *

EMBALMING TRADE

"Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Geddes & Moss Undertaking and Embalming Co., Ltd., to show cause on August 19, at 11 a. m., why the prayer of the petition filed by the receivers seeking authority to sell the automobiles and movable effects belonging to said corporation (not to include the accounts receivable) to the Good Citizens Funeral System, Inc., for the sum of $4000, should not be granted. John J. O'Neill, clerk of civil district court; Rudolph F. Becker, Jr., attorney for petitioners."

Geddes & Moss long has been an important center in local Negro activity, not only as the scene of prominent funerals. From its arcade each Carnival Day the queen of the Zulus leaned to greet the Zulu king, who tosses off cocoanuts and cocktails on Mardi Gras morning.

8-2-40

COLLEGE, WHITE, COLORED

"Talented white college-educated girls wanted, with dramatic ability, to direct amateur musical plays. Send photo, references. Company 15 years old. Triangle Producing Company, Greensboro, N. C."

"Wanted: 25 colored college students. Jackson 0590."

HOP BACK A CENTURY

"Marble polly, Sevres vases, crochet work of art, French clock set, girandoles. Uptown 7006-J."

"Victorian tester bed, dresser, wardrobe, desk, sideboard, marble lamp. 552 Walnut."

"Rare teakwood collection, loveseat, tables, chairs. Uptown 8554-J."

"Federal living room set, antique. Walnut 6138."

"Paintings, antique table, bric-a-brac. 2330 General Taylor."

"Sterling console set, 12-inch candlesticks, 10-inch bowl, other silver. 2403 Carondelet, apartment A."

"Lampshades, silk, chintz, parchment. Prices reduced. Corinne DeBuys, Uptown 2336."

"Antique china dinner set, 120 pieces. 806 Esplanade."

"Antique arm chair, sofa, six side chairs. Franklin 9848."

"Carved walnut antique bedroom set. Algiers 2020-J."

OFF THE BENCH

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES

UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE OF STATE AFFAIRS

About this time last month the writer of this column had the pleasure (on June 21st) of going to the University of Alabama and taking part in the University's Sixth Annual Institute of State and Local Affairs.

Walter B. Jones

The Institute began on Thursday, June 20th, at 8 p.m., when Dr. Paul Nystrom gave an interesting address on, "Some Observations of Our Economic Problems." Friday morning he discussed, "The Consumer Movement," and then there was a panel discussion on the question, "How May the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs Participate Effectively in a Program of Consumer Education?"

From 3 to 5 p.m., that afternoon the University had a number of discussion groups. These groups discussed the Poll Tax Question in Alabama. Each group was under the leadership of a person experienced in conducting public forums. The purpose of these groups was to demonstrate methods of conducting public meetings on controversial questions and also to educate the groups and inform them on the topic that was to be discussed by selected speakers.

Dr. John R. McLure, the able and experienced director of the University Summer School, told me that these institutes were conducted "strictly as an educational agency. They adhere to those principles and procedures which are appropriate to the work and purposes of an institution of higher education. No resolutions of any kind are entertained. The institute does not vote upon any of the questions that are up for discussion. No decisions of any kind are made. No effort whatever is made to commit the institute or anyone who attends its meetings to any particular point of view. The institute is particularly interested this year in beginning a movement to use the institute as a means of demonstrating the best methods and techniques of conducting open forums on public questions of a controversial character. The University feels that if it can do this, it can ultimately make a worthwhile contribution to the further development of democratic government."

Poll Tax Question

Honorable John Temple Graves, II, and I were asked to discuss the general question of Poll Taxes in Alabama. The subject was: "Resolved That Alabama Should Retain Its Poll Tax System." The writer was requested to maintain the affirmative of this resolve and Mr. Graves to support the negative.

While I had known Mr. Graves for many years by reputation and had been an almost constant reader of his newspaper column, "This Morning," which is syndicated in many newspapers, I had never had the pleasure of meeting him until we got together for the debate at the University.

Mr. Graves has a charming personality and a delightful sense of humor; and if he does not annihilate his opponents with his logic, he is sure to sink them with his kindly shafts of humor. Mr. Graves is a lecturer, editor and author. He was born in Georgia nearly 50 years ago, is a graduate of the Horace Mann School in New York, is a Bachelor of Letters of Princeton, an LL.B. of George Washington University, and a Doctor of Civil Law from the University of the South. He has had all sorts of experiences as an editorial staff writer, an army lieutenant in France, an economist for the Federal Trade Commission, and editor of several newspapers and today runs a daily column which is syndicated to many Southern newspapers.

Don't ever get into a debate with Mr. Graves and expect anything but a hard fought battle. He studies all his questions with patience and care, has a keen mind, is as quick as a mammy cat on his feet. He is a very pleasing and able speaker. It did not take us long to get acquainted. Mrs. Seale, the very kindly hostess for the Clayton Hall Dormitory, introduced us and looked after all our wants while we were the guests of the University.

After a very bountiful and delicious ten-course supper at the University with Dr. and Mrs. McLure, Dr. and Mrs. Wright, and other dignitaries, we adjourned to the auditorium of Morgan Hall for the debate.

The Value Of A Public Forum

It is not possible to estimate the good that such a forum as that conducted by the University last month does. The forum brings together a large body of people, in this case eight or nine hundred, who are interested in the welfare of their State and who are anxious to have some part in the wise solution of the questions which press upon our people for decisions.

The way we conducted the forum at the University last month was to give the speaker for the affirmative 30 minutes to state his views, then the speaker for the negative had 30 minutes for his views; and this was followed by a reply from the affirmative for 15 minutes and then a rebuttal from the negative for 10 minutes. At the end of this debate the audience was given the opportunity of asking the speakers all sorts of pertinent questions.

I found this "Question and Answer Period" to be a most valuable feature of the forum. The questions asked aid the speaker to find out the weak points in his arguments, help him to get the viewpoint of his audience, and they show him how the audience reacts to the arguments of his opponent and what they think of his own arguments.

Mr. Graves and I were both delighted with the audience. It was composed of nearly a thousand intelligent men and women. They listened with patience and interest to everything that was said. They were quick to sense the strong points brought out, and they were delighted with the humorous sallies made by the speakers. I don't believe I have ever taken part in such a forum where more sensible, pertinent and intelligent questions were asked.

We were fortunate to have as our presiding officer, Dr. Bascomb Wright, an able and experienced conductor of public forums. Dr. Wright conducted the meeting in a delightfully informal way, made everyone feel that it was his meeting. The Doctor's masterful handling of the forum made the occasion a most happy one.

Forums All Over The State

The writer believes that if public forums, similar to the one held at the University last month, could be held in the larger cities and towns of Alabama much good could be accomplished. Our people as a whole, are vitally interested in the proper solution of every public question that confronts them and would gladly turn out in large numbers to hear intelligent and courageous discussions of controversial questions, and I know the people will certainly enjoy and take advantage of the opportunity to ask questions. There's not much fun in just being talked to, but there is a lot of wholesome pleasure in being able to talk back and get the answer to the questions that surge through your mind.

It is not possible for everyone to attend forums held in one place and the writer believes that if the University can find some way to work out the details, that it would perform a very useful service in taking these forums direct to the people of the State, sorter on the idea of the Salvation Army—if people won't come to hear the gospel preached, then the Salvation Army will take the gospel right to them.

Wise Words Of Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson many years ago realized that we did not have enough public discussion in this country to develop the capacity and desire of people to think and reason for themselves. He realized that we could not have any thoughtful citizenship, earnestly seeking the public good, except such citizenship be stimulated by years of constant association of the people in group discussion under proper leadership.

In these few words Mr. Wilson stated a great truth: "For a long time this country of ours has lacked one of the instruments which free men have always and everywhere held fundamental. For a long time there has been no sufficient opportunity for counsel among the people, no place and method of talk, of exchange of opinion, or parley.

"I conceive it to be one of the needs of the hour to restore the processes of common counsel. We must learn, we freemen, to meet as our fathers did, somehow, somewhere, for consultation. There must be discussion . . . in which all freely participate . . .

"The whole purpose of democracy is that we may hold counsel with one another, so as not to depend upon the understanding of one man, but to depend upon the counsel of all."

A Device For Free Speech

The writer, never has felt that in this country we have laid enough stress upon adult education—we have talked a lot and done a lot about education for the young people, but until recent years we have not paid as much attention as we should have to the education of the grown-ups. In a democracy such as ours education must be a continuing process. If we are to preserve our democratic way of life, our people must be constantly educated in the principles of free government and the liberty of the individual.

The public forum is a great thing for free speech and as one writer has pointed out, "It will provide an impregnable bulwark for the democracy against the assaults of those who would exploit us for their own and usually undisclosed ends."

If we can just give our people light on all controversial questions, if we can help them to see both sides of a disputed question, then we can expect a calm and well-considered action on the part of the public. The public will act from understanding and intelligence and not from prejudice and ignorance, if they are given the truth and the facts.

There is need today, and perhaps as never before in the history of our country, for public discussion, in an intelligent manner, of every question that concerns the public welfare of this government of the people.

We should have public forums all over the State operated by the public school authorities, and the colleges, as a regular part of an adult educational program. We should have for our forum leadership (and our colleges can supply this), the highest professional talent available. Our leaders must be people who are capable of maintaining a fair and impartial approach to the discussion of every controversial question. The public forum must be carefully kept from all political manipulations and must be absolutely free from any partisan, political or commercial motive.

As the State gets wiser, it will come to more fully understand the need for adult education and the State will find that, with a little effort, all of our people will heartily enter into a sound educational program for all the grown-ups in the State. There are many capable leaders in the State, there are many educated men and women, who are interested and there are countless live subjects that could be discussed at a public forum with great good to the State and with untold benefit to all participating in the forum.

The writer sincerely hopes that we will have more public forums in the State and that these will be held in all the important cities and towns so that they may reach with their good influence the great body of our people.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 22, 1940

"As maketh wise men fools and young men mad."

* * *

There are two schools of thought about what the photographers are doing to Presidential Candidate Robert Alphonso Taft. One says they are ruining him, the other that they are making him. We say with the second. Last week Life had a series of pictures taken at Miami, and if ever a man appeared 100 per cent silly in a part, Robert Alphonso was the man. There was Mr. Taft putting on a jockey cap to go deep sea fishing. There was Mr. Taft waving a synthetically careless farewell from the boat while it was still visibly tied to the dock. There was Mr. Taft (with gloves on) hauling in a dead fish planted for the purpose. There was Mr. Taft dancing unhappily but determined to please. And to cap it all, Mr. Taft was then quoted as refusing to have his picture taken with an Indian headdress on because, said Mr. Taft, "Mr. Coolidge did that once and looked silly."

* * *

These and similar pictures should be just enough to give the senator from Ohio the Republican nomination. They make him silly beyond words, but what is of much more import, they make him human. He can afford to be made silly, for no one will believe him really so. And he has needed more than anything else to be made human, for that is what he is suspected of not being. The comic photography is probably about the only thing that could have established truly human relations between Mr. Taft and his public in the short time available.

* * *

What Will Rogers was to Coolidge, the photographers are being to Taft, it seems to us. It wasn't until Will came along and laughed all over the country at the silences and lacklusters of Mr. Coolidge that the public began to be really fond of him. And it is only now when the photographers have persuaded the austere and colorless but mentally distinguished Robert Alphonso Taft to make a fool of himself at the click of a shutter that it begins to seem possible for him to be regarded with something like affection by the public. We think he is going to be the Republican nominee—and that when he is he should give a party to all the photographers in sight and continue to do their bidding.

* * *

A measure of the growth of Birmingham and the South is the fact that politicians who persuade their candidate to drag in the Negro question from nowhere can no longer win votes by doing so, no matter how badly they need them.

* * *

One of the most sensible organizations we know is the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Its sense runs not only to opposing the federal anti-lynching bill even as it conducts its own great educational campaign against lynching but also to being prepared to go out of business when its work is done. When and if there shall be no lynchings in the South for a period of two years the association has announced that it will disband. We incline to think two years not long enough, that the association should continue its fine work for say, 10 such years. But the great point is that here is a group aware of the menace of out-living its usefulness and being tempted into all sorts of questionable enterprises merely to justify its existence or the existence of its agents and officers.

* * *

There are many other organizations in this country which should take note. Not all of them need to disband at an indicated day, since many of them are of a nature to be worth while indefinitely. But many of them need to call off paid lobbyists or secretaries who must be continually thinking up things to demand in order to justify their own jobs and salaries. Many of them need to tell their incoming presidents that in order to make a record in office it is not necessary to think up some new campaign to be waged or some new reform to be undertaken. There are too many fine organizations which no longer do the will of members but which take advantage of the lethargy or inattention or human weakness of members to go in for useless or harmful campaigns that will justify some paid agent's job or glorify some elected head's term.

* * *

Is it inconsistent for Americans to say that the Allies are fighting civilization's war and, at the same time, that America must keep out? The question was interestingly and earnestly discussed in Marion, Va., the other evening at the home of Frank T. Lemmon, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The best opinion was that inconsistent or not, the fact that we are determined to stay out of the war should not deaden us to moral judgment and intelligent sympathy as we observe it from the sidelines. If we stay out we are going to be more than ever the strongest and wealthiest nation in the world, and by that token our opinion is going to have to be taken into account by those who sit at the peace table whether they like it or not. That being the case, we do contribute something to "civilization's cause" when we have an opinion and base it on the rules of civilization—because our opinion is going to have to be considered.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 9, 1940

'And the wheel's kick, and the wind's song,
And the white sail's shaking . . .'

* * *

James Douglas Kirkpatrick is dead. To think of him in the glory of physical strength that belonged to him so long is to find the news hard to believe. To think of him in the sturdiness of mind and spirit that never left him is to have the news beyond belief and to know that somewhere forever his great soul marches on. Never surely was a man so magnificently alive, or so in love with all that lived. He loved the sea at Charleston, and there was something about him of the wind's song over the sea. He loved the forests and streams of Linville and Mountain Brook, and there was something as majestic and upstanding in him as the tallest tree in those forests. He loved golf, bridge, good company, brave stories, laughter, unstinting friendship, weather and the habit of being loyal, and there are many of us who, for the rest of our own days, will find him in our thoughts when we experience these qualities and things. He loved a wife as gallant and strong as he, and now that their long adventure together has closed there are as many of us for whom she will mean henceforth the two of them together in all their glory.

* * *

Because "Mr. Kirk" lived in it and touched so much of it with his health and strength and sweetness, Birmingham is a better place, and life for those who loved him here has more point.

* * *

Here's hoping that the agricultural gentlemen who are meeting here this week are having a good time as well as a productive one. Certainly their presence is good for Birmingham. They are giving all of us a sort of agrarian holiday, a breath of the honesty and idealism and friendliness that go with the great outdoors and its concerns. It is so easy for those who are crowded and standardized in cities to forget the better ways of life for which our farm people stand even if they are not always economically able to achieve them.

* * *

Good luck to Aubrey Harwell, Jr., as he begins his newspaper career as a circulation solicitor of The Sylacauga News. His father has made the name he bears widely and honorably known in the newspaper world and in the life of Birmingham.

* * *

Editor Clarence Poe, of The Progressive Farmer, who made the principal address to the agriculturalists Wednesday evening, is the man most responsible for the 10-point "Balanced Prosperity" program launched for the South in the name and authority of the Southern Governors Conference. In North Carolina they will tell you that Dr. Poe surrendered for this program the governorship of his state. When he refused recently to let a growing gubernatorial campaign in his behalf go on and declared that he considered the "Balanced Prosperity" program something of even greater importance, both the conservative and the progressive newspapers of the state were reporting an unmistakable groundswell of gubernatorial sentiment for him among all classes of his fellow citizens.

* * *

Noting that we have been called a reactionary for our opposition to the anti-lynching bill, our friend Bruce Shelton, of The Tuscaloosa News who thinks us a radical for our opposition to poll taxes, comments entertainingly that all things are relative. He, for example, thinks of himself as a conservative, but he says he could show us "a couple of fellows in Tuscaloosa who are so conservative that they think we (Editor Shelton) are a Russian commissar. What they would think about you isn't fit to print in a family journal." In return for believing Editor Shelton's story that there are people actually more conservative than he is, we ask him to believe that there are people actually more radical than we are.

* * *

We agree with Editor Bruce Shelton that conservatism is a relative matter. It all depends on the point of view. From the viewpoint of The New Republic, for example, Speaker Bankhead seems to be very much of a conservative. Listen to the famous left wing magazine in a recent issue: "Mr. Bankhead's ambitions are being nursed along by anti-New Deal Southerners. It is understood that an effort will be made to pledge Southern convention delegates to him . . . because in this way they can be held from joining a possible stampede for Mr. Roosevelt."

Birmingham Ala., Age-Herald
April 8, 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Though I've belted you and flayed you,
By the livin' Gawd that made you.
You're a better man than I am Gunga Din!"

* * *

Belted and flayed often and again for the Democratic party he loves and the president whose great lieutenant he is, Jim Farley survives more than well as he travels the South this fortnight, shaking hands, making speeches, holding conferences and otherwise engaging himself to the animated utmost. Without regard to politics, religion, postoffices or the price of eggs, the postmaster general probably has more personal friends in the sense of their being friends who feel personal about him than any other man in America. Many of them he won in course of his businesses as Democratic national committee chairman and member of the Roosevelt cabinet. But he has won many more of them by manner than by the mere fact of his chairmanship and his cabinet portfolio. He has won them by being genuinely characterful, loyal and kind in conduct of the great jobs given him.

* * *

"As national chairman," the last Democratic National Convention resolved, "Mr. Farley has shown a character marked by integrity, patience, constant effort, consideration and wisdom, and he has been unremitting and self-effacing in his labors for the cause to which he has given his heart and mind. . . ."

* * *

Here's hoping Jim Farley has a good time in the South. And because the South is the most personal part of the country we believe he will. We believe he will find that the personal qualities which, without regard to his stand on public questions, have put him on the eligible list for the presidency of the United States, are especially appreciated in the South and that our people genuinely like him no matter how they are lined up on the matter of the presidency.

* * *

We agree with those who have been convinced lately that what Mr. Farley wants is the vice presidential, not the presidential, nomination. In talking with him over long distance phone from New York on another matter before he left for his Southern trip last fortnight we were asked by him ("frankly") whether we thought anti-Catholic feeling would run against him as much here if he were in the "Number Two place." We told him we thought not, especially if he should have a Southerner like Will Bankhead or Cordell Hull on the ticket with him.

Everything Mr. Farley said in that little conversation impressed us again with the fact that the Democratic party is an almost sacred institution in his sight and that he is at least as much interested in holding it together as in getting his own rewards from it. We are a Democrat, all right, but can't feel that way about the party. But we can like Jim Farley for doing it. This would be a better world if enough of us Americans cared enough about something to be willing to go the limit for it.

* * *

If Mr. Farley feels at all embarrassed here because of his part in taking away from the South its two-thirds rule at Democratic National Conventions, he can do something to make himself feel more at home. He can promise to give the weight and authority of his national chairmanship to bringing about the new system of apportionment ordered by the last convention.

* * *

The South is in much the same position as is Mr. Farley himself in this matter of loyalty. Both have been supremely loyal to the Democratic party and both are asking now for a just reward.

* * *

But we didn't mean to talk shop in connection with the Farley tour. We meant to talk character in politics. Politics is a game, they say, and full of maneuvers and tricks. Mr. Farley knows plenty. But politics is something considerably more than a game, too, and Mr. Farley knows that. One of the two master politicians of this day, he has brought dignity, integrity and good will to politics by the simple business of playing the game squarely, loyally, decently, by being faithful to obligations and true to promises, and by genuinely liking his fellow men.

* * *

This last is the most important part of Jim Farley, in our opinion. He likes his fellow men. If all he has accomplished, if all the letters he has written and people he has met and names he has remembered and travels he has taken had been done in cold blood the burden of them would have killed him long before now. He has been able to do them because a full half of the burden is spared him, because he has liked people and believed in people and enjoyed people enough to find play in his work.

* * *

Mr. Farley's Founders' Day address at Tuskegee yesterday was notable not only for the occasion it served and the inspirations it gave but for the utter diplomacy with which the postmaster general stuck to Tuskegee's own ideal for the Negro. That ideal, as everyone knows, is as acceptable to the white people of the South as it is to the colored people.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
March 28, 1940

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible states."

* * * *

Something to cry states rights against, it seems to us, is the Geyer bill outlawing state poll taxes in federal elections. No one has got himself jumped on more in his own state for opposing poll taxes than this writer, but we think it is a matter which must be left to the eight offending states. Whatever the law or precedent or history of the matter, the South retains a peculiar problem of suffrage and interference by the federal government can be far more harmful than helpful. The electoral practices here include many sins and are at best a compromise but once the federal government attempts to change them the door is open for all manner of disruptive additional interfering by people who can neither understand nor appreciate the special circumstances long applying.

GRAVES

* * * *

When this is said, it should be said as well that the poll tax states owe themselves a self-imposed reform. There is no need of the poll tax, nor any justification for it. The only proper restriction on voting in the South should be educational, not financial. Sense, not dollars, should be the prerequisite to voting here. And the Negro question need have nothing to do with the case. Whatever limitations the South is still determined to place upon Negro voting can be done without a poll tax. This is proved by the facts. In South Carolina and Texas, for example, it is the Democratic white primary, not the poll tax, that keeps the Negro from any effective voting. And in Southern states which have no poll taxes, the Negro vote is, nevertheless, small.

* * * *

Like the federal anti-lynching bill, the federal anti-poll tax bill is an unwise and dangerous interference with matters which can be solved satisfactorily only by the Southern states against which the two pieces of legislation are directed. Like the federal anti-lynching bill, too, the federal anti-poll tax bill puts the South on its mettle to do its own reforming.

* * * *

"When you say or quote someone as saying that 'Atlanta tends to retain the worst things of the South and to be, in all else, of the North'" a correspondent complains, "you take in a lot of territory. I had thought you one Southerner free of prejudices against the North." If our correspondent will read again the rather careless expression we quoted, he will discover that it carries no reflection upon the North. It simply says that Atlanta, which boasts of being Southern, isn't so Southern as it seems, except in certain things not to be boasted about. Its good points are Northern ones, in other words.

* * * *

As for Atlanta, it doesn't do her any harm to be jumped on occasionally. We all know that her civic spirit, her habit of putting things over in a big way and believing in herself to the effective utmost, is an inspiration and example to the whole South, whether it is a Northern or Southern phenomenon.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGZAINES- 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"And put in every honest hand a whip
To lash the rascals naked through the world."

* * *

There is no such hand. There is no quarrel in the South, no threat, no condition, crime or immorality, that can make either honest or Ameri[illegible] the hand of the night-rider, the Ku Kluxer, the self-anointed savior, the unappointed arbiter of law and order. In Georgia, South Carolina and other places, the ridiculous and dangerous sanctimony of the vigilante is making itself known again. To shame it, to [illegible] it, is the duty of every man in this South who calls himself civilized or a patriot. The thing has come back once too often this time, we believe, and it is going to be damned and downed now for good. The way is being led by Gov. Maybank, of South Carolina, the young Charleston aristocrat who has befriended the common people and the causes of liberty in the South as few others have. This column salutes him for his brave and practical recent moves against night-riding, flogging, and all that the world associates with the modern Ku Klux Klan.

* * *

The kidnaping and flogging of a man named Lanier Pruitt at Anderson, S. C., is going to make history by the time Gov. Maybank is finished with the case. No one has put it better than Editor J. E. Dowd in The Charlotte News: "The governor is going about the break up of this masked violence in the very best way—by striking straight at the source from which it begins. It is not enough to round up the unimportant little grocery clerks and tavern attendants who actively participated in the crime against Pruitt. What is needed is to get the men who make it their business to stir these small fry up to crimes by filling their shallow little minds with hate and the vision of themselves as great vindicators of morals, race and what have you—all by way of relieving these morons of their cash and lining their own pockets . . ."

* * *

"The very best way to get rid of these outbreaks of masked violence is to smash the Klan. And the way to smash the Klan is to send some of its big shots to jail for inciting its dupes to break the law."

* * *

Editor Dowd is right. Behind the light-minded bullies who do the actual work of night-riding, flogging, threatening and hating or who wear the feathers, hoods, shirts or other paraphernalia of unpatriotism, there is usually a better mind and a colder blood to direct or condone. The object may be money or it may be some advantage in a labor quarrel or even a political or social cause. But unless and until the source people, the people of more or less power and respectability, are reached the real trouble is not touched.

* * *

There are men of intelligence in the South who think Communism such a menace here that it justifies Ku Kluxery in opposition. There are men who think the need of keeping the Negro "in his place" justifies Ku Kluxery. There are those who think the growth of organized labor needs to be checked with Ku Kluxery. There are even men who think the New Deal awful enough to warrant commerce with the ways of the Klan. The solemn truth is that no one of these "menaces" endangers the South and its peace and prosperity half so much as the use of such methods against them. The South has many enemies, but it has no enemy quite so bad as its self-anointed saviors, as those who insult, disgrace and destroy it by taking its law into their own silly hands.

* * *

Gov. Maybank is letting these people know that he means business. He is an example to all of us, including his fellow governors when and if occasion presents them with a similar condition.

* * *

Even so famous a Southern liberal and champion of civil liberties as Editor Virginius Dabney, of The Richmond Times-Dispatch, has come out against the federal anti-lynching law. Once an advocate of such a law, Editor Dabney wrote a piece for The New York Times recently in which he declared that the need of the law was too small now to justify the bad feeling it would engender. Mr. Dabney's article in the current number of The Virginia Quarterly Review, entitled "Civil Liberties in the South" sounds a hopeful note on the subject.

* * *

Interesting in the history of Mr. Dabney's liberalism is the latter-day growth of its Southern accent. There was a time when it found too much authority in the rules and regulations of its order as laid down north of the Potomac to be as useful as the talents of its owner entitled it to be. But time and experience have told Mr. Dabney that true liberalism wears no straight-jacket, that it calls for different positions in different regions at different times. Once an opponent of Southern wage differentials, he saw a light and reversed himself. Long an advocate of the federal anti-lynching bill, he has now seen another light and reversed himself again. Liberalism as free—and Southern—as that, is destined to a very maximum of usefulness here.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 21, 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"France is indeed proud to give recognition to such a distinguished gentleman of Alabama!"

* * *

Thus M. Jules L. Brana, French consular agent for Alabama, advising Gov. Dixon of the ceremonies before the Birmingham Rotary Club this Wednesday at which Alabama's Thomas W. Martin will receive, in the name of France, the decoration of Palmes Academiques and be made by special decree an Officer of the French Academy. The decoration is the highest given to men of letters, arts and sciences. It comes to Mr. Martin for the historical data he has gathered and presented in book form on "French Military Adventures in Alabama" during the period of the so-called "Vine and Olive Colony" at Demopolis from 1818 to 1828. The work has been given a place in the National Archives of France, the National Institute and the Public Libraries of Paris.

* * *

If France is proud, Alabama is at least as much so. And in her pride Alabama salutes the gentleman whom she will go on knowing, loving, fighting with and for as "Tom Martin" no matter how many great names the republic of France bestows on him.

* * *

When a contemptible thing has no chance of success it becomes by that fact considerably more contemptible. It gets the additional vice of being useless and stupid. Such a thing is the dragging of the Negro question into the race for president of the City Commission. It is an old trick of the desperate, tried many times and, unhappily, sometimes successful. But it cannot possibly succeed against Cooper Green, who is too well known to people of all walks and points of view here to be painted as a race radical by his long-trailing opponent. Because of our good opinion of Mr. Houseal, we prefer to believe that his smear campaign with this and other absurd points against Mr. Green is not undertaken at his own initiative but under advice of persons outdated and inept at the political game. That they are making new friends for Cooper Green is beside the point. They are making a bitter and disruptive thing of what has no occasion to be so.

* * *

If there were no other reason for electing Cooper Green (and we, like most people here, know there are many) he should be elected in stinging rebuke to those who insult the taste and intelligence of Birmingham's voters by thinking they can be won with such tactics.

* * *

"You Southerners," this writer was told after a speech against the federal anti-lynching bill in New York last month, "drag into the states' rights issue when it helps you but ignore it like everybody else when it doesn't." Yes, don't we all? All Americans tend to do that, but the fact does not make the principle of states' rights and local self-government any the less a right one in its place. The other principle, of federal rule where the control needs to be exercised and is capable of effective handling only by the central government, is also advocated mostly by people whom it will help. That does not make it, either, any the less a right principle in its place.

* * *

Civil liberties also are like that—fought for mostly only by those who have one at stake. When we praised the National Association of Manufacturers here recently for incorporating a plea for free speech into its national advertising campaign, we were reminded as we knew we would be that the association learned to love free speech only when the freedom of certain employers to speak against unionism seemed to be denied by the National Labor Relations Board. This is true, but it doesn't make free speech any the less a right American principle, and it doesn't offer any reason for not welcoming the N. A. M. to the shrine.

* * *

In the case of the federal anti-lynching bill, however, a much more definite Southern objection to it is not states' rights but the fact that it is futile, dishonest and disruptive, that it is a use of the Negro question by Northern politicians to win votes (just as some of our Birmingham politicians use it) without regard for the useless and stupid bitterness and division it will bring about or to the aggravation of the race problem in the South or the accentuation of sectional feeling.

* * *

In Marion, Va., last week, we met one of the most interesting young men in the South. He is Robert Lane Anderson, publisher of The (Democratic) Marion Democrat and The (Republican) Smyth County News. A son of famed Sherwood Anderson, he has taken over the two papers from his father and is making them and himself factors of increasing importance in Southwest Virginia. A good business man, a good newspaper man, a good politician (he was president last year of the Young Democrats of Virginia), he keeps his mind so open and operating that it is hard to place him yet, but easy to believe him on the way to an eventual fine philosophy that will be honest and his own.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 26, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

The New Deal is dealt. . . .

Whenever this statement is made here there are reproving letters from New Dealers who think it is something against them and from an anti-New Dealer who believe that they are the ones argued against. Perhaps the reproof from both sides is deserved. What we have in mind that a revolution brought about in this country under the "New Deal" is complete and that the temper of our people will permit neither more New Dealing nor of any going back on the basic changes the New Deal has brought. This being the case there exists today no such sharpness of division as extremists and politicians are making out. No matter who is elected president next November, he is going to be bound to most of the new things the New Deal has stood for and against any standing for any more new things. Circumstances are going to force upon him a policy not of either radicalism or reaction but of consolidation and adaptation and correction.

This happy situation (for the country could not have stood much more of the bitterness and sharpness of division that existed when the quarrel was at its hottest) is handicapped by the coming election, of course, but not so much as it is helped by the current war. The war has naturally brought Americans together. And the coming election, even thought it will make one great division between them on party lines, will actually unite as many of them as it will divide. That is the benefit of the two party system. It means that every four years all sorts of people and views have to be reconciled within each of the great parties.

"You Southerners," this writer was told after a speech against the federal anti-lynching bill in Philadelphia last month," drag in the states' rights issue when it helps you but ignore it like everybody else when it doesn't." Yes, don't we all? All Americans tend to do that but the fact does not make the principle of states' rights and local self-government any the less a right one in its place. The other principle of federal rule where control needs to be exercised and is capable of effective handling only by the central government is also advocated mostly by people whom it will help. That does not make it either any the less a right principle in its place.

Civil liberties are like that too—fought for mostly only by those who have most at stake. When we praised the National Association of Manufacturers here recently for incorporating a plea for free speech into its national advertising campaign we were reminded as we knew we would be by many readers that the association learned to love free speech only when the freedom of certain employers to speak against unionism seemed to be denied by the national labor relations board. This is true but it doesn't make free speech any the less a right American principle and it doesn't offer any reason for not welcoming the N. A. M. to the shrine.

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Columbia, S. C. State
March 1, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"But to have done and to have been before I cease to do and be."

One of the most sensible organizations we know is the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. The sense runs not only to opposing the federal anti-lynching bill even as it conducts its great educational campaign against lynching but also to being prepared to go out of business when its work is done. When and if there shall be no lynchings in the South for a period of two years, the association has announced it will disband. We incline to think two years is not long enough, that the association should continue its fine work for, say, ten such years. But the great point is that here is a group aware of the menace of outliving its usefulness and being tempted into all sorts of questionable enterprises merely to justify its existence or the existence of its agents and officers.

There are other organizations in this country which should take note. Not all of them need to disband at an indicated day, since many of them are of a nature to be worth while indefinitely. But many of them need to call off paid lobbyists or secretaries who must be continually thinking up things to demand in order to justify their own jobs and salaries. Many of them need to tell their incoming presidents that in order to make a record in office it is not necessary to think up some new campaign to be waged or some new reform to be undertaken. There are too many fine organizations which no longer do the will of members but which take advantage of the lethargy or inattention of members to go in for hamful or useless campaigns that will justify some paid agent's job or glorify some elected head's term.

A pleasant thing about the Southern States Forest Fire commission is that nobody in the world would ever want to argue with them. Everybody is agreed upon the evil of forest fires. But not everybody is aware of the menace of them, especially to our Southern states. Acting Director W. L. Shaddix of the commission, tells us that in 1938 a total of 212,000 separate forest fires in 16 Southern states burned up about 39 million acres of young timber and woodland. The loss in timber alone, he says, was about $40,000,000 and there was additional loss in quail, wild turkey, birds and humus for upbuilding and protecting the soil. Of the total forest fire damage in the United States, he says, 81 per cent. is sustained in the South—which is today the finest forest section in the world. And 66 per cent. is sustained (or was in 1938) in four states of the South.

Most of us think of the South's forest resources as so tremendous and their rate of growth as so rapid that not even forest fires, unsound cutting methods and inadequate conservation practices can destroy them. But Mr. Shaddix points out that in the last 25 years lumber manufacture in 16 Southern states has dropped from a total of 21 billion board feet to only nine billion. He seems to feel that a "timber famine" is by no means impossible.

Volunteer fire patrols in every rural district of the South is in the plan of the Southern States Fire commission. Certainly the number of fires and the vast areas to be covered make official patrol and control in any adequate degree impossible. And certainly there is too much of the attitude that a fire which isn't on your own land is not your concern. A forest fire—on anybody's land anywhere in the South—is a matter of profound concern to everybody from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and the sooner we all appreciate the fact the better.

Is it like a lamb that March is supposed to come in and like a lion go out—or vice versa? You can find the proverb quoted both ways but it has always seemed to us that to have any news value it must be the way we have quoted it here. To come in lion-like and go out lambish would too too properly the order of the day to be worth mentioning.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
February 5, 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'A filibuster can be broken by the voters back home."

* * *

These are the words of wisdom and cheer which Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urges friends of the proposed federal anti-lynching law to carry on. It does not occur to Secretary White that a filibuster can be caused by the voters back home, too, by sentiment in the part of the country to which the legislation filibustered against would apply. Neither does it occur to him, apparently, that the senators filibustered against on this bill may be as pleased as the filibusterers themselves are determined. There is opinion that most of the senators who will have to support the bill for political reasons would hate to have it passed and are counting mightily on the filibuster. They know it for the futile, dishonest, destructive thing it is.

* * *

That Walter White and some of the other Negro leaders are sincere in their belief that this bill is necessary and must be passed is not to be questioned. Sincere, too, are some of the white people in the North who are supporting the bill. But we stick to it that there is more politics than sincerity among supporters of the bill in Congress. That Secretary White understands this is suggested in his warning that "the New Deal and the Democratic Party will be fighting for their lives in this election year; the Negro voters in the Eastern and Middle Western states hold the answer; if Southern senators talk this bill to death in filibuster they very well may be talking their party out of power."

* * *

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Columbia, S. C. State
February 26, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

The New Deal is dealt. . . .

Whenever this statement is made here there are reproving letters from New Dealers who think it is something against them and from an anti-New Dealer who believe that they are the ones argued against. Perhaps the reproof from both sides is deserved. What we have in mind that a revolution brought about in this country under the "New Deal" is complete and that the temper of our people will permit neither more New Dealing nor of any going back on the basic changes the New Deal has brought. This being the case there exists today no such sharpness of division as extremists and politicians are making out. No matter who is elected president next November, he is going to be bound to most of the new things the New Deal has stood for and against any standing for any more new things. Circumstances are going to force upon him a policy not of either radicalism or reaction but of consolidation and adaptation and correction.

This happy situation (for the country could not have stood much more of the bitterness and sharpness of division that existed when the quarrel was at its hottest) is handicapped by the coming election, of course, but not so much as it is helped by the current war. The war has naturally brought Americans together. And the coming election, even thought it will make one great division between them on party lines, will actually unite as many of them as it will divide. That is the benefit of the two party system. It means that every four years all sorts of people and views have to be reconciled within each of the great parties.

"You Southerners," this writer was told after a speech against the federal anti-lynching bill in Philadelphia last month," drag in the states' rights issue when it helps you but ignore it like everybody else when it doesn't." Yes, don't we all? All Americans tend to do that but the fact does not make the principle of states' rights and local self-government any the less a right one in its place. The other principle of federal rule where control needs to be exercised and is capable of effective handling only by the central government is also advocated mostly by people whom it will help. That does not make it either any the less a right principle in its place.

Civil liberties are like that too—fought for mostly only by those who have most at stake. When we praised the National Association of Manufacturers here recently for incorporating a plea for free speech into its national advertising campaign we were reminded as we knew we would be by many readers that the association learned to love free speech only when the freedom of certain employers to speak against unionism seemed to be denied by the national labor relations board. This is true but it doesn't make free speech any the less a right American principle and it doesn't offer any reason for not welcoming the N. A. M. to the shrine.

In the case of the federal anti-lynching bill, however ,a much more definite Southern objection to it is not states' rights but the fact that it is futile, dishonest and disruptive, that it is a use of the Negro question by Northern politicians to win votes (just as some of our Southern politicians use it) without regard for the useless and stupid bitterness and division it will bring about or to the aggravation of the race problem in the South or to the accentuation of the sectional feeling.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 1, 1940

THIS MORNING

John Temple Graves, II

"But to have done and to have been before I cease to do and be."

One of the most sensible organizations we know is the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. The sense runs not only to opposing the federal anti-lynching bill even as it conducts its great educational campaign against lynching but also to being prepared to go out of business when its work is done. When and if there shall be no lynchings in the South for a period of two years, the association has announced it will disband. We incline to think two years is not long enough, that the association should continue its fine work for, say, ten such years. But the great point is that here is a group aware of the menace of outliving its usefulness and being tempted into all sorts of questionable enterprises merely to justify its existence or the existence of its agents and officers.

There are other organizations in this country which should take note. Not all of them need to disband at an indicated day, since many of them are of a nature to be worth while indefinitely. But many of them need to call off paid lobbyists or secretaries who must be continually thinking up things to demand in order to justify their own jobs and salaries. Many of them need to tell their incoming presidents that in order to make a record in office it is not necessary to think up some new campaign to be waged or some new reform to be undertaken. There are too many fine organizations which no longer do the will of members but which take advantage of the lethargy or inattention of members to go in for hamful or useless campaigns that will justify some paid agent's job or glorify some elected head's term.

A pleasant thing about the Southern States Forest Fire commission is that nobody in the world would ever want to argue with them. Everybody is agreed upon the evil of forest fires. But not everybody is aware of the menace of them, especially to our Southern states. Acting Director W. L. Shaddix of the commission, tells us that in 1938 a total of 212,000 separate forest fires in 16 Southern states burned up about 39 million acres of young timber and woodland. The loss in timber alone, he says, was about $40,000,000 and there was additional loss in quail, wild turkey, birds and humus for upbuilding and protecting the soil. Of the total forest fire damage in the United States, he says, 81 per cent. is sustained in the South—which is today the finest forest section in the world. And 66 per cent. is sustained (or was in 1938) in four states of the South.

Most of us think of the South's forest resources as so tremendous and their rate of growth as so rapid that not even forest fires, unsound cutting methods and inadequate conservation practices can destroy them. But Mr. Shaddix points out that in the last 25 years lumber manufacture in 16 Southern states has dropped from a total of 21 billion board feet to only nine billion. He seems to feel that a "timber famine" is by no means impossible.

Volunteer fire patrols in every rural district of the South is in the plan of the Southern States Fire commission. Certainly the number of fires and the vast areas to be covered make official patrol and control in any adequate degree impossible. And certainly there is too much of the attitude that a fire which isn't on your own land is not your concern. A forest fire—on anybody's land anywhere in the South—is a matter of profound concern to everybody from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and the sooner we all appreciate the fact the better.

Is it like a lamb that March is supposed to come in and like a lion go out—or vice versa? You can find the proverb quoted both ways but it has always seemed to us that to have any news value it must be the way we have quoted it here. To come in lion-like and go out lambish would too too properly the order of the day to be worth mentioning.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
February 5, 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

'A filibuster can be broken by the voters back home."

* * *

These are the words of wisdom and cheer which Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urges friends of the proposed federal anti-lynching law to carry on. It does not occur to Secretary White that a filibuster can be caused by the voters back home, too, by sentiment in the part of the country to which the legislation filibustered against would apply. Neither does it occur to him, apparently, that the senators filibustered against on this bill may be as pleased as the filibusterers themselves are determined. There is opinion that most of the senators who will have to support the bill for political reasons would hate to have it passed and are counting mightily on the filibuster. They know it for the futile, dishonest, destructive thing it is.

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ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

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In the Pullmans and in the club car men with worried faces would look up from the pages of the Sunday newspapers and ask "What does it mean?"

The black headlines said that Japan had warned us any interference on our part would be an act of war and that Japan, Germany, Italy and presumably Russia would act against us.

I watched men's faces. The Negro porter finished his work before noon and picked up a paper. He read it and looked over to say "Bad, bad!" He shook his head.

It is bad. I remember writing from Austria in the spring of 1938, where I had seen the Germans take over, that if Germany went on and conquered Czecho-Slovakia it eventually would mean us in the United States. Then I thought the Czechs would fight. Then I felt sure that fine army of more than a million men, well-equipped, well-trained, would resist and that England and France would march with them. The Czechs would have fought. How well no one may be sure. There were traitors in Czecho-Slovakia. But there were in Czecho-Slovakia some of the greatest gun factories in the world and great materials of war. And a spirit.

There is no use crying over spilled milk. It is spilled. But there might have been a chance for France and England to have got squared away had there been resistance in Czecho-Slovakia. Now the milk is spilled. Men look up from the news of the war and know it has moved closer to us.

Almost any time now we may expect some incident which will bring the issue squarely before us, to back down before Japan or to resist.

All of us feel that. All of us can hear the brazen hoofs of the unbridled horses loosed in our skies, trampling down the ends of the skies and weighing on men's hearts.

A SHOCKING CONDITION Things have happened so swiftly in the world it is difficult to comprehend them.

A short year ago England was England and the British Empire was the great force in the world. France was believed to have the finest army in the world and dreamed of safety behind her invulnerable Maginot line, built with five hundred millions of dollars. Scandinavia was a progressive, happy section.

Today all Scandinavia is gone, Denmark and Norway actually and Finland and Sweden also, even though they be not occupied.

Today Holland and Belgium are gone. I remember, thinking back to those days when the Germans had struck at Holland, hearing a Belgian announcer give thanks that his king and government had built a great army and forts to protect them. Many, many ideals, things, persons and nations which men believed in are gone.

France is gone. The British Empire remains, but it is at bay and the odds heavily against it. It fumbles at Dakar. It fights on and on from its islands, but it becomes more and more apparent the real fight must be made from the dominions.

The erstwhile "have-not" nations have joined and pooled assets and hates. The once bad dream of a threat from the Pacific and the Atlantic has come true. Arrogant and insolent and strong, the United States now is threatened and defied.

WE CAN'T BACK DOWN It was not so long ago that Spain was a battle field. The Italians and Germans sent troops, machines and planes there to test them and to win political and economic control of Spain.

I recall again sitting in the press section at the House of Parliament. Chamberlain was prime minister then. He was as unimaginative as one of the bright brass screws made in his Birmingham plant. He was the leader of those who believed anything was better than war. Even loss of honor. Most things are better than war. There are, though, some things worse, as France and England have learned. In those days the opposition would denounce the British government for allowing Germany and Italy to send men and materials into Spain, doing nothing about it. France and England refused to help. I remember how bland and plausible was Chamberlain.

It is shocking to recall that the usual German arrogance, which complains of raids on Berlin while it bombs London, blustered and threatened war if England and France lifted a hand. And that while their own troops and planes were there fighting.

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All those nations, Japan, Italy and Germany, are geared for war. They can't ungear. The dictators can't go backward. They know they must win the big gamble or lose everything. The decencies and the truths of life worry them not at all. They've got to keep going.

What does it mean? Sooner or later, in one form or another, it means us.

SEP 30 1940

SEP 30 1939

SEP 30 1939

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
October 17, 1940

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"A creature breathing thoughtful breath,
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Macon Ga. Telegraph
October 15, 1940

Henry Wallace

"Social Equality"

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Racial Status Neither Makes Nor Breaks

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Harold Young's Job

—By W. T. Anderson—

IN Henry Wallace's Washington headquarters Harold Young of Dallas, Texas, an eminent attorney from those parts, was struggling with a stack of letters posing questions of all kinds, Harold being the goat for all-comers who might think they are reaching Mr. Wallace himself. One letter Mr. Young was answering while I visited him was from one who wanted an explanation of Mr. Wallace's Chicago speech in which he was quoted as having said that a person's "racial lines" had nothing to do with his quality; in other words, as I understood Mr. Wallace, he meant that a German enjoyed no advantages of other men simply because he was German, and that the Negro had no handicap as compared with other men simply because he was a Negro.

The story is that this statement was framed for Negro consumption, to get Negro votes in doubtful Illinois. Negro baiters seized upon it as meaning a Negro has qualities equal to anybody, and therefore Wallace was accused of advocating "social equality." The fact that Wallace was invited to make this same speech at Tuskegee and desisted upon advice, lends color to charges as to his intentions in framing up and using such a broad statement so capable of misinterpretation.

However, inasmuch as Hitler in his book Mein Kampf argues that Germans are the superior of any other race on earth—that they are so efficient, smart, energetic, alert, that they are privileged to enslave all the remainder of mankind, it may be that Mr. Wallace was thinking of Hitler's claim for German superiority over all other races rather than hinting at favoring "social equality" between Southern whites and blacks.

The Atlanta Journal uses the Washington correspondence from Alsop and Kintner, but eliminated this Wallace racial equality feature from its story when it first came under discussion.

So, "you pays your money and takes your choice."

WITHOUT trying to decide just what Mr. Wallace meant, but leaving the subject for each one's conclusion to his own liking, it might be informative to quote from the American Encyclopedia as to the host of black or colored people who inhabit the earth.

That very dependable source of information, under the caption "Negro," states that in 1442 there started an exodus of black people from Africa, because of the demand throughout the world for labor, they being brought out as slaves. Because there was a great preponderance of genuine Negroes in the 100 million or more colored people who were captured by warring tribes and bought by slave traders and taken to other countries, it was naturally assumed by the unthinking that every colored man was a Negro.

Yet a little observation will disclose the fact that some colored people are far superior in all qualities to other colored people, or Negroes, if all colored people be Negroes, as has been the accepted theory for so many centuries. It will be noticed that the honest, reliable, efficient, thrifty colored man is a very different type from the slovenly, unclean, inefficient, indiffeernt, criminal type which gives so much trouble in trying to adapt him to civilization's ways. The higher-grade colored man as a rule has features similar in many respects to the Caucasian race, although it is apparent that the blood is not mixed with the Caucasian.

IT is this higher, more efficient type of colored man who is the descendant, it is claimed by the ethnologists, of the higher type of people brought out of Africa and carelessly or ignorantly classed as Negro slaves, when in reality they were Moors, East Indians, Arabs, Moroccans, etc., and were at the heads of tribes and such government as they had in Africa at that time, that they had a concept of literature, of art and architecture, and were capable of as fine achievement as the people of any other part of the world.

Dr. Carver, the famous scientist and chemist of Tuskegee institute, for instance, is the type of colored man described in the Encyclopedia Americana as being a descendant of the best people of Africa who were brought out as slaves between 1442 and 1550—people many of whom had fine minds, good characters, capable of the highest achievement, and despite the enslavement and hardships of Dr. Carver's ancestors through many generations, and his own birth into slavery, and other colored men of his type and kind, have proved Henry Wallace's more or less suppressed statement as to race being no barrier to accomplishment.

EVERY Southern white man has within his acquaintance colored men who are as good carpenters, bricklayers, plaster-

Continued

etc., as any work- [illegible] and in other races. [illegible] ional colored workmen have to have intelligence, character, efficiency, ability, in order to stand out in front with the best artisans, regardless of race. If more care were used by employers in the assignment of jobs to colored people on basis of their ability to do the job, rather than the disposition to group all of them as inferior and unfit, there would be better results. The colored people who commit horrible crimes stand apart in racial characteristics. They are of a low order of mentality, their faces and their crimes show no intelligence.

They have animal cunning, but no reasoning ability. They act upon impulse, and haven't the brain-power to comprehend that officers and the law are usually inescapable. This of course can be true of other races, but the colored or Negro race is under discussion at the moment.

This is not an argument for social equality. It is an argument that there is something for the high-type colored man to live and strive for, to feel that he is above the animal, that there is reason for him to hope, and by merit to leave a heritage to his kind generally that will gain recognition for them on their demonstration of ability and their performance of duty to the white man's civilization which at least in this country strives to make the lot of every human being a little happier and more secure.

There is no such thing as "social equality" except where individuals decide for themselves as to who shall be their associates. All the laws in Christendom cannot make me accept any person on a social basis unless I am willing. So "social equality" is out. That is a hobgoblin for little minds to conjure with, for appeal to prejudice.

Mr. Wallace would have done better to stand by his guns—his original assertion as to race having nothing to do with achievement or the lack of it.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

NOV 23 1940

Mob Rule

THE UNITED PRESS tells us that construction work on a dam in North Carolina has been seriously impeded by strife between local workers and men of special talent imported from the North and West. According to the United Press, the dam is "an important link in President Roosevelt's plans for a series of power projects to aid in the national defense." The superintendent of the job appealed to Gov. Hoey in Raleigh for protection for his "foreigners" in a situation amounting to mob rule, and the Governor sent highway police to restore order.

What is wrong with that picture?

According to the contentions of both the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., nothing is wrong with it. The Southern workmen, even though it does not appear that they are organized in a formal union, are well within the rights claimed by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and many precedents recognized or condoned by the national Government in recent years.

A GROUP OF MEN have taken the liberty of establishing certain qualifications of workers on the job. They insist that only local men be employed and their picketing is riotous, but they can plausibly insist that the rioting is provoked by the "foreigners," who in this case have the status of scabs, rats and finks. If the scabs, rats and finks would go away or the company would agree not to employ them, there would be no rioting. A similar proposition was stated by John L. Lewis in a wire to President Roosevelt when a great force of coal miners were gathering in Pennsylvania for a march on one of the steel centers to win an organization strike for the steel workers.

Mr. Lewis viewed with grave alarm the events which might occur unless the national Government appeased a large body of men who were threatening to riot and, perhaps under the precedent of Herrin, Ill., commit a massacre. It may be observed parenthetically that Adolf Hitler always employs the same reasoning. Appease him and he will not kill you. Oppose him and you are responsible for the consequences.

AT THE PRESENT TIME the American Federation of Labor is pursuing a course on various national defense jobs parallel to that of the North Carolina country workers. The construction unions of the A. F. of L. have established hiring shacks on the premises where cantonments and other defense works are building at which citizens desiring to work must buy work licenses. The license fees run from $20 for common labors to $80 for carpenters. "No fee, no license, no job" is the rule, and if the contractors should insist on hiring non-union men the unions would picket, reserving the right to riot if peaceful picketing should fail.

It would seem from the United Press' story and from what most of us know of labor organizations that this North Carolina incident is not a union matter. But that does not alter the case. A union charter is no legal license to riot, although public opinion has come to believe that some fine print must exist somewhere in the Constitution or the laws of the country granting this special privilege to unions. The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have no more rights than the unorganized locals or homers of North Carolina.

THEY ARE just groups of private individuals, and the organizations themselves are only clubs or associations. The charters which they issue to their national unions and the charters which the nationals hand down to the locals are not public licenses and confer no rights on the groups or sub-groups or the individual members which do no belong equally to other citizens.

There is nothing unusual, however illegal it all may be, about the conduct of the North Carolina men. They say outsiders may not work in their part of the country. The A. F. of L. has said that for years, but has made special rules to permit an American citizen to work in new territory, provided he first spend a certain period in idleness and then pay a naturalization fee to the local union.

Am I pointing out something alarming? Does any group of men anywhere have a right to bar other men for reasons of its own, whether because they are freckled, bowlegged, out-of towners, vegetarians or philatelists, and beat them up and blame them for their own injuries? Look at the record of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
December 6, 1940

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

The Tuskegee Men's Club will meet at the Butlers Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church Sunday December 8th at three P. M. Officers of the Club will make their annual reports, following which will be held the election of officers for the year 1941. All members are urged to be present.

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The monthly community meeting for the Institute, Greenwood and adjacent vicinities was held at the Agricultural Extension Building in the Assembly room Tuesday night of this week. Mr. T. M. Campbell, the W. P. A. appointee, representing Community Service Projects presided. Reports of a recent meeting held in Nashville, Tenn. were made by Mr. Victor Turner, Mr. A. L. Holsey and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Howard Miller, representing the National Organization of the W. P. A. was present and spoke. The Community meeting will meet monthly, and subject to the call of its Chairman, Mr. Campbell. No one interested in the welfare of the community can afford to be absent from these meetings.

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Mrs. Jessie Abbott was hostess to the Merry Matrons Bridge Club Wednesday evening at her home.

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Mr. Howard Miller of the Works Projects Administration visited in the Greenwood Community Wednesday, observing its civic and home developments, its roads or rather lack of roads or streets and the schools in the community. He expressed himself as being favorably impressed with what he saw. We were very much ashamed of our streets, but our visitor, though a W. P. A. representative would not accept any responsibility for the same.

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Several of our local representatives accompanied our W. P. A guest, Mr. Howard Miller to Evergreen, Alabama Tuesday to a Mass meeting called by the Mayor of Evergreen in the interests of civic and racial welfare.

Friends are cordially invited to witness the Case Extension Exhibit of "Persian Art" at the Hollis-Burke Frissell Library December 2-9.

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Everyone who appreciates Esthetic dancing look forward with great expectancy to the coming of the Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group to appear at Logan Hall on Saturday night December 7th.

The Annual Conference of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society will be held at the Institute Friday and Saturday of this week, December 6-7. Dean I. A. Derbigny is the National President.

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The Annual Negro Farm Conference, a tradition and institution at Tuskegee Institute, will be held in connection with and at the close of the Fifth Annual Farm and Home Week at the Institute the week of December 11-18. A very large attendance of visitors is expected.

Shady Grove Baptist Church

In spite of inclement weather a few members and friends enjoyed the Services. Sunday School opened a little late but the combined Classes had an interesting discussion on the Lesson "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." At the close of Sunday School the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Mathis took the Pulpit. The congregation heard a very inspirational Sermon. Text: And it came to pass, that, as they went in the way, a certain man said unto him, Lord, I will follow thee withersoever thou goest. (Luke 9: 57) Subject: Exacting Discipleship of Jesus Christ.

Black Board Demonstration

"SPACE"

Jesus needs space.

1. To lay His head.
2. To use His hands.
3. To place His feet.

II Jesus needs space where?

1. In the Church.
2. In the Membership.
3. In the Minds.

III What is the significience of such a statement?

1. Foxes have holes.
2. Birds of the air have nests.
3. But the Son of man hath nowhere to lay his head. (Luke 9: 58)

The minister brought out the fine points relative to the "Foxes of Life." Stating, excuse makings are but Air Birds. Weather conditions today gives a typical example of this Monster. "Had this been a word day, every member of this church would be on the job and be on Time." After illustrating some of the many Air Birds of life, the speaker discussed some of the "Essentials of Life," concluding by saying; "The way to follow Jesus one hundred percent, is to believe in Jesus one hundred percent. To be exact; If one wishes to do well in this life, you must put Jesus in front." Prayer-Offering.

The congregation welcomed the presence of the teachers: Mrs. Davis, Miss Anderson and Mrs. Charlow who returned to the community after spending an enjoyable Thanksgiving holiday at home and other points. Mr Thomas H. Jones and Mr. Tyron Sexton, Tuskegee Inst., visitors were presented. Mr. Jones made a very impressive talk, expressing their good intentions and the part they hoped to play while Interning at New Rising Star School. At 6:00 p. m. the Baptist Training Union met. Mrs. A. B. Martin in Charge. The Devotional period was felt by everyone. Timely songs and sentence prayers brought the Holy Spirit. 7:30 Prayer Service: led by Deacon R. H. Mason.

8:00 p. m. the Pastor delivered another excellent Sermon. Text: And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day and stood up for to read. Subject: A Great Supper. I Jesus prepared the table and placed himself on the table. The pastor drew a fine portrait of Jesus, describing Him as being on the table in blood that we might find eternal life through Him. The message was well received by the increased number who attended the Night Services. Sacrament—Fellowship and Benediction.

Four of the most enteresting short plays were rendered last Thursday night, November 28th, at New Rising Star School under the direction of the Little Theater in connection with the new Educational Program at Tuskegee Institute. The performance of the little children was highly praised. They persented themselves as experienced actors. Mr. Hines in charge of Program assisted by Mrs. Charlow and Miss Pendleton.

Play No. 1—"The First Year at Plymouth" Presented by Grades 2 and 3. Love Brewster, Theodore Rushin; Captain Standish, Alonza Smith; Mrs. Brewster, Willie B. Woods; Mary Allerton, Ethel L. Johnson; Wrestling, Charles Smith; Mr. Hopkins, Harold Upshaw; Mrs. Allerton, Mildred Johnson; Mrs. Hopkins, Addie Pugh; Priscilla Mullins, Maudine Allen; Mrs. Mullins, Barbara Yvonne Maddox; Giles Hopkins, Alfonza Gambelle, Sailor, Joseph Smith; John Billington, Frank Phillips, Jr.

Play No. 2—"When Betty Entertained." Presented by Grade 5. Mrs. Moore, Loretha Dixion; Florence, Berneice Simpson, Tea, Maudie James, Ritha, Edith Simpson; Jim, Marge Jewett Johnson; Alfred, Thomas Rushin; Betty, Helen Grimmette, Caroline, Eliza B. Jackson; Book holder, Gertrude Range.

Play No. 3.—"If Columbus Had Been Late." Presented by Grade 6. Adele, Ethel Williams; Bert, Lola Mae Barrow; Laura, Lillie Mae Armstrong; Wing Sing, Luester Allen; Lee Moo, Janie L. Gambelle; San Sue, Fannie D. Graves.

Play No. 4—"Too Many Bugs" Presented by Grade 7. Vira, Blicksy Vines; Jimmie, Robert Burton; Jane, Slonia Mae Forte; Grace, Henrietta Graves; Clara, Geneva Harris; Professor Dunn-Henry Simpson.

Climaxing the play, lovely little Miss Verdell Smith, dressed in a beautiful blue Evening Gown, under the soft lights, with the blessing of a rich Contralto Voice, sang two numbers, "Why Tell The Trees" and "Some Day May Be."

Visitors from Tuskegee Institute who enjoyed the plays were as follows: Dr. J. Max Bonds, Dean of School of Education; Mr. S. E. Walker, Director of Little Theater; Mr. Robert Frazier, Osmond Moore, Fred Pullom, Thomas H. Jones, Misses Hattie Hall and Jessie Bolling, students at Tuskegee Inst.

Mr. Wilbur Hines and Miss Elnora Pendleton completed their Intern work November 29th, but have been replaced by Mr. Thomas J. Jones and Tyron Sexton who pledged themselves to do a good job while connected with the school.

Mrs. L. C. Davis, Principle
Mrs. M. O. Sharlow, Asst.
Miss E. A. Anderson, Asst.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 8, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Carrying the message of their accomplishments visually to the Atlanta public, the neighborhood clubs affiliated with the Atlanta Urban League last week presented an "All-Club Community Night" and exhibit at the Auburn Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library.

Handicraft articles made by members of each club were displayed, including the following articles: silk and cotton quilts, embroidery work of various kinds, crocheted spreads and bags, rugs made from old stockings and rags, foot stools made of discarded tin cans, match holders, necklaces, woven pocketbooks and other useful articles.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Also on display were pumpkins, corn, canned fruits, pickles and vegetables. Raised by club members in their own yards and prepared in their own homes, these fruits and vegetables were evidence of the work of the Clean-up Campaign Committee which distributed more than 100 pounds of garden seeds among neighborhood families last April.

On the principle that various neighborhoods cannot be completely organized around any one agency, the Atlanta Urban League attempts to carry its services to different communities through the Neighborhood Club department. The result is that many individuals and families learn how to improve their standard of living through economical, ingenious usage of common or discarded articles, find a needed social outlet through the club, and learn ways of occupying their leisure time in a constructive manner. Last week's exhibit was an expression of the success of the department in achieving these goals.

Builders' Conference Planned

More than 50 educators, builders, technicians and businessmen were in Atlanta last Monday at the offices of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company to discuss plans for a builders' conference which will take place in Atlanta a year hence.

Representatives from Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia began the all-day conference by listening to a report on the Conference on the Participation of the Negro in National Defense held at Hampton Institute, Virginia, on November 25 and 26.

Delegates then listened as R. E. Mathieson, state supervisor, Federal Housing Administration, spoke on "Insured FHA Mortgages from an Investment Standpoint." This was followed by a talk by Dewey Scarboro, chief, FHA Department on Subdivision Planning on "Location, Eligibility and Subdivision Planning" which was found to be a highly practical presentation.

"Design of Residential Properties" was discussed by W. D. Cornwell of the FHA Architectural Division, after which J. Boyd Baston, assistant chief administrator, spoke on "Borrower's Eligibility." A general discussion period ensued.

After adjournment for lunch, delegates reconvened to lay tentative plans for the 1942 conferences. Sub-committees on planning, construction, financing, conferences administration, and vocational education were appointed by L. D. Milton, chairman of the Planning Committee. After sub-committees had met, submitted their conclusions and listened to general suggestions, the business of the Planning Committee was finished and the group adjourned for a banquet in the Atlanta Life recreation room.

The meeting of the Planning Committee was called by the Atlanta Urban League and a group of businessmen, including W. H. Aiken, vice president Hampton Builders' Conference; J. B. Shepard, Atlanta University; E. M. Martin, secretary Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and L. D. Milton, president Citizens' Trust Company.

The aim of the Builders' Conference is to bring to men in the field an increased knowledge of the latest trends and techniques so that they may render more satisfctory service to clients and increase the volume of business. Similarly, it was pointed out that when business is thus bettered, the condition of the working man and his family is improved and greater social welfare results generally.

Library Service Announced

Calling attention to the greater amount of leisure time existing in communities because of labor time-saving machines and widespread unemployment, the Auburn Avenue Branch of Carnegie Library pointed this week to a variety of suitable reading material for all juveniles living in Atlanta and Fulton County.

"There is no better guidance program for juveniles," it was said, "than one which has for its aim the enriching and developing of their minds through good literature. The future of a race depends largely upon the manner in which the children have been trained and guided.

"Children must therefore have books on which to grow. In order that they may become familiar with these books written especially for them, the public library provides such a collection for them."

Although the Auburn Avenue Branch is the only public library for Negro residents of Atlanta, it was mentioned that many children living in close proximity to the library did not realize the benefits derived from usage of the library's facilities.

Open House Held

Acting as hosts to an interested throng of visitors, teachers and students of Booker T. Washington Night High School held an open house and exhibit at the school last Tuesday night.

Articles displayed were those produced by students during the regular course of school work and showed evidence of good workmanship and careful training. An interesting array of foods was arranged under the supervision of Mrs. A. M. Craddock, food instructor. Both ordinary and special dishes were shown, special attention being given, however, to the appetizing, pleasing efforts obtained from variety of color and arrangement.

Practical methods of home nursing were demonstrated visually by Mrs. L. M. Moreland, in charge of nursing instruction. First aid, home hygiene and general health rules were illustrated through the use of pictures, charts and nursing equipment.

An extensive outlay of clothing articles was made possible by students in the clothing classes of Mrs. Eva Cowan and Mrs. A. M. Hemphill. Sweaters, skirts, lingerie, evening dresses and overcoats were among the articles to be seen in great numbers. This was supplemented by the display of the tailoring department, work of which was done under the direction of C. E. Prothro, tailoring instructor. Men's coats, trousers and overcoats drew special attention from visitors.

The school band rendered several selections during the evening.

The night high school, under the direction of Prof. C. L. Gideons, has an enrollment of over 1,500 students. Two open houses are held annually, this one being the first in the current school year.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Noice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, 1940, at 2:30 P. M., Central Standard Time, in the Directors' Room of the Rockmart Bank, Rockmart, Georgia, the Board of Trustees of the Rockmart School District, in Polk County, Georgia, will receive and open sealed bids for the sale of Schoolhouse Bonds in the amount of $75,000.00. Said bonds having been voted on November 13, 1940, and validated on December 4, 1940.

Said bonds are numbered from 1 to 80 inclusive; the first ten bonds being in denomination of $500.00 principal each, and seventy of said bonds for $1,000.00 principal each; said bonds bearing three (3%) per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st of each year; all of said bonds being dated January 1, 1941, payable $1,500.00 on January 1, 1942, to January 1, 1951, inclusive, and $3,000.00 principal on January 1, 1952, to and including January 1, 1971, payments to be made through First National Bank, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Said Board of Trustees reserves right to reject any or all bids at their discretion. All bids to be sealed. The successful bidder or purchaser shall be required to deposit with said Board a Certified Check for Five Per Cent (5%) of the purchase price. For further information write the undersigned, members of said Board of Trustees.

This the 6th day of December, 1940.

Board of Trustees, Rockmart School District.

E. A. HILBURN,
Chairman.

E. W. CARLTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Declaring that pure democracy is the state in which power is diffused rather than concentrated, Raymond Gram Swing, distinguished foreign news correspondent and radio commentator, delivered the third of a series of John Hope Lectures last Thursday in Sisters Chapel of Spelman College.

Speaking on "The Choice of Freedom," Dr. Swing exposed the false concept of a Nazi "revolution" by pointing out that a true revolution involved the transfer of power from a small to a larger

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

group of people. This could not take place in the Nazi scheme of things, which is based on the idea of domination by the Nazis of much of the rest of the world.

Admitting that the American version of democracy is still weak in many respects as seen in the large numbers of people unemployed, undernourished and poorly treated, Dr. Swing concluded that it is nonetheless superior to the Nazi conception of a social order if for no other reason than that America realizes the wrongs which she commits and will probably do something about them eventually. Naziism, however, being perpetuated on the jusctification of obvious wrongs, has not this saving grace and hence can offer no hope of world salvation.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the Negro national hymn by an audience which completely filled the auditorium. Under the direction of Professor Kemper Harreld, the Atlanta Morehouse-Spelman Chorus then rendered "I'll Never Turn Back" by R. Nathaniel Dett.

Two spirituals, "The Rocks and the Mountains" and "Leaning on the Lord," were sung by members of the chorus and the audience to close the service.

The John Hope Lecture Series was started three years ago to honor the memory of the man who was an outstanding character in educational and social life until his death in 1936. Dr. Arthur Compton, noted physicist of the University of Chicago, delivered the first lecture. Dr. Frederick J. Keppel, president of Carnegie Corporation, delivered the second.

The series of lectures is expected to continue for a number of years as the result of contributions made by friends and admirers of Dr. Hope.

Christmas Choral Activities

With the advent of the Christmas season, various choral groups in Atlanta were this week preparing for a series of pageants, concerts and other musical activities in keeping with the spirit of the season.

The mixed ensemble of Professor Earl A. Starling was busily engaged in filling several local engagements in which the chief attraction was a Christmas motet (story in song). Currently being presented in a number of churches, the motet features such favorites as "Behold That Star," "Silent Night," "Behold the Lamb of God," "Come Ye All With Great Rejoicing," and "O Bethlehem."

Those in the ensemble are: Mesdames H. L. Blackburn and M. B. Beavers and Mary E. Jones, Mildred E. White, Ozora Renfroe and Jacqueline Johnson, and Thomas Frazier, Edward T. Flanagan, John Long and Luther Pye.

The 85-voice Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse Chorus, the Morehouse Glee Club and the Spelman College Glee Club rendered the annual Christmas carol concert in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The Glee Club of Booker T. Washington High School is preparing to present "The Yule Light," a Christmas pageant, at Wheat Street Baptist Church Tuesday evening, December 17, at 8 o'clock. Under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Groves, the group will attempt to protray the festivals and religious observances of early Palestinian days and to amplify this portrayal by well-chosen musical selections.

A Christmas carol concert will be presented this afternoon at Big Bethel Church at 4 o'clock by a children's chorus from David T. Howard School. In addition to the noval rendition of carols from many foreign lands by children's voices, plans are to present a brief sketch of Yuletide customs observed in each of the countries.

The music department of Morris Brown College is likewise preparing for its annual Christmas program to be rendered in the college chapel on Thursday evening, December 19. In addition to Christmas carols by the men's chorus and quartet, the program is scheduled to include the college choir singing several choruses from Handel's "Messiah."

At 7 o'clock, the male chorus will lead the candlelight processional which will be followed immediately by the singing of carols. At 8:15 o'clock, the excerpts from the "Messiah" will be given and the evening will close as choir and audience join in the final song.

In addition to these more formal programs, school and church choirs generally are preparing to present to their respective groups the results of their planning for the Christmas season. In the case of the churches, particularly, activities are expected to reach their maximum next Sunday, December 22, as the last Sunday immediately preceding Christmas.

Birmingham, Ala. Weekly
December 15, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

A large audience of Negro citizens gathered at Slossfield Community Center Saturday night and many had the opportunity to express freely their views as to the role of the Negro in the national defense program with especial reference to his possibilities in the present "national emergency."

The conference was sponsored by the public affairs committee of the local branch Y. W. C. A., featuring Miss Frances Williams, of the national defense division, and Dr. Gladys Baker, of the consumer education group.

Following the address by Miss Williams, the conference resolved itself into a general discussion in which the shortcomings of the defense program as it relates to Negroes, as well as suggested remedies, were valuable contributions. A large part of the time was devoted to a discussion of the workings of the federal food stamps program and concluded that it was a failure so far as it relates to the Negro.

Dr. Baker devoted her time to a discussion of the various federal agencies through which national defense is effected.

Another feature was the panel discussion, led by Charles Fisher Anderson and participated in by Miss Esther Cooper, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Miss Florence May, instructor at A. H. Parker High School; Prof. Arthur Riggins, of the history department, Miles Memorial College, and Editor A. P. Stokes, of The Birmingham World.

The conference concluded that democracy, with all its shortcomings, is more acceptable than the "isms" across the seas.

The committee sponsoring the conference was headed by Mrs. H. C. Bryant, with the assistance of Mrs. G. T. Scott, executive secretary, and Mrs. M. L. B. Hooks, chairman of the committee of management of the local branch Y. W. C. A.

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That the appointment of a Negro as civilian aid to the secretary of the navy may go far towards helping keep the Negro in his traditional role of "never a traitor to the Americana cause," was set forth in a communication mailed last Monday to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Atty. Sidney Redmond, president of the National Bar Association, meeting in St. Louis, Mo.

"This action on your part," Attorney Redmond said in his message to the president, "will show Negroes in a forecful manner that our armed forces are open equally to all rather than to certain ones.

"It may be interesting to call to your attention the fact the only Negro in St. Louis, I know of, who refused to register, was one who had been rejected as a volunteer in the navy and for that reason thought it unnecessary. His ignorance was no excuse, but it is indicative."

Praise was given the president on behalf of the National Bar Association for the recent appointment of Judge William Hastie as civilian aid to the secretary of war.

"We are in hearty accord with your national defense program, but if it is to be really effective we must have national unity and that cannot be realized if a large racial group is neglected and discriminated against," his letter said.

* * *

At an adjourned session of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated, held Dec. 4-5, in Louisville, Ky., Dr. D. V. Jemison, Selma, Ala., and president of the Alabama State Baptist Convention, was unanimously elected president of the national body to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. L. K. Williams last October.

Considerable discussion developed as to whether or not the convention was in session or whether the proper authority to fill the vacancy was in the hands of the board of directors, but it was finally decided that the national convention was in proper adjourned session and had full power to fill any vacancies.

Dr. Jemison is widely known known throughout the nation and is regarded by Negro Baptists as an able leader and success to the late President L. K. Williams.

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Leading the pre-Christmas activities in the Birmingham district will be the NYA presentation of "The Holy Child," a Christmas cantata, at Sloss Community Center at 1930 Twenty-Fifth Avenue, North, at 4 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 22.

An interesting feature of the program will be a candlelight service. Favorite carols and the story of the Christ Child assure an afternoon well spent.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
December 31, 1940

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Approximately 1,000 Negroes are slated to leave here Tuesday night and Wednesday morning for Birmingham to attend the first annual "Steel Bowl" football game between Morris Brown college, of Atlanta, and Wilberforce university of Xenia, O., which is to be held at Legion field on New Year's day.

Much local interest has been built up because Prof. Theodore ("Red") Gaston, Howard High school history teacher, and coach of the local team for twelve years, has been selected as one of the officials in the clash between the southern and mid-western teams, who were champions in their associations.

Gaston is a member of the Southern Coaches and Officials' association, which interprets rules and regulations and supplies officials at all games for Negroe colleges within the conference. He was notified by telegram of his selection on Christmas eve day.

Prof. William J. Davenport, Howard High principal, is heading the Chattanooga delegation. Two thousand Negroes from all sections of the country are expected to attend the game.

Both schools are sponsored by the African Methodist Episcopal church, and have class "A" rating with the Southern and American Association of Colleges. They play for the mythical Negro football championship.

White Promoted

Harvey E. White, for several years manager of the Universal Life Insurance company office at 124½ East Ninth street, will assume the duties of ordinary supervisor for East Tennessee, with headquarters here, beginning Jan. 1, and H. A. Gillmon, of Nashville, will succeed him as manager.

White, a member of Warren chapel, A. M. E. church, has been active in civic affairs since coming here as manager.

Chalmers Hammond, LeMoyne college graduate, who has been here for several months working with White, will be retained as assistant manager.

Midnight Classes Prosper

In the vocational set-up for Negroes under city school guidance, classes in auto mechanics have been set up at the Pine street school for Negroes, 1220 Pine street. These are under the direction of William Chapman, well-known mechanic, who has enrolled students whose office hours allow them to attend between midnight and 6 a.m.

Regular day courses are conducted by Alex Carney.

Watch Services

Religious services will be observed in most colored churches tomorrow night at their annual "watch meeting." Honor will be paid to those communicants who have passed during 1940, and the New Year will be ushered in with prayer as the 12 o'clock deadline approaches.

In addition to tributes and roll calls of the departed dead, there will be congregational singing and statements and pledges for the new year. Ministerial alliances and unions of all denominations have joined in an appeal for Christians to attend some church during the passing of the old year and the birth of the new.

N. A. A. C. P. Drive to Reopen

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be here next week to give impetus to the drive for 1,000 members in the local branch, being directed by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, and Prof. Thirkield Cravens, secretary.

She was here several weeks ago and delivered addresses at Booker T. Washington and Howard High schools, and to several groups of citizens of both races interested in the association and its work.

Dr. Stephens and his committee have been making appearances at churches and other gatherings to urge attendance at the meetings to learn more of the work of the association. "Recently in Knoxville, under the direction of Mrs. Lampkin, who is also well known as a newspaperwoman, 850 new members were added to that local branch, and we feel that with her coming and the co-operation of our people we should easily increase our 300 membership to 1,000," he said.

Holiday Visitors

Chattanooga-born Negroes who have been away for many years have in many cases chosen this Christmas season to return for visits.

Among them was Jimmie Rowe, head coach at Bluefield College for Negroes, in West Virginia. He is a product of East Fifth Street school, the high school in Steelton, Pa., and Ohio State university. He stayed here several days en route to Nashville to attend the national conclave of his Greek fraternity, with M. Givens local letter-carrier.

Frederick Douglas Caldwell, now located in Baltimore, where he is in business, is visiting relatives and friends.

Amos Walls, Sr., and his son, in the construction business in Detroit, spent Christmas here for the first time in several years with Prof. B. W. Harrington and relatives. Both are natives of this city.

Romeo Alfred, who has been in government service in Washington, D. C., for several years, left yesterday after a visit with his family and friends. His father, L. DeWitt Alfred, is one of the leading colored citizens here and is a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

Howard High school graduates who have been attending colleges and technical schools, also came home during the current yuletide season.

Most of their schools do not reopen until Jan. 6, and groups have been formed to attend the concert and dance tomorrow night at Memorial auditorium when Louis Armstrong will entertain with his orchestra.

B. S. Cassell and J. W. Newman, officials of the Atlanta Life Insurance company, made their first trip to Chattanooga yesterday, for a visit to Santa Claus lane, atop Missionary ridge. They had read about its beauty in the Atlanta papers and came as guests of A. J. Oakes, local manager.

N. E. Turner, Negro tailor, was married Dec. 26 to Julia E. Martin, of Tylertown, Miss. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home.

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
December 19, 1940

COLORED NEWS

On Dec. 7, the last quarterly meeting of the home demonstration council was held. The following communities were represented: Swainsboro, Summertown, Garfield, Dellwood, Cross, Greene, Rountree Isle, Bethlehem, Brinson, McLeod, Gary, Ridgeway and Lexsy.

The meeting opened with a music period led by Eloise Vinning. Christmas carols and spirituals were sung, after which the 23rd Psalm was repeated and prayer was offered.

The minutes were read and adopted. The treasurer reported $6.35. The reporter made a splendid report.

In the absence of the garden chairman, Lottie Crenshaw, a member from each community ported on gardens and the home agent gave each club the planting calendar for Georgia gardens. The county poultry chairman, Newkirt, made a fine report. She sold $34 worth of eggs this year. From the county home dairying chairman's report we could see that more and better records are being kept. Clifford Chance health and recreation chairman, reported on the county activities which included the National Negro Health Week and the like. After the report on home improvement was made Henrietta Lewis told what she had done to improve her bedroom. A talk was made on decorating the home for Christmas. Following the clothing report the home agent gave out clothing outlines for home demonstration club work.

After the report on foods was made by the county chairman, Mary Oliphant, the home agent, gave recipes for Georgia fruit cake using Georgia pecans, Georgia syrup and Georgia peanuts. Georgia cane angel food cake, soft ginger bread, syrup cookies, bakeless fruit cake and old and new recipes for preparing sweet potatoes. The county chairman made a fine report on recreation and socials. The report on child care and development was full of helpful information. If put into practice there will be a closer relation and better understanding between parents and children.

After outlining the program of work for the three months which lie ahead the home agent took up the extra activities sent out by the extension service and the group planned for the ones that will come in the next quarter.

Mrs. Harvey Chance gave a demonstration in setting up a table for Christmas.

Each community brought some of their work and a very creditable exhiibt was on view until the meeting closed. All the ladies spoke of the ways the home demonstration club had helped them to improve their home practices. They also stated what they are going to do in their homes and clubs next year.

The council members paused to look back to the December council meeting in 1937 when one club, Swainsboro, represented with three members. We all agreed that in a tortuous like way we are slowly but surely moving on.

After listening to remarks by Prof. Williams the meeting adjourned with the benediction.

The Sam 4-H club had some of their work on exhibit at their last meeting.

Sallie Phillips has moved into her new home which will be a demonstration home in the Lexsy community.

The Summit 4-H club had fine reports at their last meeting. Along with the monthly meeting all 4-H clubs are holding installation ceremonies.

The Ridgeway home demonstration club eletced the following officers. President, Linnie Robinson; vice president, Rosa Bonner; secretary and treasurer, Eldora Newkirt; historian, Rosa Baxley; Reporter, Henrietta Bonner.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 22, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Indications throughout the country point to a revival of interest on the part of the Negro in church and fraternal activities, and as 1940 draws to a close it is interesting to note the solidarity of interest expressed by the race group on all worthwhile matters.

Some years ago, Baptists and Methodists had but little affiliation and the same was true of other denominations carried on by Negro people. Today, faith in the church is more directed by Christian interest than by denominations. The Christian Church is being strengthened each day because of its organized effort, and this means more to a minority group than to the larger and more experienced groups.

Alabama is one of the great states of the union, and its Negro population is large and active. It now appears that despite the death of Dr. L. K. Williams the latter part of October, Alabama will continue its leadership of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated. Dr. D. V. Jemison, of Selma, came to the head of this institution at the death of Dr. Williams.

There is a definite effort in the larger Methodist bodies as carried on by Negro people to unite. They are the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the African Methodist Episcopal and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Another asset to the Negro is his fraternal orders. For charity, brotherly kindness and racial interest none excels these in importance and service. In the South the fraternal order has been the Negro's chief legislative hall, his congress, his political mediums and his school of parliamentary practice.

The Negro church and fraternal order have meant much in practical intelligence, endurance, service, and a general and acceptable approach to matters and things. With his increased intelligence and appreciation for spiritual and commercial values, as well as fraternal ties and interest, the Negro is developing into a more useful and potent factor in human endeavors throughout the country. He is counseled to stick close to his church and fraternal societies and to develop a more brotherly feeling and Christian attitude towards men and things.

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Negro leaders in much larger numbers than in any previous year participated in all sessions of the sixth national and international church agencies meeting in Atlantic City last week.

Running through the week were the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and annual meetings of the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Foreign Missions Conference, the National Council of Church Women and the National Stewardship Council.

Negro church leaders from seven denominations were active in seminar discussions and committee work throughout the session.

The Federal Council's report on its work in the interracial field was a feature of one of the sessions. This work shows that churches of America are facing valiantly the problems of interracial adjustment through an educational-social action program of unique character.

Among the Negro church leaders participating in the seminars were Bishop L. W. Kyles, North Carolina; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta; the Rev. J. W. Smith, Raleigh; Bishop R. C. Ransom, Wilberforce; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington; Bishop P. A. Wallace, Brooklyn; Bishop D. H. Sims, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. A. Jennings, Jacksonville; Mrs. L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem; Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, Nashville; the Rev. H. J. Callis, Arlington, Va.; Bishop Frank M. Reid, St. Louis; Bishop C. H. Phillips, Cleveland; the Rev. I. A. Thomas, Chicago; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia; the Rev. A. J. Payne, Baltimore; the Rev. Thomas White, Jersey City; the Rev. A. C. Sumpter, Columbus; the Rev. G. A. Crawley, Baltimore; Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago; Dr. H. T. Medford, Washington; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago; Mrs. Christine Smith, Detroit, and the Rev. W. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

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Representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and of Tuskegee Institute met last week at the institute to compare methods, exchange information on lynchings during the current year and to develop an exchange of procedure which will lead to authentic figures upon this national evil.

Accepting as a general base, to be defined later, the definition of a lynching as "the killing of a human being by the act or procurement of a mob; a mob being a collection of persons assembled for the unlawful purpose of injuring any individual by violence and without lawful authority," "the conference, called by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, debated every phase of the wanton killings of people by mobs and examined the evidence of every killing which occurred during 1940 and which might be classified as a lynching. The record to date for 1940 showed four lynchings, two in Georgia, one in Tennessee and one in Alabama. Four cases which at present are regarded as doubtful or where information was considered as uncertain or incomplete; and three cases which were controversial as to character, were held in abeyance until further investigation.

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Chancellors and their members of the Knights of Pythias of Birmingham and Jefferson County will meet on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 p.m. Sunday by order of Sir A. J. Robinson, president of the Pythian Council. All officers are urged to be on time with their records.

Calanthe Court members, headed by Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, are especially invited to this meeting, and the worthy counsellors are requested to urge their members to turn out in large numbers.

Music will be rendered by special local talent, and talks by members on the plans for the incoming year will feature the meeting.

According to the secretary, Sir A. L. Davenport, and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Sir A. G. Benning, the council will address itself to a definite organization and plan of contacting men for initiation and reinstatement.

At this meeting unfinancial members may attend and listen to the program. The chancellor commanders are urged to bring all worthy Pythians either financial or unfinancial.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
December 8, 1940

Happenings With Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

The finance committee of the Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A. will present a preholiday showing of fashions Monday evening, December 16, in the recreation hall of A. and I. State College. Town models, students from State College, Pearl High School and the Loyal Buddies Club will display latest winter attire for men, women and children. Leading beauticians will show newest in hair styles, a style commentator introducing each model. Novelty numbers staged and directed by Mrs. Anne Gaillard will be an added attraction. Mrs. W. H. McGavock is chairman of the committee.

SUITCASE THEATER

The Nashville Suitcase Theater will again present "Place: America" on Wednesday evening, December 11, at Kayne Avenue Baptist Church at 8 o'clock. The play was first presented at Bethlehem Center several weeks ago under auspices of the local N. A. A. C. P.

Y. W. C. A. CLUB SERVICE

The Quack Club of the Y. W. C. A. is again soliciting old toys from citizens who are requested to send the children to the Ritz Theater Tuesday, December 16, between 3 and 6 o'clock. A usable toy will be the price of admission. All citizens who have toys may phone the Y. W. C. A. office and they will be sent for. Toys collected will be given to children Christmas . . . The Delta Guest Club will present "These Things Shall Be" at the 3 o'clock service of Lee Chapel A. M. E. Church this afternoon.

GRACE M. EATON DAY HOME

The board of directors of the Grace M. Eaton Day Home met Wednesday, December 4. A delegation of the WPA advisory committee visited the Home and expressed itself as being greatly impressed with the work being carried on, especially the music project. Members of the committee: Mesdames Young of Colorado; Strafford of New Orleans; Williams of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Tarpley of Nashville.

P.-T. A. NEWS ITEMS

The P.-T. A. of Ford-Greene School met November 21 at which time a program was furnished by the students of the 5th and 6th grades. The chairman of the standing committee made a report. Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones will be the guest speaker at the next meeting, December 18 at 2:30 o'clock . . . Carter-Lawrence P.-T. A. will meet Thursday, December 12, in the school building at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. C. H. Springer will be the guest speaker. The membership campaign will close at that time.

A. AND I. NEWS NOTES

The entire faculty and 1,200 students participated in a mammoth harvest festival on Thanksgiving Day, beginning at 10 o'clock and continuing throughout the day. This festival followed the morning services of the Interracial League and the Founder's Day at which time Governor Prentice Cooper and Chief Justice Grafton Green addressed the meeting. The concert singers presented "Calvacade" a pageant depicting the rise of America. The Players Guild is preparing for presentation of "Craig's Wife."

N. A. A. C. P. MEETING

Today at Bethel A. M. E. church on South Street at 3:30 p. m. the N. A. A. C. P. will stage a big mass meeting. Mrs. Daisy E. Lumpkin, field secretary of the organization, will be the speaker. Offices for the campaign under way have been opened in Morris memorial building. Music for the meeting today will be furnished by the Allegro chorus, Pearl High singers and Bethel choir.

HOLY FAMILY SERVICES

The Holy Family church, Seventh Avenue at Lea, is observing "Forty Hours Devotion" which is characterized by high mass each morning—Friday and Saturday mornings at 8:30 o'clock, and on Sunday at 9:30 o'clock, and services at 8 o'clock each day. The solemn closing will take place with the Feast of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday evening. The Holy Family Choral group will render a special musical program. The Rev. Charles P. Brown, S. S. J., invites the public.

TO REMIND YOU

The Willing Workers club of St. Paul A. M. E. church will meet at 4 o'clock today with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Searcy, 100 Maury Street. Mrs. Minnie Stratton is president.

The Domus Art club will give a tea from 4 to 5 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mrs. P. B. Braggs on Scovel Street.

The Morning Glory Christmas club celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on December 2 with a banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnes.

Today at 4 o'clock the East Nashville Women's Civic club will dedicate the new East Nashville library station in the Grannum drug store. F. K. Drury of the Nashville Public Library will be the speaker. The club has just celebrated its fifth anniversary.

At Patterson Memorial Methodist church today the pastor, the Rev. F. N. Collier, will preach a special sermon for husbands and wives at 11 o'clock.

The Christmas program of the Colored School for the Blind will be given Wednesday, December 18, at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. W. B. Crenshaw, pastor Seay M. E. church, will deliver the sermon in the chapel today.

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"Christmas in Many Lands," will be the theme of the December meeting of the Nashville Branch of the National Association of College Women to be held at Jubilee Hall, Fisk University, Tuesday, December 10. Mrs. Thomas Elsa Jones will tell of Christmas in Japan; Dr. Agnes Kuhne will tell of Christmas in Germany; and Miss Fatima Massaquoi, an African princess, who is studying at Fisk, will tell of the customs in her native country. Vocal solos will be given by Miss Lula Lafayette and Robert McFerrin.

Gifts of canned goods and staples for the Phyllis Wheatley Home are to be given by the members, and it is hoped that all college women of Nashville will bring or send offerings to insure Christmas cheer for the old ladies in the home.

Winnsboro S. C. News & Herald, October 31, 1940

NEWS AMONG THE COLORED

(By J. M. Beatty)

On Tuesday, October 22nd, the well known and well beloved O. E. Manigault passed into the great beyond, and on Thursday, October 24th, he received due and honorable funeral rites at the St. Paul Baptist church where he had held membership for forty years.

In the midst of a large and sobbing crowd at 3:00 o'clock he received the type of funeral homage that he had outlined in his active life. Hymns, Scripture lesson, prayer, three minute talks by Messrs. E. Gladden, Elliott, H. H. Butler and the pastor were given. The service closed with a beautiful solo, "He Will Understand," by Miss N. M. Gordon, of Columbia.

Mr. Manigault served on the deacon board of the church from the time of his connecting there to forty years ago. He served in this position nobly, honorably and tirelessly. He was always on the alert for the promotion of the church, his time, nor money nor his life being too dear to spend for the cause of Christ. For thirty five years he had been superintendent of the Sunday school and no obligation, pleasure or ill health could cause him to be late in opening his school if he were not confined to his bed. This work was so dear to him that he never omitted a single child in the street or in the home and the children in the street knew him so well that his name was a byword on the lips of playing children throughout the town.

Aside from his church proper he served as president of the Fairfield County Sunday school convention for twenty-five years without a single opposer and visitors coming into this section from other parts of the state and from other states paid the highest compliments to the businesslike way in which he graced this office.

In his home he was a loving and considerate husband to his wife and a veritable chum with his children. He was a great lover of nature in his outdoor life. He took pride in flower plots, roses, lillies and shrubbery in general. He usually amused himself with chickens, hogs and cows of which he usually kept an ample supply around him at all times.

He was a generous and sympathetic neighbor. Those who lived near him, be they white or colored, always held him in the highest esteem. This fact was well established while he lived and in his days of illness everyone was anvious to turn his hands in some way to add to Manigault's comfort. His family has lost a great husband and father, his church has lost a loyal and true member and Winnsboro has lost a true and tried citizen.

Of six children, he gave all of them a higher education, three of them finishing the full college course, two from Benedict college, Columbia, and one from South Carolina State college in Orangeburg. Behind him is left a wife, three girls, three boys and two great grandchildren who can find peace and consolation in emulating the life that he has so worthily lived and fortify themselves with a dauntless belief that his spirit is now at rest.

Mr. Paul Ross, the son of Prof. W. A. Ross, has accepted a position with the Presbyterian Mission board that will entail much traveling and to meet this need he has purchased a handsome, new 1940 car. Three cheers for Mr. Ross!

Birmingham, Ala. News, November 17, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

If enthusiastic expressions and acts of loyalty to the Order of Knights of Pythias as operated in Alabama by Negro people is any sign of a stronger cooperative interest, the order is on the road to more substantial progress.

Since the elevation of the writer to the office of supreme chancellor, a number of very helpful conferences have been held in Alabama in an effort to organize for an increased membership. Chancellor commanders and other leaders, as well as the membership generally, are inspired to greater action because of the fact that the supreme chancellor's office being in Alabama means that more immediate concern will be given to the Alabama interests, and its holdings in the Supreme Lodge will be revived and made secure.

For years the Alabama jurisdiction has been one of the outstanding units of the supreme department, and its investments in the Supreme Lodge have been large and helpful.

An executive council of Supreme Lodge officers is planned for this month.

Sir Henry D. Morris, of Brundidge, a member of the board of directors of the Alabama Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, was in the office of the grand chancellor last week and said his membership is going forward in a big way, and he thought that Alabama would be the largest jurisdiction in the Supreme Lodge when it meets in Chicago in August, 1941.

The Negro Exposition of Progress, expected to draw a large number of persons from Alabama and adjoining states, from Nov. 17 through Dec. 9, will have a gala opening Sunday in the form of a music festival at the Municipal Auditorium, beginning at 4 p.m.

Taking part in the festival will be Fisk University choir of Nashville; Alabama State Teachers College Male Glee Club, Talladega College Choir, State A. & M. College Choir, Miles Memorial College Choir, NYA choir, A. H. Parker High School Choir, Tuscaloosa Industrial High School Choir, the Parker High School Band and the Wilkerson Choral group.

The exposition opens Monday, Nov. 13, at Slossfield Center, 1930 Twenty-Fifth Street, North, Birmingham, and will be open to the public daily through Dec. 9. The official opening program will take place at 8 p.m. Monday and will be sponsored by the National Youth Administration.

Following a conference at Norfolk, Nov. 4, members of the Norfolk Teachers Association voted last Thursday to accept an offer made them by City Atty. C. Alfred of $129,000 to be paid them over a period of three years, thus equalizing their salaries with those of white teachers at the end of this period.

The offer was made in connection with the Melvin O. Alston case which involved an action brought against the City School Board of Norfolk in November, 1939, to force the board to pay him a salary equal to that of white teachers doing the same type of work.

Those who attended the conference were P. B. Young, president of the Norfolk Journal & Guide; L. F. Palmer, principal of the Huntington High School, Newport News, Va.; Thomas H. Henderson, teacher at the Armstrong High School, Richmond, representing the Virginia State Teachers Association, and City Manager Borland.

Last June N. A. A. C. P. attorneys representing Alston, won a victory when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the ruling of the lower court, and established the principle that discrimination in the payment of salaries solely on the ground of race or color is unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision Oct. 28 when it refused to review the case.

With the Rev. Dr. M. Thornton, pastor of St. James Baptist Church, Birmingham, delivering the sermon at 11 a.m., the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church celebrates Sunday the eighth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. D. F. Thompson.

During the past week, beginning Tuesday night, pastors of the city and thei congregations have participated in programs honoring Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Tornton, who will deliver the anniversary sermon, is among Alabama's outstanding Negro ministers, and is pastor of one of the finest churches and congregations in the city of Birmingham.

All members and friends of the church are invited to the anniversary program.

* * *

The Periclean Club announces the opening Nov. 1 of its music essay contest, designed to create and maintain a further interest in Negro music. The subject for this year's contest is "The Negro's Contribution to American Music."

According to the contest chairman, Mrs. Gregory Durr White, papers must contain not less than 400 words nor more than 1,000 words, to be typed or written legibly in ink on one side of the paper only, and all must be in by the closing date, Jan. 15, 1941. The award is a silver loving cup, and will be made upon the basis of clearness, research, etc.

The prize will be awarded at the annual forum of the club during the celebration of National Negro History Week. The cup will be presented by President A. G. Gaston, of the Booker T. Washington Burial Insurance Company.

Those desiring further information will please contact Mrs. White, chairman, at Miles Memorial College, Birmingham.

* * *

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, has announced the appointment of Lieut. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper to the rank of colonel to be assigned as head of the Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth Anti-Air Craft Unit. Col. Hooper succeeds Gen. B. O. Davis, who was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry.

The new colonel is a practicing physician in New York and is identified with leading clubs, social and civic organizations. He joined the Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth in 1919 as a private and was elevated to first lieutenant from the ranks. Prior to the arrival of Gen. Davis, Col. Hooper was a major in the Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth.

* * *

Members of the Selma University Club of Birmingham are urged to attend a meeting of the club at 3:30 p.m. Sunday in the pastor's study of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The club was organized recently and is doing a fine work in Birmingham for the school which is located in Selma.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 15, 1940

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Banquet at Seay

A banquet in honor of draftees will be held at Seay Memorial Church Thanksgiving Day at 8 p. m.

Sunday school will be conducted by the new superintendent, Mrs. Susie Roberts, at 9 a. m. The Rev. W. B. Crenshaw will preach at the 11 a. m. service and again at night. The Epworth League will meet at 6 p. m.

Hale Attends Meeting

President W. J. Hale of State A&I College attended the meeting of the presidents of the land grant colleges, in Chicago this week. The addresses and panel discussions will center around the theme, "Closer Cooperation Between Negro Businessmen and Educators."

Pearl High Football

The Pearl High Tigers will play the Parker Industrial School eleven November 22 at Pearl's homecoming. The Pearl eleven has been defeated only once on home territory in the past three years.

A pep session is planned for Thursday night, November 21, at 7:30 p. m. in the Pearl gymnasium. The selection of an all-Pearl team will be one of the major attractions.

A parade will be held November 22 starting at Pearl High School and terminating at A&I Stadium, where the game will be played at 3 p. m.

Pearl High Library

As a special feature in the observance of the twenty-second annual Book Week, the Pearl Libray staff is sponsoring a "Know Your Library" contest. The contest, which is in the form of a quiz of fifty questions based on the books in Pearl library, is designed to teach the use of libraries.

Gordon Methodist Church

The Rev. H. P. Gordon will preach a special sermon at Gordon Memorial Methodist Church for the installation of the officers of the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

Tuesday night the men will organize a club known as the Brotherhood.

Wednesday night the pastor and members will worship at the Community Church.

Thursday night there will be general class meeting.

Ford Greene School

Ford Greene School, Twenty-sixth Avenue and Albion Street, held open house last Friday for citizens and teachers attending the Middle Tennessee Teachers Association meeting. Between six and seven hundred persons visited the school.

Cameron Junior High School

The Safety Patrol met Tuesday and heard a talk by the captain of the patrol.

The Meriwether Girl Reserve Club has reorganized for the present school term. The officers are president, Johnnie Lawrence; vice-president, Helen Cunningham; secretary, Dorris Green; assistant secretary, Sara Hyde; treasurer, Otha Davis; chaplain, Elnora Keith. The club plans to carry two or three baskets to some needy family in the neighborhood on Thanksgiving Day.

Salem A. M. E. Church

The Rev. J. C. Caldwell will preach Sunday morning on "The Christian Armor." Sunday School will meet at 10 o'clock.

A church conference will be held Monday night when every department of the church will be organized for work of the year.

The officials of the church will meet at St. John's Church Tuesday night, December 3, in a get-together meeting. The bishop will be presented and outline the work for the ensuing year.

Sylvan Street Baptist Church

Sunday School will meet at 9:30 a. m. and B. T. U. at 7 p. m. The Rev. S. L. McDowell will preach at 11 a. m. from the subject "Blessed Assurance" and at the evening service on "Compromisers." Thursday evening, prayer meeting and a sermon by the Rev. E. N. White of Brooklyn, N. Y., are scheduled.

Progressive Baptist Church

Sunday School will meet at 9:45 a. m. The Rev. J. C. Bonner will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Book of John." Music will be furnished by the mixed choir.

From 4 to 6 p. m. a musical tea will be given by the W. W. Club of the church at the home of Mrs. Mary Adkins, 1022 Archer Street.

At 6:30 p. m. B. T. U. will meet and the Senior Group will render the general program. The inspirational speaker's subject will be "The Mothers of the Church." A special sermon will be delivered by the pastor at 8 p. m. on "The Hell-Bound Train."

The Rev. Jesse J. McNeil, former minister of the First Community Baptist Church of New York City, and now assistant secretary of religious education at the Sunday School Publishing Board, will preach the fifth anniversary sermon of the East Nashville Women's Civic Club Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the First Baptist Church, East Nashville. He will preach from the subject: "The Christian Ethics and the Genius of the Race."

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 3, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Fifty-seven official delegates, representing about 15 national organizations with a membership of more than 500,000 Negro women, the National Council of Negro Women convened last week in Washington, D. C.

The feature of the council was the adoption of a three-point program to insure the integration of Negroes into all branches of the armed forces on a par with all citizens. The resolution stated that:

"This body calls upon the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of this nation urging that he immediately issue the necessary executive orders to insure:

"1. The admission and training of Negro volunteers and draftees in all branches of the armed services, to wit, the army, navy, marine and aviation forces.

"2. The calling up of all Negro reserve officers fit for duty and not engaged in indispensable services.

"3. Insurance that R. O. T. C. units in Negro colleges will be trained in field artillery, aviation, etc., as well as for the infantry."

The convention adopted a broad national and international program for the coming year with emphasis on citizenship and integration of Negro womanhood into the affairs of the nation.

Among the highlights of the conference were two panel discussions on consumer and citizenship problems, led by Miss Frances Williams and Mrs. John Hope, Sr. Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, leader of the council's Cuban seminar, spoke on the activities in Cuba. Hubert T. Delaney, commissioner of the department of taxes, New York City, spoke on the subject: "The Negro Woman Faces New Frontiers."

The social climax of the conference was a tea given at the White House at which Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess. More than 300 women were guests.

The activities of the entire conference were non-partisan.

The National Council of Negro Women, headed by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, includes on its roster most of the influential Negro women of the nation. The 1941 conference will be held in Chicago.

* * *

Dean William H. Hastie, of the Howard University law school, and Maj. Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C., were named to important national defense posts last week. Their jobs will be to assist in the effective utilization of colored personnel in the military phases of the national defense program.

Atty. Hastie was appointed a civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Maj. Johnson as executive assistant to Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, director of the selective service.

* * *

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, commandant of the Three Hundred Sixty-Ninth Infantry, of New York City, was named last week to the rank of brigadier-general by President Roosevelt, and became the first Negro in history to be so elevated.

The new brigadier-general will command a brigade in a division of Negro cavalry soon to be formed.

Gen. Davis' son, Lieut. Benjamin Davis, Jr., is a R. O. T. C. instructor at Tuskegee Institute.

* * *

The Magic City Brotherhood Club of Zion Church is sponsoring what promises to be an interesting program to be held Monday night, Nov. 4, at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourth Avenue, North, and Sixteenth Street. The program will take the form of a debate and musical. The question for debate is, "Shall We Build a New Church, or Repair This One?" The affirmative side will be taken by J. T. Washington and J. Edward Wood, and the negative by Messrs. Blount and Geter.

Music by the Junior Choir of Metropolitan Church will be a feature. The program begins at 8:30, and the public is cordially invited to attend.

* * *

From Oct. 7 to 24 recent works of Henry W. Bannarn in painting, sculpture and drawing were exhibited in a one-man show at the Harriet Hanley Gallery, Minneapolis, Minn., one of the largest private galleries in that city.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
October 23, 1940

News of the Colored Communities

Nellie Metcalf of New York was the guest of her mother, Cora Freeman, last week.

Vada Saddler and Cornelia Lewis were the dinner guests last week of Nathaniel Williams of Toccoa, Ga.

Benjamin Doyle, wife and little daughter of Anderson visited relatives here Sunday.

The Jolly Workers Club met with Montana Bryan on Pine St. Thursday evening. An interesting meeting was held followed by delicious refreshments which were a treat to all.

Leona Webb spent last weekend in Greenville as the guest of her sister.

The Thanksgiving drive began Sunday night at Ebenezer Baptist church with a sermon and pew rally. There will be different projects on during the next month. Steve Green is sponsoring this drive and would appreciate the cooperation of the different churches.

The Ladies' Missionary society is sponsoring a program every third Sunday afternoon at Seneca Junior College. Lessie Clinkscales is director.

The Harvest rally which has been at St. James Methodist church closed Sunday night with an interesting program. A successful week was reported.

The Paul Lawrence Dunbar Chapter No. 147 Eastern Star is sponsoring a post-Hallowe'en supper Friday night, Nov. 1, at 7:00 p. m. Come and dine with us at the Hall on Oak St.

The O'Zion Baptist church had a high day Sunday with Communion and rally finance $34.05.

Rev. J. D. Bryan and wife were the dinner guests of Frank Alexander and family Sunday.

Prof. L. D. Bryan and wife left Monday for Norris where they will teach.

The little daughter of John Sloan, formerly of Townville, was funeralized at Shiloh Baptist church Sunday. The body was shipped here from North Carolina.

Prof. William L. Logan of Greenville was the guest of Carmenta Mae Arthur Sunday.

The teachers and parents of the fourth and fifth grades and the solicitors, Bessie Lewis and Ella Maxwell, wish to thank the following merchants for the articles given them for the kitchen at Seneca Junior College: J. C. Penney, Patterson's Dry Goods Store, Hopkins Market, G. H. Bailes, Service Grocery, Seneca Hardware Co.

What Negroes Are Doing

DEC 22 1940

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Indications throughout the country point to a revival of interest on the part of the Negro in church and fraternal activities, and as 1940 draws to a close it is interesting to note the solidarity of interest expressed by the race group on all worthwhile matters.

Some years ago, Baptists and Methodists had but little affiliation and the same was true of other denominations carried on by Negro people. Today, faith in the church is more directed by Christian interest than by denominations. The Christian Church is being strengthened each day because of its organized effort, and this means more to a minority group than to the larger and more experienced groups.

Alabama is one of the great states of the union, and its Negro population is large and active. It now appears that despite the death of Dr. L. K. Williams the latter part of October, Alabama will continue its leadership of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated. Dr. D. V. Jemison, of Selma, came to the head of this institution at the death of Dr. Williams.

There is a definite effort in the larger Methodist bodies as carried on by Negro people to unite. They are the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the African Methodist Episcopal and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Another asset to the Negro is his fraternal orders. For charity, brotherly kindness and racial interest none excels these in importance and service. In the South the fraternal order has been the Negro's chief legislative hall, his congress, his political mediums and his school of parliamentary practice.

The Negro church and fraternal order have meant much in practical intelligence, endurance, service, and a general and acceptable approach to matters and things. With his increased intelligence and appreciation for spiritual and commercial values, as well as fraternal ties and interest, the Negro is developing into a more useful and potent factor in human endeavors throughout the country. He is counseled to stick close to his church and fraternal societies and to develop a more brotherly feeling and Christian attitude towards men and things.

* * *

Negro leaders in much larger numbers than in any previous year participated in all sessions of the sixth national and international church agencies meeting in Atlantic City last week.

Running through the week were the biennial meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and annual meetings of the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Foreign Missions Conference, the National Council of Church Women and the National Stewardship Council.

Negro church leaders from seven denominations were active in seminar discussions and committee work throughout the session.

The Federal Council's report on its work in the interracial field was a feature of one of the sessions. This work shows that churches of America are facing valiantly the problems of interracial adjustment through an educational-social action program of unique character.

Among the Negro church leaders participating in the seminars were Bishop L. W. Kyles, North Carolina; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta; the Rev. J. W. Smith, Raleigh; Bishop R. C. Ransom, Wilberforce; Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington; Bishop P. A. Wallace, Brooklyn; Bishop D. H. Sims, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. A. Jennings, Jacksonville; Mrs. L. W. Kyles, Winston-Salem; Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, Nashville; the Rev. H. J. Callis, Arlington, Va.; Bishop Frank M. Reid, St. Louis; Bishop C. H. Phillips, Cleveland; the Rev. I. A. Thomas, Chicago; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia; the Rev. A. J. Payne, Baltimore; the Rev. Thomas White, Jersey City; the Rev. A. C. Sumpter, Columbus; the Rev. G. A. Crawley, Baltimore; Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago; Dr. H. T. Medford, Washington; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago; Mrs. Christine Smith, Detroit, and the Rev. W. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

* * *

Representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and of Tuskegee Institute met last week at the Institute to compare methods, exchange information on lynchings during the current year and to develop an exchange of procedure which will lead to authentic figures upon this national evil.

Accepting as a general base, to be defined later, the definition of a lynching as "the killing of a human being by the act or procurement of a mob; a mob being a collection of persons assembled for the unlawful purpose of injuring any individual by violence and without lawful authority, "the conference, called by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, debated every phase of the wanton killings of people by mobs and examined the evidence of every killing which occurred during 1940 and which might be classified as a lynching.

The record to date for 1940 showed four lynchings, two in Georgia, one in Tennessee and one in Alabama. Four cases which at present are regarded as doubtful or where information was considered as uncertain or incomplete; and three cases which were controversial as to character, were held in abeyance until further investigation.

* * *

Chancellors and their members of the Knights of Pythias of Birmingham and Jefferson County will meet on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street, at 4 p.m. Sunday by order of Sir A. J. Robinson, president of the Pythian Council. All officers are urged to be on time with their records.

Calanthe Court members, headed by Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, are especially invited to this meeting, and the worthy counsellors are requested to urge their members to turn out in large numbers.

Music will be rendered by special local talent, and talks by members on the plans for the incoming year will feature the meeting.

According to the secretary, Sir A. L. Davenport, and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal Sir A. G. Benning, the council will address itself to a definite organization and plan of contacting men for initiation and reinstatement.

At this meeting unfinancial members may attend and listen to the program. The chancellor commanders are urged to bring all worthy Pythians either financial or unfinancial.

Birmingham Ala News
December 8, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The North Alabama Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, opened Tuesday at Petty's Chapel Church, Bessemer, with the Rev. S. M. Avant, pastor and host. The conference is presided over by Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw, of the Third Episcopal District. A large number of men and women, outstanding ministers and missionary workers make up the conference, under leadership of the Rev. Benjamin W. Williams, presiding elder of the Birmingham district, and the Rev. M. C. Williams, presiding elder of the Tuscaloosa district.

The conference will continue through Sunday.

Bishop Shaw gave an inspiring message at the opening of the meeting and among other speakers during the early sessions were Dr. Thomas W. Wallace, Washington, secretary of the home missions and brotherhood departments of the church; Oscar W. Adams, secretary of the church extension department, with headquarters in Birmingham; Director Martin L. Harvey, of the youth under the Christian education department of the A. M. E. Zion Church, headed by Dr. J. W. Eichelberger, Chicago.

It is believed that this will prove one of the most successful annual meetings in the history of the North Alabama Conference.

The Thomas School faculty and student body were joined by a large number of friends last Sunday afternoon for dedication of the Davis Memorial Library which program was held in the school auditorium under the supervision of Mrs. Marjorie Brown Handy, school librarian. The program was in honor of the late Prof. William C. Davis, who served in the Birmingham public school system and as principal of Thomas School for a long number of years, and of his son, the late J. Mason Davis, who succeeded his father as the Thomas School principal.

Taking part on the program and an outstanding feature was the student chorus in special music numbers. Invocation was by the Rev. W. H. Whitt. Mrs. M. C. Fowlkes, teacher, was heard in a fine tribute to the deceased principals. Prof. R. C. Johnson, principal, introduced the speakers for the afternoon, which included an address by Prof. C. W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools. Short talks were made by Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. J. Mason Davis, Mrs. Gayles, of the Thomas School Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. W. B. Driver, of the Booker T. Washington Branch Library; Prof. W. B. Johnson, of Parker High School; Dr. Walter L. Brown, of St. Paul M. E. Church; Oscar W. Adams, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and James E. Kelley, grand secretary of the Order of Elks. Benediction was by the Rev. J. B. Carter.

Various clubs, schools, organizations and friends of the city sent floral tributes, and large portraits of the deceased principals were framed by memorial wreaths.

* * *

Miles Memorial College, Vinesville, will present its annual Christmas festival in the auditorium on the college campus at 4:30 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 15.

The festival will feature an array of more than 60 voices from the Male and Girls Glee Clubs, and will be presented in three series. A candlelight procession will open the first feature which is the cantata, "Childe Jesus." For the second series a pageant, "At the Feet of the Christ," by Madge Flournoy, of the Play Service Bureau, will be presented by special permission of the author.

The festival will close with the singing of carols and other Christmas songs by the combined glee clubs.

The pageant is under direction of Miss Helen C. Bell, assistant director of dramatics at Miles, and the choral groups are under the direction of Mrs. Gregory Durr White, head of the Miles College department of music.

An invitation is extended to all to witness the festival.

* * *

Of wide interest to the people of Fairfield and the Birmingham district is the dedicatory service for the new Fairfield Industrial High School, in Fairfield, and rated as one of the finest school buildings for Negroes in this section, which will take place in the school auditorium at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

Principal E. J. Oliver announces the guest speaker on this occasion will be Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery.

An outstanding feature of the program will be music which will be furnished by the school choir.

Visitors will have the opportunity of inspecting all classrooms, shops and departments.

Patrons and friends of the school are invited to be present.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, author of "A Colored Woman in a White World," was one of the 100 women cited for service to the nation at the Women's Centennial Congress, called by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in New York City last week.

Marshaled by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 10 prominent women, including Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of Philadelphia, conducted a panel on the theme "Realities Which Women Must Face in the World Today."

* * *

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will be the principal speaker at the dedication of the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center Jan. 15, according to announcement of Dr. F. D. Patterson, president.

Tuskegee has received a grant of $21,000 which is to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies in brace and orthopedic work in connection with the new unit. The work will be done in the shoemaking division of the institute, under direction of Frank L. West, instructor.

Johnson City, Tenn Chronicle
December 8, 1940

Events Of Interest To Colored People

The Women's Cooperative League will meet Monday night at the home of Mrs. Mamie Wilson on Myrtle avenue. The all-colored broadcast last Tuesday night was sponsored by this group. Mrs. Mamie Wilson was in charge, and the principal address was by Mrs. William Cope. The program for Tuesday night has been arranged by the St. Paul A. M. E. Zion Church. Rev. S. H. Hazzard will be the speaker.

Mrs. Moormon and Mrs. Dennis of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Oretha Hankal of St. Louis, Mo., Mrs Calhans of Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Edwards of Kimbal, W. Va. have returned to their homes after attending the funeral services of their mother, Mrs. M. M. Hankal. Mrs. Hankal was one of the oldest citizens of the community, having spent 73 years here. She was the widow of Dr. Hankal. The family founded the West Main Street Christian Church.

Mrs. William, Cope, captain of West Side in the star rally of the St. Paul A. M. Zion Church, requests that all who are selling tickets for the baby contest and those who have soliciting cards, including all group leaders, be ready to report tonight.

The Women's Cooperative League will award a turkey Monday night, December 16, at 8 o'clock in Dunbar school auditorium. There will be a jitterbug contest and stunts.

"Wildcat Willie," a one-act play, won the favor of a large audience at the Dunbar School Friday night. It was sponsored by Miss Cope and Professor Shearer, and the participants were students of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

The Black and Tan Serenaders is the name of the orchestra assembled by A. L. Owens. The line up consists of two trumpet players, two saxophone players (both doubling with clairinets), one steel guitar player, tuba, drummer and two piano players and three entertainers. They will give their first floor show in the theater at the Veterans Facility Monday at 1 p. m.

The Negro Recreation Association invites the public to attend their first event of the season to be held at the skating rink Friday evening and night. The program calls for skating from 6 to 8 p. m.

The Y. M. C. club met last Tuesday night with Mrs. Hazel Boyd, E. Fairview avenue. After attending to the regular business of the club a course of refreshments was served. Those present were: Mrs. O. S. Townes, Mrs. M. C. Spurgeon, Miss Mary Miller, Miss Bertha Vaught, Mrs. Margaret Vaught, Miss Helen Vaught, Mrs. Superba Hill, Mrs. U. R. Berry and Mrs. Hazel Boyd. Mrs. Townes is president of the club. It will meet December 10, with Miss Virginia Cole, 1315 E. Millard street.

Mrs. Edna Martin, who is ill at the Appalachian Hospital, was feeling better Saturday after a very restful night Friday.

The Senior choir of the Thankful Baptist Church will sponsor a singing convention which will be held at 3 p. m., today at the church. All choirs of the city will participate on the program. Mrs. L. R. Womack will direct.

Elder S. Kenney will preach at the West Main Street Christian Church at 11 a. m., and at 8 p. m., today.

CHURCH CALENDAR

BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, E. Millard street, P. J. A. Coxe, minister, 9:45 a. m., church school, Prof. Robert Hale, superintendent; 11 a. m., worship service and sermon by the Rev. Clyde Shearer. Rev. Coxe is out of the city this week.

ST. PAUL A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, E. Millard and Welbourne streets, S. H. Hazzard, paston. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Miss Bertha Ellis, superintendent; morning service at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m., Miss Erma Murray, president. Preaching by the pastor at 8 p. m.

THANKFUL BAPTIST CHURCH, Water street. L. R. Womack pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m., Mrs. L. R. Womack, superintendent; morning worship, 11 a. m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.

MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, Montgomery street. S. N. Rogers, pastor. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m., preaching, 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., by the pastor; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF GOD, 116 East Fairview avenue. Sunday school, 10 a. m., morning worship 11:45 a. m., H. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Elder J. E. Evans, pastor.

NATIONAL ART WEEK TO OPEN AT TUSKEGEE

Chicago Bd
Chicago, Ill.

NOV 17 1940

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Nov. 14—National Art Week will be observed this week at Tuskegee Institute under the general chairmanship of Dr. F. D. Patterson. Serving on the committee with Dr. Patterson are: Dr. J. Max Bond and Mr. T. M. Campbell.

Negro painters and craft workers throughout Alabama will be asked to display their work at Tuskegee Institute.

In keeping with the plans throughout the country, articles will not only be on display, but will be offered for sale.

Through the Agricultural agents rural people who are expert in making white oak baskets, rustic furniture and quilts will be urged to contribute. Home made candies, hand made rugs, conserves of persimmon, wild plum and muscadine will be exhibited along with novelties from walnuts, carved wood, metal, leather and china berries. Dishes, jars, vases and novelties from Alabama clays, posters, cartoons, portraits in crayon, oils and water colors will occupy a large space in the exhibit room. Needle work of all kinds, from practical kitchen aprons to afghans, will be displayed for prospective buyers.

The arrangement committee is reserving space for a number of Dr. Carver's paintings done with the paints he has produced from Alabama clays and several done in the Curtis-browns, paints made from apple peelings and magnolia seed.

Requests have been made that Dr. Carver's painting, "Peaches", which some years ago was promised the Luxembourg Gallery, be hung for public view during Art Week. When approached on the subject, Mr. Curtis, assistant to Dr. Carver, was not able to say whether or not this would be possible.

Bishop Wright Asks All to Support F. D. R.

Chicago Bd

NOV 24 1940

WILBERFORCE, O., Nov. 20—(ANP)—Declaring that he has great faith in President Roosevelt, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of the A. M. E. church, one of the Democratic campaign chieftains, asked that now since the election is over, everybody should "get behind Mr. Roosevelt's leadership in this nation."

"Perhaps the greatest joy which I had in the campaign next to working for Mr. Roosevelt was the fact that I could still remain friends with the Negro leaders on the other side and they did not fall out," he said. "Some of my best friends whose judgment I respect and whose friendship I cherish were for Mr. Willkie. Our differences were honest differences. They felt they were working for the best interest for our country and our race as they saw fit but I saw it otherwise.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
October 17, 1940

News of Colored Folks

By H. C. Brewer

The Pee Dee Baptist Association is scheduled to begin its session on October the twenty-ninth and will continue through the week. High churchmen representing the National division of the church are expected to be heard at the meeting and Christian education as well as the expansion of colleges in the State will be one of the main topics during the week with emphasis on the development of Morris College located at Sumter. The Rev. H. H. Butler is the President of the State Convention and will appear on the Association program.

Methodist Elder Making Fourth Round

The Rev. Abraham Mack, the Methodist Elder of the Bennettsville District, is now holding his fourth quarterly conferences prior to the Annual Conference which is to be held in Cheraw early in December. He held a session at Wesley Chapel church Sunday night and at Centenary in the city Monday night.

Other Church Activities

A Basket Camp Meeting was held at Providence Methodist church last week and is being held at Shiloah Methodist church this week under the directions of the Rev. M. C. Newman as pastor.

Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian church began a full week's celebration Monday night and will end Sunday night.

Butler High Wins Opener

The Butler High Tigers were pitted against the team of Avery Institute, a Junior College of Charleston, in the opening game of Butler's '40 season. The Tigers displayed their wares by defeating the Charleston team 6-0. The teams held each other to a 0-0 tie for three quarters. During the first five minutes of the fourth quarter Avery received the ball on the Tigers ten yard line. When the Tigers came out of the huddle the ball was snapped to "Buck" Dobson, fullback, who ran wide around the left end for the only touchdown made during the game. The try for the extra point failed. Every attempt for a score by Avery was blocked.

Professor H. H. Butler Has Narrow Escape In Wreck

Professor H. H. Butler had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday night when his car in which he was riding from Bennettsville was severely demolished by an almost head-on collision. It is reported that Professor Butler was meeting a car when another motorist took the privilege of going around the one which he was trailing, causing the Butler car to take the setback. The driver, evidently realizing that the distance between the two approaching vehicles was too short, lost control and plunged into the Butler car, almost demolishing it but leaving him with only minor bruises it is hoped.

Local Civic Club Sends Representatives to State Federation

The Helping Hand Club, a civic woman's organization of this city that has done much in former years to administer to the sufferings around us, is still active and is a member of the State Federated Clubs that held an annual session in Columbia over the week-end. Mrs. Marie Manning is president and accompanied Mesdames Almetta Cooley, Bessie Peterson, Senitha Allen and Sarah Thompson, who were delegates to the annual meeting. The local club ranked third in financial contributions for the support of the Wilkinson Home for delinquent girls.

Deaths and Funerals

Mrs. Lizzie Roberts died at her home on the outskirts of the city Saturday night and was funeralized at Kingsville Methodist church Tuesday afternoon. Interment was made in the church cemetery.

Mrs. Annie Jordan of the Providence Methodist church section died at her home after a very short illness. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. M. C. Newman.

Mr. Julius Garner, a very aged citizen, died in the same community and was also funeralized Sunday afternoon by the Rev. M. C. Newman.

The passing of the lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Withrow Scott Sunday afternoon was a shock to the community. Little Loretta had only been sick a short while and it was not thought that she was serious. Funeral services were held at the Sandy Bluff Methodist church for her Sunday.

Personals and Socials

The Butler High School Football team will play the team of Mather Academy in Camden Friday.

Miss Hazel S. Jackson was recently graduated from the Poro School of Beauty Culture in New York City with honors, it is reported.

Mrs. Hattie McGee of Detroit, Mich., is spending her vacation with Mrs. Hattie Gibson.

Mr. Lewis Newman will leave for the CCC training center in Chester on Monday.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 3, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The story of the Federation of Georgia Negro Farmers' Clubs is one of high idealism, personal sacrifice and unrelenting struggle in the face of adversity. It dramatizes the efforts of the entire South to secure for itself a more equitable share in the resources of the nation and to elevate itself to a position of national prominence.

Five years ago, Archie Price was a coal dealer who had built up a successful business over a period of years, and whose main interest was in perpetrating that business advantageously.

During the summer of 1935, he visited a friend who was farming

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

in Southwest Georgia. Although he was a progressive, honest farmer who knew his business as the result of 40 years experience and although his products were of excellent quality, he could not market them at a reasonable profit to New York firms.

Becoming concerned with his friend's plight, Price returned to Atlanta and arranged to dispose of all his friends' melons within three weeks, returning over $800 to the farmer.

His interest aroused by this experience, Price went to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to see for himself what the trouble was that kept southern Negro farmers from marketing their products there.

He learned that the merchants there are organized to take one-half of all the products of the poor southern farmers and to offer only a very low price for the other half.

Returning to Atlanta with the idea of combating this injustice to the southern farmer, he began to organize Georgia Negro Farmers' Clubs, hoping to establish one in every county of the state. He worked three years voluntarily trying to reach this goal but with only limited success.

Finally, he wrote to Mr. Columbus Roberts, commissioner of the Georgia Agricultural Bureau of Marketing, who conceded the necessity and value of the work which Price was undertaking at a personal sacrifice. Mr. Roberts said that the State could not finance the project because of insufficient funds, but suggested that Price secure a charter as a legitimate basis on which to build his association.

The charter was secured on March 15, 1938, and the next month, Mr. Hamilton Rawles, supervisor of the Bureau of Marketing, invited Price to meet his board of nine men, all of whom endorsed Price's activities with commendation for his sincerity of purpose and humanitarian motives.

At Supervisor Rawles' suggestion, a board was established for the farmers' association with one representative from each of 11 counties. Mr. Rawles then invited the association's board to meet with the Bureau of Marketing Board, which was so impressed by the work being done that Commissioner Roberts decided to partly finance Price's work for at least a year.

Although this State support was withdrawn when the year expired, Price continued to work, this time with the pecan farmers of both races. This resulted in a renewal of partial State support and at present, the Federation numbers 15 Georgia Negro Farmers' Clubs in 15 different counties with a membership of 12 to 15 men each.

MORE

These members pool their finance and then buy fertilizer, sugar, coffee, seeds, etc., in large quantities at wholesale prices. Price sells butter, eggs, hams, chickens, pecans and other of their farm products for them and sees to it that they receive the proper market prices. The members of these clubs receive daily price reports which enable them to estimate the best time at which to put whatever they have to sell on the market.

These organizations can be formed in any Georgia county where there are 12 interested farmers, and Price has determined to establish 144 more county clubs in Georgia. So determined is he, in fact, that he has offered to come to any county which may call him to assist in working out similar farm problems there.

In his attempts to better the condition of Southern farmers and thus improve the status of the South as a whole, Archie Price, who lives at 1100 Simpson Street, N. W., has shown a true devotion to the best American ideals. The Federation of Georgia Negro Farmers' Clubs may rightly be considered an outstanding example of Democracy in action.

Forum Hears Dr. DuBois

Continuing the series of Wednesday evening forums presented weekly in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the Atlanta University Department of Sociology, presented a critical analysis of national Negro service organizations last Wednesday.

Pointing out the origin of organizations set up to render service to the Negro population in 1840, Dr. DuBois traced the program development of such agencies up to the present time.

An estimated 250 persons were present at the forum which was the fourth of a series sponsored by the Morehouse College Department of Sociology and the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration for Georgia.

"The Religious Life and Needs of Negro Students" is the subject of the next forum to be presented next Wednesday at 7:30 by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

Persian Art Treasures

Satisfying the desire of many local art enthusiasts who had long awaited its coming, the exhibit of ancient Persian art on display in the foyer of the Atlanta University Library came to a close last Wednesday. With objects covering a range of a thousand years of Islamic material culture, the exhibit included pottery, metal work, textiles, miniature paintings and manuscripts.

Chester, S. C., Reporter
November 21, 1940

NEWS OF INTEREST IN ADJOINING COUNTIES

A Few Interesting News Happenings Of the Past Few Days As Culled From the Columns Of the Newspapers In Adjoining Counties.

Four McConnellsville negroes, captured red-handed at a still in the McConnellsville vicinity 10 days ago, plead guilty in a hearing conducted by U. S. Commissioner Carl H. Hart here this morning. The negroes were bound over to federal court, and pending court, are being held in the York county jail. The negroes gave the names as Joe Gladden, Walter Love, Chance Love and K. C. Carter. * * * County police today are seeking the thief or thieves, who Friday night committed a double robbery in McConnellsville and got away with a haul of more than $100. The vandals broke open the front doors of both the J. P. Williams' grocery and the school house. Breaking the lock on the front portal to the store with a crowbar, the thieves rifled the grocery of approximately $100 in cigarettes and tobacco, all stamped, four cases of salmon, some lard, sardines, soup and sausage. Also reported missing was a shotgun, a pistol and a fountain pen with Mr. Williams' name engraved thereon and a pair of boots. The loot was probably taken away in an automobile, the sheriff's office said. At the school, the thieves stole 12 jars of pickles from the storeroom leaving all else unmolested. * * * The auditorium of Trinity Methodist church was well filled Sunday evening, the occasion of the weekly union service sponsored by the local churches, and held at this church especially as a farewell service for Rev. W. S. Pettus, the retiring pastor of this station, who leaves with his family on Wednesday, for his new station at Great Falls. The service was featured by good singing by the choir and congregation. The evening prayer was offered by Rev. L. G. Elliott, pastor of the First Baptist church. The scripture lesson, Acts 20:17-35, was read by Rev. Frank B. Edwards, pastor of the A. R. P. church.—Yorkville Enquirer.

As a special feature of the School of Christian Education being held at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, Rev. W. M. Boyce, of Charlotte, will address the elders at 8 o'clock. Not only are the elders of the local church invited to attend this lecture, but all elders of Lancaster county. This lecture will not interfere with the other classes. They will be conducted as usual. * * * Mrs. Mary Reid Stewart, age 70, died at her home in Great Falls late Sunday night. She was the widow of S. H. Stewart and the daughter of the late Daniel and Agnes Sexton Reid. The following children survive: Jones and Dan Stewart and Mrs. Ora Franklin, of Great Falls; Mobley Stewart, Fort Jackson. Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at Hebron Presbyterian church, Dr. Forbes, pastor of the church officiating. Burial will be in the churchyard.—Lancaster News.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
September 18, 1940

Activities Among Negroes

J. T. Christopher, left, and J. L. Jenkins, here on furlough from the Norfolk Naval Training school, are shown being congratulated by Harvey E. White and Odell Gordon, East Ninth street businessmen (extreme right), for being two of the six honor students over a two-month period of training, out of a class of sixty-one Negro boys from all parts of the country.

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

Moorish Cultists Go to Chicago

Brother F. D. Thomas Bey and Sisters Neal and William Bey left Sunday for Chicago to attend the twenty-seventh annual session of the Moorish Temple of America, which opened yesterday. They represent the two Chattanooga temples of the Mohammedan sect which recognizes the Moroccan flag as the oldest flag in the world today, according to Brother Thomas Bey.

All members of the temples when joining assume the name "Bey" upon pledging their adherence to the religion. They meet each Friday and Sunday at 1730 East Third street, upstairs.

Legion Meet at Dayton

Members of the Givens-Freeman-Davis Post 171, of the American Legion, and the auxiliary were in Dayton Sunday for a membership campaign meeting and "general get-together program."

They met at the colored high school under the direction of Colored Division Commander Jerome H. Higgins, also local post commander, and heard addresses from Prof. Alwas C. Tulloss principal; Zenoia Woods, Mrs. J. L. Marshall, president-elect of the auxiliary, and Fred Roddy and Eddie Johnson.

Several members were added to the branch, which is affiliated with the Chattanooga post.

Off to Georgia

Taylor Kelley, Howard High graduate, who has spent two years at the Tennessee A. and I. school, left yesterday for Morehouse college. Leaving last week was Snooks Stinson, Howard honor student in the 1940 class, who has entered the same institution.

Agnes Albetta Duncan, who was graduated from Dillard university New Orleans, and did post-graduate work at LeMoyne college, Memphis last year, has accepted a position as teacher in Toomsboro, Ga., and her sister, Marguerite Duncan Stinson, is secretary to the president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Atlanta branch.

The Rev. Z. A. Brown Speaker

The Rev. Z. A. Brown, pastor of Quinn chapel, African Methodist Episcopal church, was the main speaker yesterday morning at the Interdenominational Ministers' alliance at Warren chapel at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. R. J. Gordon, president, stated yesterday that the alliance has a planning committee for a program of community development during this year's work that "far exceeds anything we have ever attempted."

Organize P.-T. A. Branch

Eighteen Negro residents of Ooltewah whose children attend the school at Summit organized the Ooltewah branch of the school's Parent-Teacher association last Friday night.

The branch, according to Prof. Frank Raymore, principal of the school, will prepare a program of activity to assist the parent organization in Summit "to further the interests of the school and community development." Officers elected were Mrs. Avilla Raymore, president, and Shelton Haslerig, vice-president.

To Meet Thursday

The Orchid Ladies' club of the Phillis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A., will meet Thursday in the "Y" building at East Eighth and Magnolia streets.

The club sponsors the gathering of flowers to distribute to patients at the Baroness Erlanger hospital every visiting day, and members act as hostesses in the Negro wards of the institution, according to Mrs. Sadie Hill, president. Last week the Sunshine Garden club sent a large supply of flowers, for which the Orchid club wishes to express thanks.

They are solicitous that other clubs and individuals should join in the effort "to spread cheer to the shut-ins at the institution," the president said.

Phillis Wheatley Branch Notes

Mrs. Aline F. Upshaw, executive secretary, has returned to her desk after having spent a profitable summer attending the Institute for New General Secretaries at the National Board Y. W. C. A. in New York City. She also visited the Y. W. C. A. branches in New York City, Detroit and Cincinnati. In making plans for the branch for the coming year she shows much enthusiasm.

Several interest groups are being organized, such as Business and Professional Girls, Residence Girls, Home Relations, Young Married Women's club, etc. All persons interested in any of these groups may call the office, 7-2451, for full particulars. Classes and committees will be organized later in the month.

Persons interested in registering for employment may do so between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock daily at the branch.

Dublin, Ga., Courier Herald
December 2, 1940

COLORED NEWS ..

CLUB MEET

Park Street School organized a club, "The Busy Bee," Nov. 19. A song was led by Mattie Thomas and prayer by Marline Jones. The following officers were elected: President, Celia Mae Hightower; vice president, Theodis Hester; secretary, Monroe Smith; assistant sec., Marline Jones; program, Mattie Mae Thomas, Jeredine Stafford and Mattie Cora Smith; committee Pecolia Clemmons and Maggie Slayton.

NEGRO FARMERS MEET

The regular meeting of the Cooperative Marketing Association, will meet on Thursday December 5, 1940, instead of the first Tuesday. Every member is urged to be present in the last meeting of the year, at which time officers of the association will be elected and plans for erecting the State 4-H Club Camp, here in Dublin will be discussed. County Agent Thomas, said that it is the duty of every Negro person in Laurens county, to put forth every effort in helping this camp go up, and plans are being worked out now to make a start on January 1, 1941.

Our activities for the year will also be worked out and each farmer in the county should manifest his personal interest to see to it that he has a share in these activities, which are so vital to him and his county.

Dr. C. H. Kittrell, President of the Lion's Club and P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work, are expected to be present and make known some of the fundamentals of our start on these civic enterprises. Next year's County Agent program is to be a hard one but promises to be one that will always be remembered. The meeting high noon on Thursday, December 5, 1940. Everyone is invited.

Agent Thomas received word today from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, that three of his Laurens county farmers have qualified to attend the Golden Jubilee Farmer's Conference, which will be held at Tuskegee beginning December 10th, going through the 13th, with all expenses paid. Thomas concluded that these farmers, whom Tuskegee has selected to attend this conference, would qualify any where and he was proud of them. This conference was started 60 years ago by the renowned Booker T. Washington.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 20, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

Of wide interest to members of the Baptist denomination will be the program this Sunday at the morning service hour at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, corner of Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, North, the Rev. D. F. Thompson, pastor.

The program takes the form of a "mortgage burning" ceremony, in celebration of the recent freeing of the church plant of its indebtedness, and includes the participation of a large number of religious, civic, professional, educational and social organizations of Birmingham.

The program begins at 11 a.m. when the pastor delivers the sermon. Master of ceremonies will be Chairman P. D. Davis, of the board of deacons. Among the guest speakers will be Dr. A. S. Mitchell, who will represent the professional group; C. J. Greene, will speak for the business interests; Prof. Carol W. Hayes, supervisor of Negro schools in Birmingham, will speak for the educational group; Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson will represent the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Dr. Walter L. Brown will speak for the laymen of other denominations.

The various church auxiliaries will be heard from in two-minute speeches by Mrs. B. W. Thompson, for the Missionary Society; Mrs. Mabel Barker-Murphy, the Sunday School; Mrs. Cynthia L. Smart, the Baptist Training Union; R. W. Ashe, Young Men's Usher Board; Mrs. Lucille Howard, Young Women's Usher Board; Ocie Long, board of trustees; W. T. Clarke, deacons' board; Mrs. Adele Henry deaconess board; Miss Mary Alice Clarke, the choir.

Special music will be given by the choir under the direction of Chorister W. W. Whetstone, and the Sunday School orchestra, Prof. J. L. Lowe, director.

The public is invited.

The church was founed in 1873 and has had a continuous growth.

* * *

Director E. T. Atwell, of the Bureau of Colored Work, National Recreation Association, is in Birmingham for a few days assisting a group of leaders interested in making a survey and analysis of the recreational facilities and needs of the Birmingham Negro population.

The plan is to study our present, public and private recreation and allied services.

The Negro group interested has selected as chairman, John W. Mitchell, secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. work at Stockham, who represents a sponsoring group, the Amateur Athletic Association. A survey committee entirely voluntary in their service is being formed to assist in collecting data and reporting the type of service available to the Negro population on the part of agencies designed to provide recreation activities and also to collect many incidental facts as a background for a future of the social recreation phases of Negro life.

The survey office is established at the Slossfield Center.

* * *

An "Autumn Muscicale," will feature a program to be rendered in the Brown Hall on Miles Memorial College campus at 4:15 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 27.

Jack Montgomery, violinist, of Birmingham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Montgomery, will appear as guest artist.

Young Montgomery received his Bachelor of Music in violin and stringed instruments at Tuskegee Institute in 1939. After a year's work in Houston, Tex., he returned to his alma mater where he is now serving as an instructor in these subjects and as assistant conductor of the Tuskegee Symphonic Orchestra.

He will be assisted on this program by the Male and Girl's Glee Club, leading choral organization at Miles College under the direction of Mrs. Gregory Durr White.

The public is invited.

Editor Robert D. Durr, of The Birmingham Weekly Review, and minister of Mixon Tabernacle A. M. E. Church, has been invited by the Tuskegee Institute faculty and student body to be guest speaker at the morning services Sunday morning, Oct. 20.

The editor represents one of 12 guest speakers invited to appear during the year. He will speak on "The Religion of Tomorrow."

The "Wings Over Jordan" program will be of interest in Birmingham Sunday, Oct. 27, at 8:30 a.m., when, according to announcement of the directors of this nationally famous radio feature, Prof. Carol W. Hayes, supervisor of Birmingham, Alabama Negro schools, appears as guest speaker.

Prof. Hayes will speak from the subject: "Education for Negroes in the South." The program will be broadcast from Shreveport, La.

* * *

The management of the local branch Y. W. C. A., announces the arrival of the new girl reserve secretary, Miss Dura Rice, of Mount Clair, N. J.

Miss Rice comes to Birmingham from the New Orleans Y. W. C. A. where she worked in the girl reserve department and from which the Birmingham Y. W. C. A. received a splendid recommendation with reference to her work with young girls. She received her training at Temple University, Philadelphia, receiving the A. B. degree, later doing graduate work at the North Carolina State College for Negroes. She has qualified for her master's thesis at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

The Birmingham branch Y. W. C. A. is happy to welcome Miss Rice.

Atlanta Ga. Journal
November 17, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

With the statement that Negro citizens must divorce themselves from complete reliance on any one political party, Attorney A. T. Walden, concluded the sixth of the series of Negro Problems Forums sponsored each Wednesday at the Atlanta University Library by the N. Y. A. Division of Negro Affairs and the Morehouse College Department of Sociology.

Attorney Walden traced the growth of the Negro vote. He emphasized the danger of trying to deliver Negro votes to either of the two major parties and stated that the Negro's best chance for participation in the politics of American democracy will come only if he votes for those issues and those men whom he thinks are just, regardless of traditional political affiliations.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

In Attorney Walden's opinion there is little prospect of a third party and therefore Negro citizens must affiliate themselves with each of the two chief parties. "There is every indication," he declared, "that the more liberal groups in the Democratic as well as the Republican parties are beginning to realize that democracy can survive only if it is based upon the free and honest expression of all the persons embraced within its scope."

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, will discuss "The Urban Negro as a Population Problem" next Wednesday evening in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library as the forums on Negro problems are continued.

Dr. Reid is a former research secretary of the National Urban League, He has made a number of studies and surveys pertaining to the problems of the urban Negro. Among his recent writings is listed the American Youth Commission publication, "In A Minor Key," which is a study devoted to Negro youth.

Youth-Day Exercises

A series of interesting meetings is being planned by Wheat Street Baptist Church in connection with its Youth-Day exercises next Friday and Sunday. A sacred concert, featuring outstanding local literary and musical talent, will be held next Friday evening in the beautiful main auditorium of the church.

After the program a party will be given, at which time all persons present, whether young or old, will "return to youth." This party is being planned by the Social Service Guild, a group of young women interested in the social service work of the church.

On Sunday morning, the Rev. Harry Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, will preach a special sermon to youth.

Sunday evening, the church will present "The University of Experience." Ten leaders in various fields will discuss their philosophies of life after which a panel discussion will be held. The Rev. William Holmes Borders is minister at Wheat Street Church.

Kryl Orchestra Heard

With an aggregation of 50 players, the symphony orchestra of Bohumir Kryl, famed conductor who has toured the United States and Europe for the past 35 years, inaugurated the 1940-1941 Concert Series of Clark University at Crogman Chapel last Thursday afternoon.

A large crowd heard such featured soloists as Katherine Landry, soprano, May Hopkin, harpist, and Pravoslav Krch, violinist. The renditions by the orchestra of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Tschaikowski's Nutcracker Suite and the Prelude to Wagner's Meistersinger of Nuremberg were especially well received by the audience.

Baptist Convention Meets

Baptist ministers and laymen from various parts of Georgia were in attendance at the three-day Missionary Baptist and Educational Convention held in Atlanta last week. Sessions at Shiloh Baptist Church were presided over by Dr. R. C. Crouch, president of the convention.

Highlights of the convention were the official welcome to the city by Mayor Hartsfield, the annual address by President Crouch, sermons by outstanding ministers, and an appeal for funds with which to maintain Georgia Baptist College at Macon.

Art Exhibit at A. U.

On display in the foyer of the Atlanta University library for the past two weeks has been an educational art exhibit demonstrating the use of color charts, printing and colored reproductions as seen in the work of promising artists and professional illustrators.

With landscapes, seascapes and portrait sketches on display showing the possibilities of wide range of color, paintings by Leon Kroll, Paul Sezanne and William Glackens were shown. Also exhibited were other prize-winning paintings by local artists. In particular, the portrait of a Negro painter which took first prize at the Chicago Negro Exposition and which was done by a student in the Atlanta University Laboratory High School drew much comment.

Thomasville, Ala., Times
October 2, 1940

NOTES OF INTEREST TO COLORED PEOPLE

We find that a good many farmers in this county lose sometimes as much as half, or more of their sweet potatoes, much of which is due to careless handling. Sweet potatoes should be dug during dry weather, and before frost falls on the vines. Handle potatoes carefully, being careful not to bruise them. In handling, place sacks, hay or some kind of soft material in the bottom of the container in which you are hauling. Do not bank bruised, or cut ones, nor should you store the extra ones. They should be fed to stock, or used in the home. Store in some place where they will be protected from surface water, and build some kind of temporary shed. Be sure that your banks are ventilated.

Don't forget something can be planted in your garden during the month of October. English peas, beets, cabbages, carrots, lettuce, onions and turnips, all can be planted during this month.

We hope at least one man and woman from each organized community will arrange to attend the Farmers' Week of school during the first week in December. Another attractive feature of the school will be the Short Course in carpentry for farmers who are handy with a saw and hammer. It is hoped by the addition of this course, it will serve to improve our homes throughout the State; and don't forget the 4-H Club Boys' and Girls' Achievement Day on October 18 at the camp. Work has started on the cottages, and don't forget your share of the "Camp Funds" on that day.

A. A. Hicks,
Negro County Agent.

What Negroes Are Doing

NOV 24 1940

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Preliminary to the opening of the Negro Exposition of Progress at Slossfield Community Center, more than 4,000 Negro and white citizens gathered at Birmingham City Auditorium last Sunday afternoon to witness a program participated in by one of the largest groups of choral artists ever to assemble in this city or anywhere in the nation.

Birm News

Under the general direction of Miss Nell Hunter, special music consultant of the National Youth Administration, the following high school and college bands and choirs were heard:

Reg. Herald

The A. H. Parker High School Band, Joint NYA Choruses, Tuscaloosa Industrial High School, G. Richard Washington, conducting; A. H. Parker High School, William S. Henry, conductor; State A. & M. College, Samuel W. Hill, conducting; State Teachers College, Montgomery, J. Duncan, conductor; Fisk University Choir, Harold C. Schmidt, conductor; the Girls' Glee Club and Boys' Glee Club of Miles Memorial College, Mrs Gregory Durr White, conductor, and the Talladega College Choir, with Frank Harrison, conductor.

An outstanding feature of the program was an address by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, national director of Negro affairs in the National Youth Administration, who was introduced by Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, state supervisor of Negro affairs for Alabama NYA, and heading the local forces in presenting the Negro Exposition of Progress.

Among other prominent persons attending the musical were President Jones, of Fisk University; President J. F. Drake, of State A. & M. College; President W. A. Bell, of Miles Memorial College; Dr. Gallagher, president of Talladega College; President H. C. Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers College; Prof. Orr, of Tuscaloosa Industrial High School; Prof. W. B. Johnson, Parker High School, Birmingham; William D. Alexander, NYA supervisor of Colorado, and Mrs. Anne Caution, state supervisor of NYA, Oklahoma.

The exposition got under way in a very interesting opening program at 8 o'clock Monday night, and will continue daily through Dec. 9. It is expected that many thousands of persons from over Alabama and adjoining states will witness the exposition.

* * *

In one of the most momentous conventions in its history, the National Negro Council, meeting in Washington, D. C., last week, adopted a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to name a Negro to fill the next vacancy on the Supreme Court.

Leaders also launched a campaign for $100,000 to establish a national Negro lobby in Washington "to safeguard Negro interests."

The council, meeting in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, pledged its "unreserved confidence in and support of President Roosevelt. Outlining a 10-point program for "national unity and racial good will," the leaders proposed the following:

Birm News

Appointment by the president of a Negro as one of the six secretaries at the White House, "with a passion for anonymity."

Selection of accredited Negro newspaper correspondents to be admitted to White House press conferences.

Ala.

Passage of legislation by Congress to compel private industry and unions to lift the color bar against employment of Negroes.

Authorization of a $5,000,000,000 relief and construction program, designed to give employment to men and women regardless of race, creed and color.

The establishment of an air-training base in the Virgin Islands, to be used for Negro pilots.

The council, by unanimous vote, endorsed "all aid" to Britain.

Taking part in the conference were the United Government Employes, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention.

NOV 24 1940

The second annual all city recognition service of the Girl Reserves of Birmingham and Jefferson County will be held Sunday, Nov. 24, at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 5 p.m. At least 600 girls are expected to participate.

Miss Dura E. Rice, Girl Reserve secretary, and Mrs. G. Tongue Scott, executive secretary of the local branch, Y. W. C. A., announce that the guest speaker will be Miss Ire. . Harris, executive secretary of the Atlanta, Ga. branch Y. W. C. A. Miss Harris is a young woman of wide experience, having served for 11 years as director of adult groups in the Indianapolis, Ind., Y. W. C. C., and is doing a fine work in the Atlanta branch.

Hattie B. Head, president of the local Inter-Club Council of Girl Reserves, will lead the service, assisted by Juanita Brantley, vice president, and Jestine Mason, secretary. The theme for the service will be "Ready for Service."

The public is invited.

* * *

The Citizenship Committee of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, chairman, will direct the program at the federation meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, North. Guest speaker will be Mrs. M. E. Morland, past president of the Women's Voters' League. Appearing on the same program will be Atty. Arthur D. Shores.

Special music will also be an interesting feature, and the public is invited.

Hurtsboro, Ala., Press,
Nov. 27, 1940-

COLORED NEWS

By W. E. Callins
Negro Home Dem. Agent

FIFTH ANNUAL FARM AND HOME WEEK AT INSTITUTE

Announcing the Fifth Annual Farm and Home Week by Director of Agriculture J. R. Otis. The schedule of the short course classes for the first day follows:

Theme: "Improvement of Rural Life for National Defense."

Wednesday, Dec. 11

8-9 a.m.—Registration. E. M. Miller and V. C. Turner. Agricultural Assembly Room, Agricultural Building.

9-10—General Assembly. Directors Otis and Gleed.

10-11—Feeding the Farm Flock. R. A. Munday, Poultry Building.

Producing the Families' Dairy Products on the Farm. M. B. Booth, Agricultural Building.

Year Round Gardens for the Family. M. H. Cooper, Truck Garden.

Raising Work Stock for Southern Farmers. M. Woods, Horse Barn.

Round Table Discussion — Livestock Problems. W. H. Waddell and S. H. Settler, Agricultural Building.

10-11 — Soil Conservation. Land Planning. Farm Planning—Classes of Land. (For Sears, Roebuck Scholarships.) S. J. Phillips.

Foundations. Types, Kind and Relative Size; Strength for Practical Homestead Building Purposes. (For Rural Carpenters) D. F. Miller.

11-12—Supplementing the Farm Income from Surplus Dairy Products. M. B. Booth, Agricultural Building.

Beautifying the Farm Home. M. H. Cooper, Greenhouse.

Round Table Discussion. Livestock Problems. W. H. Waddell and S. H. Settler, Agricultural Building

Selecting and Transplanting Farest Trees. M. H. Cooper, Truck Garden.

12-1—Dinner, Institute Cafeteria (Tompkins Hall.)

1:15-3:30 p.m.—Training. Sill, Girder, Floor, Wall, Rafter and Stairway Construction. (For Rural Carpenters) W. H. Deering.

House and Home Crafts. Mrs Morse, Miss Shootes, Mrs. Curtis Home Economics Building.

Curing Farm Meats. S. H. Settler Agricultural Building.

Castrating Small and Large Animals. Wm. Waddell, Veterinary Hospital.

Judging and Selecting Livestock. M. B. Booth, Dairy.

Care of the Colt, M. Woods, Horse Barn.

3:30-4:30 — General Assembly. Play Festival. Children of Macon Rural Schools. Mr. S. Walker in charge.

7:30—Play Festival. Adults of Macon County. Mr. S. Walker in charge

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FEEDING THE FAMILY BETTER BALANCED MEALS

Suggested Fall Menus From Farm-Grown Products

Roast Turkey—stuffing
Mashed Potatoes
Buttered String Beans
Canned Beet and Chow Chow Salad
Peach Jello and whipped cream

* * *

Baked ham
Apple rings
Collard green
Baked sweet potatoes

* * *

Chow Chow or green tomato pickle
Corn meal muffins
Ginger bread
Pear sauce

* * *

Baked chicken—dressing
String beans
Carrots
Baked white potatoes
Hot biscuits—Butter
Peach upside down cake

Make use of canned vegetables on your shelves as: squash, tomatoes, English peas, corn, okra, beets and eggplants.

* * *

Steamed Pudding

3 cps sifted flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1 1-2 teaspoons cloves
1 1-2 cups seedless raisins—cut
1-2 teaspoon all spice
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup suet finely ground
1 cup molasses
1 cup milk

Sift flour once. Measure. Add salt and spices and sift together three times. Combine suet, molasses and milk. Add flour and raisins. Beat until smooth. Turn into well greased pan or mould. Cover. Steam 3 hours and serve with hard sauce.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 1, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

"Today a God-less generation is growing up in Germany which relentlessly and actively seeks to destroy religion," said Bishop L. W. Kyles addressing the fiftieth annual session of the Western North Carolina Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Salisbury last week.

"All Christians should see the evil inherent in the philosophy taught by the Nazi leaders," continued Bishop Kyles, "but we must recognize that the Christian Church is now charged with the responsibility of salvaging not only the youth of America and closely guarding their spiritual development, but those adults whom we have neglected. It is the time of which the prophet spoke when he said: "Watchman, what of the night."

Speaking further upon the vital questions of the day, Bishop Kyles said: "How then, would one judge a Christian nation except as a force which imposes power over the weak? America has much to explain in her progress of Christian brotherhood when she complains to the modern paganistic groups of their denial of the unity of the races. One has only to read the report of Senators Wagner and Capper and Representatives Gavagan and Fish entitled, "Lynching Goes Underground," in order to get an exact picture of the Negro's status in the minds of the American people."

The bishop further amplified his position on world affairs when he said: "While church leaders have preached peace, they have winked at war, imperialism, greed and racial hatreds."

The episcopal address of Bishop Kyles was received with great enthusiasm. The conference is the largest in Negro Methodism. Bishop Kyles, who is entering upon his twenty-fifth year as bishop, has presided over this conference for 19 years.

* * *

The opportunity for active participation by Negro farmers in the cotton marketing quota referendum to be held Saturday, Dec. 7, has been emphasized in a series of meetings which have been held in the cotton-producing states.

Beginning Nov. 4 and continuing through Nov. 19, three district meetings were held in each state and thousands of Negro farmers heard Washington, state and county officials discuss the aspects of the cotton outlook as it may influence prices and income for farmers in the South.

E. A. Miller, of the Southern division of AAA, and P. K. Norris, of the foreign agriculture section, told the farmers the British blockade will probably limit cotton exports during this year to from one-fourth to one-third of the normal foreign sales. Some offset to this loss will be effective as a result of efforts to increase domestic consumption through mattress making for low income families and the cotton stamp plan.

Other Washington officials included as discussion leaders were C. F. Clark, senior economist of the Southern division of AAA, and the three Negro field officers, Mrs. R. R. Moton, James P. Davis and A. L. Holsey.

* * *

For the first time in history the doors of the Library of Congress have been opened to Negro professional employes. Recently two trained library professionals, Mrs. Margaret Reynolds Hunton and Mrs. Ethel R. Williams, became a part of the staff in the processing division, under the liberal administration of the new librarian, Archibald MacLeash.

Mrs. Hunton is a graduate of Howard University and of Syracuse University School of Library Science, where she was a Rosenwald Fellow for three years.

Mrs. Williams is a graduate of Howard and of Columbia University library school. She has had several months experience in the Howard University library.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund, according to President Edwin R. Embree, has given a bequest of $50,000 to Morris Brown College, Atlanta.

Notice of the gift was contained in a letter last week to President W. A. Fountain, of the institution, and marks the first step in a planned campaign which colored and white leaders of Georgia are conducting for a "Greater Morris Brown."

Under the leadership of President Fountain, and the guiding genius of

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
December 1, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The work of the Negro division of the Community Chest campaign was commended highly last week when it was disclosed that the division had successfully supplied its quota of contributions. With a goal of $4,500, the division had at latest reports exceeded this figure and contributions and pledges were still being made.

Much of the credit for this splendid showing has been attributed to Alonzo Moron, chairman of the division and manager of University Homes. Members of the committee have been highly praised for their co-operative spirit and diligence in securing contributions. Clara Steele Pitts was especially commended for her efforts which resulted in the raising of more than $1,200 in the campaign.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

The amount raised by the Negro division in no way represents the total amount contributed by Negro residents of Atlanta. Negroes who were employed contributed largely through the firms employing them and this money was credited to the Industrial Solicitations Division of the fund without any attempt to state what proportion of the total funds came from Negro sources.

The work of the Negro division was confined to soliciting from Negro citizens who were not otherwise covered by the other divisions of the fund. Representing thus a group which secured only a small coverage of the contributing Negro population, the division's success is all the more commendable.

Social Hygiene Conference

Discussion on the theme of local problems in regard to venereal control marked the first session Thursday and Friday of the Conference on Social Hygiene sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League in co-operation with the Georgia Social Hygiene Council, the Atlanta Department of Health and interested local agencies and physicians.

A quiz was distributed which was aimed at testing the knowledge of those present regarding venereal disease. With Dr. Ralph E. Wager, chairman, Georgia Social Hygiene Council, presiding, the audience listened first to Dr. Mark Thomas as he presented the social hygiene problem in the city.

Dr. Thomas presented statistics showing that the amount of syphilis was found to be inversely proportional to education and economic status, college students having a relatively low incidence of the disease in contrast to the high proportion found among applicants for public assistance.

Relating the problem of venereal disease to the matter of general health, Dr. Thomas cited a recently completed study as showing that six out of every 10 stillbirths occurring among Atlantians are Negro and twice as many Negro babies die each year in Atlanta. "This," Dr. Thomas said, "is in spite of the fact that the average Negro family in Atlanta spends $42.75 yearly for medical care, although the median weekly income in 1934 was found to be only $13.85 per family."

Dr. Thomas concluded that the only positive steps to remedy these conditions are to provide better housing, more schools doing sound educational work, etc., to bring about a change in public attitude to one of frank discussion of venereal disease, and to supply complete care by the follow-up clinic patients.

Problems of treatment in the county are complicated, according to Dr. R. Floyd Payne, by the fact that many clients are ignorant of the dangers of the disease and hence treat it lightly. Others are too poverty-stricken to secure care from private physicians and are reluctant to come to the clinics.

Other clients come to the clinics, but at great sacrifice. Some patients must walk eight miles for treatments. In bad weather, this naturally makes for delinquency. In addition, a few clients are careless and are not concerned about treatments. The fact that many persons discontinue treatments before they are completely well is shown by the figure that one person out of every eight has lapsed as many as two consecutive treatments.

"The Problem in the State" was reported by Dr. A. Wilson Brown who stunned his listeners by declaring that, "In August, 1940, no city in the whole United States had as much syphilis reported in ratio to its population as Atlanta." Only four states, Delaware, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi, had more cases of syphilis reported than Georgia.

Dr. Brown reported that there are 160 clinics in the state for the treatment of both white and Negro persons having venereal diseases but stated that a curtailed budget for the State Health Department meant that much of the necessary educational work could not be done.

Dr. Francis J. Weber then discussed the problem in the nation with especial emphasis on its relation to national defense. Pointing out that venereal diseases ranked only third among the causes of mortality among Army men during the last war, he declared that the best way to combat disease in the conscription Army is to wipe it out in civil life.

Dr. Wager concluded the discussion with remarks directing attention to the task of schools, social agencies and churches in educating the public on such vital matters. "The first great duty of society," he said, "is to see the people have a chance for decent, healthful living."

Discuss Consumers' Problems

"Consumers' Problems and National Defense" is the theme of a conference to be held here tomorrow afternoon and evening at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. and the Savoy Hotel. Sponsored by the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., the conference will present Frances Williams and Dr. Elsie Baker, of Washington, D. C., both of whom are working with the consumer division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Topics to be discussed are: "What Total Defense Means to the Consumer," "What Governmental Agencies in Atlanta Are Interested in Consumers' Problems" and "How Is the Consumer to be Integrated Into National Defense."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 19, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By J. C. McMORRIES

After a decade of steady growth and development, the Boy Scout movement among the colored boys of Atlanta is firmly established. There is a well organized program which grips the most promising boys of the community and trains them for useful citizenship. As a means of promoting interracial unlerstanding and good will, the program is bearing much fruit. The services of the Scouts in connection with the Baptist World Alliance, during its session in Atlanta, was an outstanding contribution. The promotion and supervision of the Scout program brings about mutual understanding and co-operation between adults. A good example of this is a special campaign which is now under way for the purpose of providing a well equipped camp for colored Scout troops. The goal of more than $5,000 must be realized this month in order to furnish camp facilities for more than 500 colored Scouts this summer.

Site for Camp Given

Recently friends of the Atlanta Area Council provided a 541 acre tract of land to serve as a camp for local colored Scouts. The camp site is located in Clayton County near the Hastings' Farm. It is clear of debt but not equipped.

After a careful study of the situation, the local district Scout committee recommended that Negroes of Atlanta raise enough money this month to provide equipment for use this season. The main items to be provided are as follows:

A two-acre lake	$2,250.00
Central mess hall	800.00
Tentage and platforms	875.00
Infirmary	300.00
Completion of superintendent's residence and improvements	350.00
Storehouse for equipment	250.00
Miscellaneous equipment	300.00
Campaign expense	247.00
Total	$5,372.00

Already considerably more than $4,000 has been spent in the purchase of the property and in making certain improvements.

Leaders of District 10 are now appealing to colored Atlantians to raise the Camp Capital Funds which are necessary in order that a regular camp may be conducted this summer.

At the present time, camp facilities for colored Atlantians are extremely limited. In order to secure modern facilities, which are essential to an effective program, it is necessary for groups to travel more than a hundred miles to camp John Hope, near Fort Valley. The distance of this camp from Atlanta limits the number of boys and girls who may enjoy its benefits.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

There are twenty-two colored troops in Atlanta with a total of 500 Scouts. There are also 120 Scouts who are now adult leaders. They give their services to the movement as commissioners, committee members, and assistants along other lines. There are two "Den Mothers" and "Den Fathers." Cub Pack No. 18, located at Friendship Baptist Church, is composed of 35 cubs.

Atlanta has produced 13 colored Eagle Scouts, who are already making distinct contributions in service to community life. Some are pursuing graduate and professional courses of training as a means of preparing themselves for larger service. Eagle Scout Edmond Allen, a graduate of Morehouse College, is now in his second year as a student of the graduate school of the University of Michigan; John Gill, Eagle Scout, Bronze Palm, also a graduate of Morehouse, is now a second year student at Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The first colored Scout troop in the city was organized at the First Congregational Church, under the leadership of the Rev. W. J. Kaulkner. Prof. B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse College, served as the first Scoutmaster. The expansion of the program is indicated by the fact that, recently, an office serving as a central headquarters for the Scout program among colored boys, has been located in the Herndon Building.

Cancer Drive Closes

The five-week campaign of education on cancer ends this Sunday. Many churches will feature guest speakers on the subject. The drive among colored people of Atlanta and Fulton County has been directed by Mrs. H. R. Butler Sr. who was officially appointed by Mrs. Alva Maxwell, Fifth District Vice Commander of the Women's Field Army, American Society for Control of Cancer.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 29, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

One of the most significant events of the New York World's Fair took place Sunday when the "Wall of Fame" was formally dedicated.

The Wall, which bounds the Common, is made up of 21 panels on which are inscribed the names of over 600 American citizens of foreign birth, American Indians and Negroes who have made outstanding contributions to American culture.

Negroes on the "Wall' are Allen, Richard, 1760-1831, first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Anderson, Marian, singer, contralto; Benjamin, Banneker, 1731-1806, inventor and mathematician; Barthe, Richmond, sculptor; Bolin, Jane, judge, Court of Domestic Relations.

Burleigh, Henry T., baritone and composer; Bruce, Blanche K., 1841-1898, United States senator; Carver, George Washington, agriculturalist and chemist; Douglas, Frederick, 1817-1895, editor and orator, minister to Haiti; DuBois, W. E. B., 1868, scholar and editor, founder of Crisis.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence, 1872-1906, poet and novelist; DuSable, Jean, 1750-1814, pioneer, one of founders of Chicago; Garnet, Henry, 1815-1882, diplomat, author and abolitionist; Grimke, Archibald, 1849-1930, lawyer; Harrison, Richard B., 1864-1935, actor, "De Lawd" in "Green Pastures."

Handy, W. C., composer and publisher; Hayes, Roland, concert singer; Hayes, Lemuel, 1753-1833, theologian; Johnson, James Weldon, 1871-1938, author, educator and poet; Just, Ernest, biologist.

Lafon, Thomy, 1810-1893, philanthropist; Louis, Joe, heavyweight boxing champion; Maynor, Dorothy, soprano; Merrick, John, 1859-1919, founder of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; Moore, Herman, federal judge in the Virgin Islands; Owens, Jesse, Olympic track star; Paige, Myles A., 1898, city magistrate, New York City.

Robeson, Paul, baritone and actor; Robinson, Bill, tap dancer; Russwurm, John Brown, 1799-1851, editor-founder of first Negro newspaper in United States; Savage, Augusta, sculptor; Still, William Grant, composer.

Tanner, Henry Ossawa, 1859-1937, painter; Tubman, Harriet, 1823-1913, humanitarian; Walker, David, 1785-1830, editor; Washington, Booker T., 1856-1915, educator, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Waters, Ethel, 1900, actress and singer; Wheatley, Phylis Peters, 1753-1784, first American Negro woman poet; Williams, Bert, 1875-1922, actor and singer; Williams, Daniel, 1858-1931, surgeon; Williams, Paul R., architect; Wright, Richard, novelist, author of "Native Son."

* * *

The Jim Pearson Health Clubs of Birmingham and Jefferson County are planning a gala affair for Thursday night, Oct. 10, at which time they will be hosts at a "Victory Dinner" to be held at the Elks Rest, Eighth Avenue, North, and Twelfth Street.

The occasion will serve as the "gleaning" effort of the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary program honoring Dr. Pearson. Proceeds will be applied on the completion of repairs on the farm and payments on the equipment.

Secretary James E. Kelley, of the Grand Lodge of Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, will serve as toastmaster.

* * *

Birmingham music lovers and friends will have the opportunity Sunday of hearing one of its own young Negro boys, when Benjamin Johnson Anderson, son of the late Dr. B. J. Anderson and Mrs. Gertrude Fisher Anderson, appears in recital at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North, beginning at 8 p.m.

Anderson is a graduate of the Parker High School and of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and is now a student at Andover Theological Seminary, Newton Centre, Mass., where he is preparing himself for the ministry.

The recital is sponsored by the Sunday School of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy, superintendent.

The Rev. D. F. Thompson, pastor, extends an invitation to the public to hear Anderson.

* * *

Hundreds of persons of both races were present last Sunday afternoon at the dedication exercises of the newly completed 75-bed building for Negroes at the Jefferson County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, director of NYA for Negroes in Alabama, was mistress of ceremonies. The program included opening prayer by the Rev. W. M. Cash; musical numbers by Acipco Band, directed by Prof. William Wise Handy; talks by Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer; City Commissioner J. W. Morgan, County Commissioner H. W. Sweet and President J. L. Brakefield, of the Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. O. L. Ballard, director of Waverly Hills Sanatorium for Negroes, Louisville. Dr. Ballard was high in his praise of the local forces that had made possible the addition of this building for the treatment of Negro sufferers from tuberculosis.

A feature of the program was the presentation of $898.70 by the welfare organization of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, by the head of the association, Norman Randall. The money covers the cost of an x-ray machine for the sanatorium. Dr. H. C. Bryant, president of Birmingham Health Association, which sponsored the dedication program, accepted the gift on behalf of the sanatorium. Others taking prominent parts were Dr. W. L. Brown, who presented the guest speaker, and the Rev. Bascomb, in charge of Acipco colored Y. M. C. A.

* * *

A mass meeting at 4 p.m. Sunday at the First Congregational Church will launch the annual membership campaign of the local colored branch Y. W. C. A. On the program will be a membership skit, question and answer period, and musical numbers.

Miss Geraldine Tongue, executive secretary; Mrs. M. L. M. Hooks, chairman of membership committee, and Mrs B. J. Anderson, chairman of the finance committee, the board of management and members urge the public to attend.

* * *

Graduates, former students and friends of Selma University are called to meet at 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, according to Prof. Charles A. Brown, to form a Birmingham Selma University Club.

Atlanta Ga Journal
September 29, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

"Negro Problems" is to be the general subject of the series of forums to be held this fall under the aucpices of the department of sociology, Morehouse College, in co-operation with the National Youth Administration sponsored Statewide Public Forum Project for Negroes in Georgia. During the period, October 2-December 18, a forum will be held each Wednesday evening in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library.

The following persons have been invited to appear before the forum group: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. William Dean, Atlanta University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University; Dr. B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; A. T. Walden, attorney, Atlanta; Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. H. M. Bond, president, Fort Valley State College; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; and Dr. C. D. Hubert, director, School of Religion, Morehouse College.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

These speakers are scheduled to discuss such vital topics as "The Negro and the National Defense Program;" "Negro Service Organizations;" "The Negro as a Factor in the 1940 Presidential Election;" "Negro Service Organizations;" "The Negro Faces Unemployment and underemployment;" "The Religious Life and Needs of Negro Students," and "The Effects of the Innovation of Low Cost Housing in Atlanta."

According to Bernard Robinson, acting professor of sociology, Morehouse College, the various subjects which have been selected for the lecture-discussion series are designed to acquaint Negro students and citizens of Atlanta with some of the major problems which confront them. The aim, further, is to introduce methods through which these problems might be eliminated.

The Statewide Public Forum Project for Negroes is under the supervision of Moss Kendrix, director of the department of youth activities of the Negro Division of the National Youth Administration for Georgia.

Students to Work in Haiti

Under an arrangement worked out between Dr. Dantes Bellegarde, director of the Ecole Normale-des Instituteurs, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and formerly guest professor of French at Atlanta University, and the officials of Spelman College and Atlanta University, two students in the University System will be enrolled in the Haitian institution for the ensuing year; and two students from Haiti will be exchange students at Atlanta University and Spelman College. Both of the Atlanta University students will assist in the English department at the Ecole Normale-des Instituteurs.

Selected from Atlanta University is Marion M. Speight, of Memphis, Tenn., who was graduated with the master's degree in French in June, 1940. She received the A. B. degree from LeMoyne College in 1938. The Spelman student to receive the honor is Mary E. Cater, of Atlanta, also a June, 1940, graduate. She received all of her training in the Atlanta University System. On her return to this country next year, she plans to enroll for her master's degree at Atlanta University.

President King Speaks

Students of Gammon Theological Seminary heard an impressive address delivered Wednesday morning by President Willis J. King at the opening chapel service. Addressing the future ministers, President King said that religious leaders should have vision, courage and faith. "The minister should be a step ahead of the people he is to lead. Where there is no vision, the people perish," the speaker continued. A large number of visitors attended the initial chapel service which proved both touching and inspiring.

The beautiful little chapel located in Thirkield Hall is as modern as any up-to-date religious edifice. Attending the program was Dr. Matthew S. Davage, former president of Clark University, who is now executive secretary of the colored institutions controlled by the Methodist Church.

Regular professors at the seminary this year are: Frank W. Clelland, Charles A. Talbert, Roger S. Guptill and Constance Arnold. Lecturers for the school term will be Dr. N. C. McPherson Jr., the Rev. H. J. C. Bowden, the Rev. J. W. Thomas, Dr. H. E. Nash and Prof. J. D. Killingsworth.

DR. MAYS TO SPEAK

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, will be Men's Day speaker at Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Music for this occasion will be in charge of Prof. Willis L. James, of Spelman College.

Dr. Mays is an impressive speaker, an author and a leading educator. He received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1935. He was dean of the school of religion at Howard University before coming to Morehouse College as president. Because of the progress made at the Howard school of religion under the direction of Dr. Mays, the religious school was placed on the accredited list by the Accrediting Commission of the American Association of Theological Schools, December 15, 1939.

Dr. Mays is co-author of the book, "The Negro's Church" and is the author of "The Negro's God." He was a teacher at Morehouse under the late John Hope.

Birmingham Ala News
October 6, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Race progress in Louisiana is reaching a new high mark as is evidenced by announcement the Negro division of the Louisiana State Fair will be held in Grambling Oct. 17, 18 and 19.

The Negro division of the fair, usually held along with the whites in Shreveport, where the limited space almost crowded it out, will have its setting on the grounds of Louisiana Rural Normal.

This is the result of a tornado in the Shreveport area which demolished buildings which housed Negro exhibits. The fact that the fair went to the all-Negro community of Grambling was enough to insure whole-hearted support and approval of Negroes generally.

The Negro division of the fair is being managed completely by Negroes, including the board of directors, headed by R. W E. Jones, college head and race leader. E. F. Purvis, county agent, is secretary-manager.

The management has completed plans for exhibits, amusements, football games and everything that will make for a complet fair.

* * *

A complete utilization of all available Negro skills needed in defense industries was urged by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor of the Negro Placement Service, Bureau of Employment Security, in an address at the Warren Church, Pittsburgh, before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He stressed the thought that all available skills needed in defense industries must be utilized, but emphasized that all available Negro skills must be engaged in prosecution of the National Defense Program.

The speaker outlined the policy as laid down by the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense respecting labor and insisted that every effort will be made to insure the Negro an equitable and proportionate share in training and placement in the defense industries.

* * *

"The Atlanta Negro," a collection of important statistical data on the Negro population of Atlanta, has recently come off the press. It has been prepared by Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, chairman of the department of mathematics at Atlanta University, with the assistance of Marion M Hamilton, of Atlanta University. The study was sponsored by the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, in cooperation with the National Youth Administration of Georgia.

According to the sponsors, this publication makes available for the first time a comprehensive amount of statistical data which should be of inestimable value to research workers interested in problems of population or in community organization in Atlanta or in a similar city.

* * *

Prof. Willis Laurence James, of Spelman College Music faculty, Atlanta, has received a commission from the educational department of G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers, to prepare two collections of Negro spirituals—one for mixed voices and one for girls' voices.

Prof. James is listed among leading collectors of Negro folk music in this country. He possesses a collection of unpublished and generally unknown spirituals, work songs and jubilees. Two of his Christmas spirituals have been published by the Schirmer corporation.

During the first semester of 1939-40 he was given an award by the General Education Board to visit isolated sections of the Deep South in search of not generally known songs of the Negro. The grant was extended over the Summer, enabling him to study in New York under Edwin Gerschefski, modern musicologist, and work on his book on an appreciation and understanding of Negro music.

* * *

Of much interest to the leadership of Negro Boy Scouts in the Birmingham district is the announcement of a training course which will begin at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the auditorium of Smithfield Court.

A scoutmasters' round table to which all scoutmasters, members of troop committees and other interested persons are invited, will be featured at 4 p.m. Sunday at the St. Luke A. M. E. Church, North Birmingham, the Rev. C. D. Hayden, pastor.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 7, 1940

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

The Rev. M. C. Griffin, pastor of Warren Chapel African Methodist Episcopal church, will complete eight years of service at the church this week and the officers and members of the organization are commemorating the event with a week's celebration.

Beginning tonight through next Monday (with the exception of Saturday night) ministers of the city and their choirs and congregations will participate.

Sponsoring officers are Dr. L. G. Capeheart, A. B. Brown, Alex Smith, S. D. Mitchell, C. H. Hawkins, A. Webb, Ed Wooden, Owen Whitaker, Hubert Dixon, R. B. Butts, Mrs. V. A. Cobb, Louise Bond, Lela McCallie and F. S. Mitchell.

Celebration at Mount Carmel

For twelve years the Rev. S. P. Holston has served Mount Carmel Baptist church as its pastor. This week, beginning tonight, the members of the congregation will conduct services nightly in his honor.

The Rev. A. R. Barnett, pastor of Macedonia Baptist church and moderator of the Pilgrim Jog Baptist association, will preach.

Other ministers and their choirs and congregations to participate on the program during the week are the Revs. J. C. Clark, Tucker Baptist church; A. Kelly, New Home Baptist church pastor; John B. Turner, pastor New Zion Baptist, and Ed Angel, of St. Elmo Baptist church.

Home-Coming Celebration

The First Baptist church, East Eighth street, is planning a special home-coming program Oct. 13. Special speakers will be heard at the 11 o'clock service. At 2:30 p.m. dinner will be served in the basement auditorium by the ladies of the church. Special programs are planned at the B. Y. P. U. hour and the evening service.

Elks to Meet

Armistice Lodge 440 will meet tonight at 411 East Ninth street for business and initiation. All members are requested to be present at 7:30 p.m. and hear a special message from the grand secretary, J. E. Kelley, of Birmingham.

McCray at Elm Street

Clayton Hunter, head of the recreation department of the WPA local set-up, announced last week that Fred McCray, formerly connected with the Lincoln Community Center in Bushtown, has been appointed to the Elm Street Community Center in the Tannery Flats section.

McCroy succeeds Hubert Whitaker, who has been transferred to Nashville as a supervisor.

Pre-school groups will be handled from 9 to 11:30 a.m.

Wins Promotion

Word has just been received here of the promotion of Mrs. W. J. Astrapp, local civic worker and former district director for the National Medical association, to central zone director.

She will have jurisdiction over the woman's auxiliary of the association of the states of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky. She is a former president of the Chattanooga Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

DeLand, Fla. Sun News
November 2, 1940

Column for Colored Readers

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Colored Veterans of the World War will hold their first meeting of the month at the school on Wednesday night, Nov. 6, 1940. We are asking all members to please be present and on time at 7:30 p. m. The election of officers will take place at this meeting for 1941. We are also asking all those who are eligible to come, and join with us in this great work for our God and Country.

Mrs. Johnnie Louise Campbell, president; Mrs. Lillie Dryer, secretary.

The Roll Call, Nov. 11-27, 1940

All of those who are interested in the work of the Red Cross and would like to work in the Membership Drive, please meet at the School house Wednesday night, Nov. 6, 1940 at 7:30. We are expecting and asking all of our workers of last year and the years previous to work with us in putting over this great program. Last year we raised $160. This year with your help we hope to double it.

Perhaps, you would like to know more about the work of the Red Cross. If so, come and get this information.

Mrs. J. L. Campbell, captain of the drive.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ward No. 4, Frank Lowman, Deacon

Ward No. 4 met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Waymon Allison on W. Euclid Ave. Monday night with Deacon Lowman presiding. After the business, Mrs. Allison assisted by Mrs. Frank Lowman and Mrs. Ida Robinson served salad, saltines, cocoa and cookies to Joseph Trottie, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lowman, Mesdames Tracy Davis, Claude Williams, Wm. Madison, Mose McKinney and Hattie McIvy and the following members of other wards: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williams, Miss Dora Williams, Mesdames G. T. Martin, Mrs. John Robinson, McWright, Jessie Voice, Ed. Clark and Hayward Blake of Philadelphia.

Ward No. 1, Anderson Dixon, Deacon

Ward No. 1 will meet at the home of Mrs. Marion Colman in Orange City, Nov. 5. Deacon Dixon is asking all members to be present. Mrs. Beatrice Crayton, reporter.

Ward No. 3, Thomas Hill, Deacon

Ward No. 3 met at the home of Mrs. Rebecca Douglas on W. Voorhis Ave. with J. T. Green presiding. At this meeting plans were perfected for the Box Party which this ward is sponsoring Monday night on the lawn of Union Baptist Church. The public is invited. Box will be ready at 6:30. Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. Geo. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Williams, Mrs. Victoria Small, Mrs. Ida Robinson, Mrs. L. E. Allison, and Mrs. Rhoda Redmon. Refreshments were cocoa, cookies and salted peanuts. Mrs. Douglas was assisted in serving her guests by her cousin, Mrs Rhoda Redmond. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Williams.

Ushers Federation

The Ushers Union held its monthly meeting at St. Joseph ME Church on the fourth Sunday. At this meeting the contest which had been in progress for a number of weeks came to an end. The contest was Bethlehem Baptist vs. St. Paul AME; Bethel AME vs. St. Joseph ME. The contestants, church and amounts are as follows: Bethlehem Baptist, Vivian Goodrum, $4.47; St. Paul AME, Evelyn Green, $8; Bethel AME, Doris Austin, $13.55; St. Joseph ME, Bessie Williams, $24.15. Total $50.17. St. Paul won over Bethlehem and St. Joseph over Bethel. The public collection was Bethlehem $1.20, St. Paul $1.10; Bethel $1.40; St. Joseph $5. The entire amount raised was $58.87. The contest money went to the individual churches. Of the public collection Bethel received 50 cents, and the remainder went to St. Joseph making the amount for St. Joseph $32.35. The contestants and the presidents of the ushers board are very grateful to the public for the fine cooperation. F. F. Bartley, president and Mrs. Alice Montgomery, secretary.

Bethel AME Church

Rev. H. M. Zeigler, Pastor

Sunday School 9:30, with W. A. Dozier in charge; Morning service and Love Feast at 11; AC League, Miss Ezemer Casmimski, president at 6:30; Evening service and Holy Eucharist at 7:30.

Homecoming

Bethel AME Church invites all members, former members and friends to participate in its homecoming program Sunday, Nov. 10.

The morning service will begin at 11 o'clock, at which time the pastor will deliver a sermon for the occasion. A program will be presented at the evening service at which time Oscar Griffin will sing.

Homecoming is sponsored by the trustee board which is composed of the following members: Dr. S. W. Poole, chairman; F. F. Bartley, secretary; Mrs. Mary Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Geraldine Dukes, Mrs. Evelyn W. Sharpe, Rev. E. L. Hamilton and Ernest White.

SCHOOL NEWS

American Education Week

American Education Week is a celebration of the ideal of universal education in the United States and is a time when the schools report to the people in concert regarding their aims, achievements, and needs. The daily topics for Sunday, Nov. 10: Enriching Spiritual Life; Monday, Nov. 11: Strengthening Civic Loyalties; Tuesday, Nov. 12: Financing Public Education; Wednesday, Nov. 13: Developing Human Resources; Thursday, Nov. 14: Safeguarding Natural Recources; Friday, Nov. 15: Perpetuating Individual Liberties; Saturday, 16: Building Economic Security.

Euclid High will observe Education Week with a program on each day and the public is invited. The program will appear next week.

Homecoming Game

Friday, Nov. 8 the homecoming game will be played here with the strong team from Sebring. Don't fail to see the parade with the beautiful floats and cars from each department and classes, which promises to be bigger and more beautiful than ever. There are prizes offered for the most beautiful float and car.

Volusia County Teachers Meeting

The Volusia County Teachers Association met at the Cypress Elementary School Saturday, October 26. The program: song, "God Bless America," Cypress School; invocation, Rev. C. R. M. Banks; song, "I Am An American," Cypress School; Welcomes, The City Schools, Miss Evelyn Bonner; The Ministerial Alliance, Rev. C. R. M. Banks; The PTA, Mrs. D. H. Stocking; Civic Organizations, J. H. M. Whitehead; response to welcomes, Prof. S. L. Gore; Quartet, Campbell Street School; saxaphone solo, "Mighty Like A Rose," Eddie Hill, director of the band Campbell Street High. After the program the president, W. Q. Berry, presented Mrs. Rebecca Edmonds of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, who spoke on the health conditions and health services in the state, with emphasis on tuberculosis.

Mrs. Edmonds emphasized early diagnosis and precaution in all cases. She also told that body that the Negro dies 5-1 of tuberculosis to the whites and reported that there are 100 beds at the Florida Sanitorium for Negroes and the method by which to enter.

After her talk, Mrs. Edmonds presented Mrs. Moorehead, of the West Volusia Chapter, who told of the work in her chapter. She reported that in the spring 198 were given the T. B. test and 40 were X-rayed. Miss Moorehead paid complements to the fine cooperation she received in the Xmas. seals sale. West Volusia teachers were somewhat ashamed of the showing we made when it was reported that the Negroes reported $69 which lacked $1 to report for the 7000 Negroes in Daytona. Next year at the meeting we hope Miss Moorhead will be able to report at least 1 cent for every Negro in DeLand and vicinity.

After the tuberculosis program, Mrs. James, teacher of the 2nd grade told of Florida Unit activity and benefits derived by teachers and pupils. The Credit Union held a short session with the president, J. A. Espy presiding. The collection of dues ended the business session. Before leaving for home the teachers of Cypress Street served all delicious dinner. The association offered a vote of thanks to Miss Evelyn Bonner and her teachers for their hospitality. The next meeting will be in the spring at Euclid High.

"To All Garden Lovers"

It has been the aim of the "Community Garden Club" in the past three years to try to interest all lovers of flowers to come together in order to discuss and learn something about the culture of them. The name itself (Community) means one body. So we are making an appeal to the colored ladies of DeLand who are interested in flowers to help us this year to put over a much larger and better program than in the previous years. Since it is the aim of every good American to make America more beautiful, let it be the aim of all DeLandites to make our fair city more beautiful. We are offering you the opportunity to satisfy this distinctive need.

Our membership has fallen off because of so many of our interested workers leaving town and some seemed to have lost interest. If a Garden Club is to amount to anything, it must be more than a social organization. New ways must be devised, new suggestions adopted to keep the club alive. It is hoped that everyone should have an interest in community life. For that reason the membership is opened to not only scientific gardeners but everyone who wishes to learn the fundamentals of garden practices, and help arouse wide public interest in beautification.

The November meeting will be held Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. at the beautiful home of Mrs. S. W. Poole on Delaware Ave. The program committee has

prepared a very interested program. Mrs. George Newman, the former president of the white ladies' club, is coming, bringing Mrs. Robert O'Toole and a speaker, who will speak on "The Care And Potting of Fall Flowers." Instead of answering the roll call with a suggestion for improving the club, we will answer by giving the name of your favorite flower and why.

The president and hostesses are expecting all members and interested ladies to be present and on time. (Signed) Mrs. L. C. Starke president.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
October 30, 1940

News of the Colored Communities

The colored Oconee County Teachers' Association held their first meeting Friday, Nov. 18 at 2 o'clock at the Oconee County Training School. The various departments assembled for group meeting.

At 3 o'clock Prof. R. L. Finley, presided over the general assembly and the devotional. Group reports were called for and the following reported: Clara Mae Grant, for the primary group. Rural group, Willie Mae Rutledge, high school group, Fleta L. Williams. These reports related some interesting plans.

Catherine B. Johnson presented the new teachers: Walhalla Junior high school, L. B. Moore, Jr., Rock Hill; Westminster high school, Blossom Dannezly, Columbia; Oconee County Training School, Marie Holland, Seneca.

Minutes of the last meeting were heard and the news of importance was presented in a concise manner by Catherine B. Johnson, Jeanes teacher. The president presented the theme for the year: "Better Citizens Through Training for Our Boys and Girls." Accuracy, keeping complete records, promptness, adopting and using new methods of teaching where they meet your needs were the main topics to be presented in keeping with the theme. The next meeting will be held Nov. 1? with the Westminster high school.

The friends of Lydia Goodine will be sorry to learn that she is a patient at the Oconee hospital.

There will be a Hallowe'en program at the Oconee County Training School Thursday night, Oct. 31. Come and have plenty of fun. Spooks and ghosts.

Mary E. Sloan was the guest of her parents last week-end.

Johnnie Sloan and little daughter, Ida Marie, left last week for Rock Hill where she will spend a while with her mother.

Glandena Lovingood left Sunday to take up her school work in Greenville county.

The Ladies' Missionary society of St. James Methodist church met at the home or Virginia Wood on Pine street. A delicious salad course was served by the hostess.

RICHLAND

Willie Mae Rutledge has returned from Augusta, Ga. where she has been visiting relatives and friends.

The Richland Baptist church had a successful day Sunday with a rally. The finance was $41.66.

Rev. J. D. Bryan preached an excellent sermon Sunday night for the benefit of the W. M. A.

Ola Mae Furgerson left Sunday to take up school work in Georgia.

WESTMINSTER

Susie Keese died at her home Saturday night at 10 p. m. She was 88 years old. Her death was a shock to her many friends and relatives. Funeral services were conducted from the St. Paul Baptist church by Rev. C. M. Galloway. She leaves to mourn her passing three sons, three daughters, a host of grand-children, great grandchildren and friends.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 10, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro Exposition of Progress will open at Slossfield Community Center Sunday, Nov. 17, and continue daily through Dec. 9. The exposition will depict the advancement that the American Negro has made during his life in America.

The material will represent a cross-section of the American Negro Exposition that was viewed by more than 1,000,000 persons in Chicago last Summer. The opening at Slossfield Center will be a gala occasion. It is recalled that the Slossfield Center won the national award as America's most outstanding community development."

The exposition is under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration for Alabama, in cooperation with the Jefferson County Board of Health, Birmingham and Jefferson County Boards of Education and Slossfield Civic Association..

Capt. Charles C. Dawson and Edward Rodriguez, of the National Youth Administration of Illinois, have been released to the national office of the National Youth Administration to spend full time with the exposition in Birmingham. Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, supervisor of Negro affairs, NYA activities in Alabama, is director of the exposition. Benjamin Craig, Robert Bolden, A. M. Walker and C. Carl Williams are members of the executive staff. The executive committee is composed of Editor Robert Durr, chairman; Miss Flora Chisholm, E. Paul Jones, Carol W. Hayes, Robert C. Johnson, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. Belzora Ward, H. D. Coke, the Rev. Henry D. Tillman, Mrs. A. M. Walker, Dr. P. S. Moton, W. W. Whetstone, L. S. Gaillard, Miss Geraldine O. Tongue and the Rev. E. W. Williams.

Programs will include the Fisk Jubilee Singers, Tuskegee, Miles, Talladega, State. A. & M., State Teachers College, the National Youth Administration Chorus, Parker High School band and chorus, as well as many other well known musical groups.

* * *

On the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street, Sunday, at 4 p.m., will be held an extraordinary meeting of the Knights of Pythias and Courts of Calanthe of Birmingham and Jefferson County, at which time a special program will be rendered.

Dr. A. S. Mitchell, grand medical register of the Pythians, is scheduled for a special message.

Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counselor of the Court of Calanthe, has signified her intention to be present, and Calanthe members are expected to attend, as well as the uniform rank members, and the ladies' drill corps.

The grand chancellor of Alabama has been recently elevated to the office of supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias following the death of Sir S. A. T. Watkins. The supreme chancellor's proclamation is expected to be read at the council meeting Sunday.

* * *

An enthusiastic meeting of the Girls Service League, Mrs. Lula Johnson Smith, president, was held last Friday night at the home of Mrs. A. M. Brown, 519 Fourth Terrace, North. Feature of the business session was the report of Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director of Camp Margaret Murray Washington, on the 1940 camp season.

Two new members were voted in, Mrs. Minnie Howard, registered nurse, and Prof. John W. Mitchell, of the Stockham Y. M. C. A.

* * *

"The Road Down and Up" religious musical drama, will feature at the Colored Temple Wednesday, beginning at 8 p.m.

The musical drama is written and directed by Prof. C. J. Parrish, and is supported by the 50-voice T. C. I. Community Chorus and a cast including Charles F. Nilon, Arthur Williams, William Canada, Marvine Welborne, Robert Wells, Mesdames Mary E. Doss, Maggie P. Harris, Florence M. Parrish, Misses Hazel Commons, Sallye E. Bell and Willie Mae Shepherd.

The drama is sponsored by the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Sallie M. Anderson, president.

* * *

The Rev. Glenn T. Settle, originator and narrator of "Wings Over Jordan," has been named a member of the board of trustees of the Cleveland, Ohio, Boys Town Foundation, by W. S. Blossom, Jr., chairman of the organization, which was founded for the preservation of the Boys Town, established by the present administration of the city of Cleveland.

* * *

The Periclean Study Club announces the opening of its annual essay contest to all pupils of this district.

The subject for all elementary pupils is: "The Negro Soldier;" for junior and senior high school pupils; "The Negro in Politics," and for college students, "Our Heritage, What Does It Mean to Us?"

The contest closes at midnight, Dec. 31. All papers are to be sent to Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, contest chairman, 316 Tenth Avenue, North.

* * *

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, announced last week the formation of a subcommittee of the health and medical committee of the Council of National Defense. Serving on the committee are Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, of St. Louis; Dr. Russell Dixon, dean of Howard University dental school; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, secretary of the National Association of Negro Nurses, New York City, and A. W. Dent, of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, president of the National Negro Hospital Administrators Association.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
December 11, 1940

Events Of Interest To Colored People

Prayer services will be held at the churches tonight, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Members of the West Main Street Christian Church and the members of the choir are requested to be present at the church tonight at 8 o'clock.

The Bible Band of the Wilson Avenue Church of God will conduct the regular weekly study at the church Thursday night.

The Junior Missionary Circle of the A. M. E. Church met at the home of Mr. Joe Vault, 3:30 Sunday, with an attendance of 65. A program of instrumental and vocal solos and Biblical discussions was given.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The fortieth annual convention of the National Negro Business League will open in Detroit Aug. 28 and representative Negro business men are expected from every section of the nation.

An interesting feature of the meeting will be the panel discussions covering five topics, namely:

1. How do present Negro consumer attitudes affect Negro business?
2. Should united efforts be made to integrate Negroes into general business?
3. What are some effective methods for building strong local Negro trade associations?
4. How may cooperative methods strengthen Negro business?
5. What improved business techniques are needed in Negro business today?

Speakers will be Charles Beckett, Chicago; Jesse B. Blayton, Atlanta; William T. Cooper, Hampton Institute; Walter R. Chivers, Atlanta; Leroy Grayton, Cleveland Ohio; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; U. S. Falls, St. Louis; Naylor H. Fitzhugh, Washington; S. B. Fuller, Chicago; Mrs. Christine Fuqua, Detroit; Miss Ruth A. Gambrill, Pittsburgh; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Richmond; Dr. Joseph R. Hutchins, Washington; Dr. Maynard H. Jackson, Dallas; James A. Jackson, New York City; Howard Lee, Chattanooga; Cornelius King, Washington; Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, Detroit; Frank E. Pinder, Gainsville, Fla.; Edward E. Strong, Birmingham; M. S. Stuart, Memphis; Leon M. Wallace, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, Richmond; Roy Wilkins, New York City.

The National Negro Business League was organized in 1900 by Booker T. Washington. Its object is to promote the commercial and financial development of the Negro. Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, is closing his first term as president of the league.

Friday morning during the sessions memorial services will be held for Dr. R. R. Moton and J. C. Napier with Bishop W. A. Fountain presiding. Eulogies will be uttered by C. C. Spaulding, president emeritus of the league, and Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board. Friday evening's feature will include the C. C. Spaulding Award for meritorious contribution to the advancement of Negro business, and the presentation of the Robert R. Moton cup by Dr. F. D. Patterson to the city having the largest delegation at the convention.

* * *

According to Chairman D. L. White, of the board of directors, the "Jim Pearson Appreciation Day" program which will be a feature of the afternoon Sunday, Aug. 25, is about completed and includes participation by a large number of outstanding citizens of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

The program will be rendered at 3:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Smithfield Court, and is an effort on the part of friends to pay tribute to the wide public services rendered this community by Dr. Jim Pearson, founder and president of the Jim Pearson Health Camp, Farm and School located at Sterrets, Ala.

Dr. Pearson will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth Aug. 25 and that is the reason for the selection of this date for the celebration.

Special accommodations are arranged for white friends who will attend.

More than 10,000 Negroes from every section of the country and many from foreign lands will come to Birmingham for the National Baptist Convention which opens its sixtieth annual session in the Municipal Auditorium here Sept. 3 and will continue through Sept. 8.

Local committees have been hard at work for weeks preparing for the visitors, and Dr. E. W. Williams, chairman of the music committee for the convention has announced that 1,000 voices will make up the national choir for the meeting. The choir is conducting rehearsals and this promises to be one of the outstanding features. Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, national director of music for the organization will reach Birmingham in a few days to complete the training of the chorus.

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary to the national convention will hold sessions at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and Secretary James E. Gayle, of the National Baptist Laymen's Movement, announces their sessions will be held at St. James Baptist Church, Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, North. John L. Webb, of Arkansas, is national president of the laymen's organization.

* * *

National conscription and the draft bill will be the subject of debate and discussion that will feature the program at 7:30 p.m. Sunday, at the First Congregational Church, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, North. Dr. James E. Jackson, Jr., acting executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Editor H. D. Coke, of The Birmingham World, newspaper, will debate the question with 15 minutes each in which to present his side for and against conscription. Then the audience will join in the discussion for one hour.

Delegates going to the Chicago peace mobilization from Birmingham and vicinity will also be present and join in the discussion.

* * *

James W. Warren, sophomore agricultural student at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., last Monday was eleted president of the New Farmers of America at the final session of the sixth annual convention of the organization which was held at Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The biennial convention and fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will convene in New York City Sept. 15-20, and according to announcements, a representative program has been planned.

On Sunday afternoon, a trade union, "America First," patriotic parade will take place in the Harlem area, preceding the opening mass meeting of the convention. Speakers will be Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Senator James M. Mead, of New York; M. P. Webster, first international vice president, and A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The Salem Methodist Episcopal Church Choir will render the music.

The opening sessions will begin Monday morning in the Little Theater of the One Hundred Thirty Fifth Street Y. M. C. A. A number of leaders in various labor and social organizations will speak during the morning session and President Randolph will render his annual report.

Monday afternoon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be guest speaker at the brotherhood convention labor dinner at the Mecca Temple. Mrs. Roosevelt will be introduced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Tuesday's session will be marked by an address by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

The International Ladies Auxiliary of the brotherhood will be held contemporaneously in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

Thursday will be the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Day at the New York World's Fair, when Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Department of Labor, will be the principal speaker.

The meeting will conclude on Friday with a ball at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

* * *

A three-day conference of Negro Episcopalians of the United States will be held in Kansas City Oct. 6-8, immediately preceding the Episcopal General Convention. About 125 Negro clergymen and laymen are expected to attend the meeting, which is the seventh triennial conference of church workers among colored people.

* * *

Speaking in the wealthy church of the Rockefellers on Riverside Drive, New York City, President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., from the subject, "The Defense of Democracy," said: "Huge armament programs and the organization of men into armies to destroy those people whom we associate with evil, will never result in the preservation of democracy, either at home or abroad."

Dr. Johnson continued: "It is too easy a solution of the problems of this world to feel that we can associate with men and places and then do away with evil by destroying these men or places.

"We see today one of the great peoples of Europe cast aside human solidarity, claiming superiority and the best the earth can give. They will take no scruple to have what they want."

* * *

The Fighting Eighth, Chicago's famed infantry regiment, will become the One Hundred Eighty-Fourth Field Artillery Regiment effective Sept. 15, according to announcement by the War Department at Washington Saturday, Sept. 7.

Col. William J. Warfield, for 10 years state representative of the Fifth Senatorial District, Chicago, is commanding officer of the regiment, which won fame in France during its 16 months of World War service. He heads a present strength of 62 officers and 944 men.

* * *

Dr. Albert S. Beckham, psychiatrist in the Chicago public schools, was chosen by the American Psychological Association to participate in the association's annual scientific symposium.

Dr. Beckham's paper, "Psychology and Musicality," which was read before the association, attracted considerable attention. In this paper he showed the scientific approach at improving the musical studies of poor, average and bright pupils by psychological methods.

Dr. Beckham is the first Negro scientist to be invited to address the American Psychological Association, whose membership is made up of leading psychologists from various leading universities and public centers.

Nashville, Tenn Banner
September 6, 1940

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Nashville Suitcase Theater

The Nashville Suitcase Theater, which is now casting its next play, Thomas Richardson's "Place: America," invites all who are interested in the community theater to contact the group's membership Mrs. Della Phelps, 506 Seventeenth Avenue, North, Phone 5-5220.

Negro Life and History

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History holds its twenty-fifth anniversary in Chicago September 6-9. It is announced that a movement will be launched to raise $25,000 "for further research and publication of neglected aspects of Negro life and history."

National Baptist Convention

The National Baptist convention is holding its sixtieth annual session in Birmingham this week. Dr. Calvin Perkins, chairman of the educational board says that this convention will stress seminary training for Baptist preachers. The convention supports and maintains the American Baptist Theological Seminary located in Nashville, of which Dr. J. M. Nabritt is president.

N. Y. A. Official Accepts New Post

B. O'Harra Lanier, assistant director of the division of Negro affairs of the N. Y. A., has accepted the post of dean at Hampton Institute.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Race progress in Louisiana is reaching a new high mark as is evidenced by announcement the Negro division of the Louisiana State Fair will be held in Grambling Oct. 17, 18 and 19.

The Negro division of the fair, usually held along with the whites in Shreveport, where the limited space almost crowded it out, will have its setting on the grounds of Louisiana Rural Normal.

This is the result of a tornado in the Shreveport area which demolished buildings which housed Negro exhibits. The fact that the fair went to the all-Negro community of Grambling was enough to insure whole-hearted support and approval of Negroes generally.

The Negro division of the fair is being managed completely by Negroes, including the board of directors, headed by R. W E. Jones, college head and race leader. E. F. Purvis, county agent, is secretary-manager.

OCT 6 1940

The management has completed plans for exhibits, amusements, football games and everything that will make for a complet fair.

B'ham News

A complete utilization of all available Negro skills needed in defense industries was urged by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor of the Negro Placement Service, Bureau of Employment Security, in an address at the Warren Church, Pittsburgh, before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He stressed the thought that all available skills needed in defense industries must be utilized, but emphasized that all available Negro skills must be engaged in prosecution of the National Defense Program.

B'ham News

The speaker outlined the policy as laid down by the advisory commission to the Council of National Defense respecting labor and insisted that every effort will be made to insure the Negro an equitable and proportionate share in training and placement in the defense industries.

* * *

"The Atlanta Negro," a collection of important statistical data on the Negro population of Atlanta, has recently come off the press. It has been prepared by Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, chairman of the department of mathematics at Atlanta University, with the assistance of Marion M Hamilton, of Atlanta University. The study was sponsored by the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, in cooperation with the National Youth Administration of Georgia.

According to the sponsors, this publication makes available for the first time a comprehensive amount of statistical data which should be of inestimable value to research workers interested in problems of population or in community organization in Atlanta or in a similar city.

* * *

Prof. Willis Laurence James, of Spelman College Music faculty, Atlanta, has received a commission from the educational department of G. Schirmer, Inc., music publishers, to prepare two collections of Negro spirituals—one for mixed voices and one for girls' voices.

Prof. James is listed among leading collectors of Negro folk music in this country. He possesses a collection of unpublished and generally unknown spirituals, work songs and jubilees. Two of his Christmas spirituals have been published by the Schirmer corporation.

During the first semester of 1939-40 he was given an award by the General Education Board to visit isolated sections of the Deep South in search of not generally known songs of the Negro. The grant was extended over the Summer, enabling him to study in New York under Edwin Gerschefski, modern musicologist, and work on his book on an appreciation and understanding of Negro music.

* * *

Of much interest to the leadership of Negro Boy Scouts in the Birmingham district is the announcement of a training course which will begin at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the auditorium of Smithfield Court.

A scoutmasters' round table to which all scoutmasters, members of troop committees and other interested persons are invited, will be featured at 4 p.m. Sunday at the St. Luke A. M. E. Church, North Birmingham, the Rev. C. D. Hayden, pastor.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 25, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

T26

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The forty-first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World is attracting thousands of Negroes from every section of the country and islands to St. Louis. The sessions opened Sunday, and Monday's feature will be the national oratorical contest under supervision of the educational commission of the order which has been directed since its organization by Judge W C. Hueston, of Washington. Boys and girls will compete who have won in the finals from the several regional districts, and the award is a scholarship to one of the outstanding Negro colleges.

Saturday night saw more than 75 persons board the train from the Birmingham district, headed by the delegation from Jones Valley Lodge No. 14 of which James E. Kelley, exalted ruler, is the grand secretary of the order. The A. H. Parker High School Band, directed by Prof. Robertson, was with the delegation from Birmingham and will join the bands from many other large cities of the country to render music for the Grand Lodge session and parade in St. Louis.

* * *

An interesting program is promised for "Jim Pearson Appreciation Day," at 3:30 p.m. this Sunday when friends of both races assemble at the auditorium of Smithfield Court in celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. J. J. Pearson, widely known social welfare worker of the community and district.

Musical numbers will be rendered by some of the city's best talent, and selected Negro spirituals will be a feature. Distinguished persons will appear on the program, and "Brother" Bryan, outstanding Presbyterian minister of Birmingham and long a staunch supporter of the Jim Pearson health camp and school, has announced his intention to take part.

Friends of Dr. Pearson have selected this occasion to call attention to his long years of service to the community and state, and to give financial assistance to the effort to modernize the equipment of the Jim Pearson farm, school and health camp located at Sterrett, a short distance from Birmingham.

The public is invited.

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The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be observed in Chicago, Sept. 6-9. Sponsoring the conference is a general committee, headed by Morris Lewis, the Rev. Augustus E. Bennett and Atty. Charles A. Wilson. Sessions will be held in the auditorium of DuSable High School, the Metropolitan Community Church and International House of the University of Chicago.

Included in the list of speakers on the various programs are Dr. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University, Missouri; S. B. Danley and Horace Cayton, Chicago; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume, NYA director; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of The Journal of Negro Education; Frank L. Hayes, Chicago Daily News; Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City.

W. F. Savoy, Columbus, Ohio; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Mercer Cook, Atlanta University; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard University; John J. Rhodes, Bishops College; Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman; Capt. L. R. Mehlinger and Dr. Carter G. Woodson founder and director of the association.

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The National Baptist Convention of America, Dr. Green L. Prince of Galveston, president, will open its sixtieth annual session in Louisville Sept. 4, lasting to Sept. 9 and according to Dr. J. H. Magwood president of the New Era Progressive Baptist State Convention, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama will be represented by more than 200 delegates.

A special train from Texas Louisiana and Florida will come through Birmingham where it will be joined by three special cars of delegates and will go on to Louisville, where Drs. G. F. Watson, E. M. Elmore and E. W. Jones will lead the way to the convention.

Messengers are en route from Panama, Bermuda and the Bahama and other nearby islands, and the largest attended session in the history of the organization is predicted.

* * *

Camp Margaret Murray Washington is nearing the end of one of the biggest seasons in its history, but still the campers come. Last week a large number of Girl Reserve members, and a group of girls from Tuscumbia entered for a two weeks stay. The Girl Reserves are under supervision of Miss Ann Foster Girl Reserve secretary and Miss Madge Hughes.

The T. C. I. Girl Crofters ended a 12-day stay Friday, Aug. 16, and attracted much interest by a large display of handicraft, and a play "Bachelor's Dream." They were under the supervision of Mesdames E R. Johnson and L. Thomas.

Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher founder and director, is very happy over the service the camp has rendered this year. Visitors in large numbers still find the camp an interesting place to see.

* * *

Double memorial services for the late Dr. J. H. Eason and Dr. L. Neal will be featured at the New Salem Baptist Church, Oxford Avenue and Eleventh Street, North, Tuesday, beginning at 10 a.m. The Rev. I. A. Heard is pastor of the church and assisting him on the committee are the Revs. S. J. Peacock, J. H. Chambers, W. H. Thomas, L. S. Thomas and J. W. Jackson. The Rev. J. H. Magwood, D.D., will be master of ceremonies.

"The Relation of the Deceased Ministers and Their Work in the Central Baptist Ministers' Conference," will be presented by the Revs. J. W. Weston, J. W. Jackson and L. S. Thomas. Music will be rendered by the church choir and Rev. E. L. Harvell will sing a solo. The memorial message will be delivered by Dr. W. H. Thomas.

Bishop Fountain Welcomed

This column joins many others in extending a welcome to Bishop William Alfred Fountain, who was returned by the general conference of the A. M. E. Church to Georgia to preside over the Sixth Episcopal District. Georgians, without regard to denominational affiliation, are justly proud of the achievements of this church statesman. At the conference, which convened in Detroit, he was awarded the title of "King of Bishops" in recognition of his achievements. The Bishop was returned to Georgia to serve his sixteenth year.

Ft. Deposit, Ala., Signal
September 6, 1940

News Among the Colored People

By BERTHA MAYE

The Lowndes County adult club leaders were given a county-wide picnic Friday, August 23rd, on the campus of the Lowndes County Training School, sponsored by S. E. Knighten, Negro County agent, and A. M. Rich, Negro Home Demonstration agent.

Leaders from some 25 or more communities with other colored and white friends attended.

At 12 o'clock, noon, dinner was served, which consisted of a barbecue, pork, camp stew, cabbage slaw and punch. Fannie Goldsmith, Lillie Webb and Bertha Maye acted as hostesses. After which the entire group was called to assemble by the county agent, S. E. Knighten, where a vital and interesting program was rendered.

J. C. Ford, Alabama Extension worker, stressed fully the live-at-home program. L. C. Hanna, State Agent for Negro women in Alabama, gave a stirring speech on "The Responsibilities of a Leader." She encouraged her hearers to be better leaders, in her address.

The next speaker was V. C. Turner, 4-H agent for Negro boys in Alabama. The chosen subject for him was "The Purpose of 4-H Club Work." He explained this in a very simple manner by giving the meaning of the 4H's.

Last among the speakers was Mr. J. W. Mathews, the white County Agent. Mr. Mathews pointed out distinctly "The need of complete preparation of youth today and that this can only be done through the challenge of education."

Remarks were also made by the principal of the Training School, R. F. Grant.

The echoes from various leaders stressed their desire for a better program for 1941.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
January 14, 1940

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

Announcement has been made by the General Education Board of a grant of $2,000 for the development of the department of dramatics at Fisk University over a period of three years. Part of the grant is being used for new lighting equipment in the Little Theater under direction of John Ross. The play, "Names in Bronze," was staged January 12 and 13. The scenery for the play was built and painted by a technical crew of 14 students. "Race Relations," the book written by Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. W. D. Weatherford has been selected by the advisory board of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, to be placed in the "Crypt of Civilization" which is to be sealed in May, 1940.

CITY MUSIC FESTIVAL

The young people's musical organizations of the city will stage their first musical festival February 27 at Pleasant Green Baptist Church, according to announcement by Allix James, chairman. The organization is composed of many choirs and musical groups and is sponsored by the Pleasant Green Choral Society. Closing date for entries is January 19.

MINISTERS' ALLIANCE

The Baptist Ministers' Alliance and the Deacons' Conference celebrated the Emancipation Proclamation at Sylvan Street Baptist Church January 8, the Rev. S. L. McDowell, pastor. Dr. J. M. Nabritt, president of the American Baptist Seminary, was the speaker. Music for the occasion was furnished by Friendship Baptist Church choir. A donation of $10.50 was made to the seminary.

INCREASED ENROLLMENT

Registration for the winter quarter at A. and I. State College shows an increase of over 100 students to the already 1,200 registered. Special course for seniors has been added for the winter quarter. Play production, community drama, argumentation and debating and fine arts appreciation are among the new courses. The drama movement is under direction of Prof. Thomas E. Poag and Prof. Laura M. Averette. The Tennessee Negro Education Association's executive committee held a meeting recently and made plans for the 1940 sessions. A conference will be held at the college in a three days' session beginning March 21. Distinguished local, state and national educators will participate. The meetings are presided over by Prof. T. D. Upshaw, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Chattanooga.

NEWS ITEMS

The Rev. F. M. Corder, pastor Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, will be the speaker in the regular monthly services of the colored school for the blind this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The choir of Mt. Gilead church will furnish music.

The Willing Workers of St. Paul A. M. E. Church will meet today at the home of Prof. N. S. Holiday on Patterson Street.

It is announced that the 27th annual conclave of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity will hold its next meeting in Nashville in December, 1940.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority met Saturday at the home of Soror Mary Drake at 7 p. m. Soror Frances Thompson was the speaker.

The Quack Club of the Y. W. C. A. met last week and gave special honor to the freshmen nurses of Hubbard Hospital. Over 100 guests attended the affair in the Fisk faculty club quarters. Miss Frieda Alimono is president of the Quacks.

Miss Margaret Marshall, head resident of Bethlehem Center, entertained the first-year class of the Fisk Community Training class at the Center last Thursday night.

The young people's club of Capers' Chapel C. M. E. church gave a new year's party at the home of Mrs. Edward Dawson. Mrs. Juanita Dawson is president; Miss Inez Nelson, secretary.

Stewardess Boards One and Two will have a special service today at St. Luke A. M. E. church at 3 o'clock. The Rev. L. B. Douglass, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church will deliver the sermon. The Rev. J. B. Foxhall is pastor.

Mrs. C. H. Marcellus, "Governor" of Ohio, and Miss Louise Batey, "Governor" of Maryland for the Governors' Rally at Seay Memorial Methodist church, will have a tea at the home of Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Marcellus, Sunday, January 21, at 6 p. m.

Annual Candlelight service will be held at Sylvan Street Baptist church tonight, sponsored by the missionary society. The pastor, the Rev. S. L. McDowell, will preach on "Christianity and Women."

The membership of Salem A. M. E. church has been organized into groups known as The Twelve Tribes. The object of the organization is to plan for and to beautify the church auditorium. The Rev. J. C. Caldwell, pastor.

The speaker at the Sunday morning services of the Fisk Union church will be Samuel Gandy, Fisk University. The Mozart Society will sing. The Rev. W. J. Faulkner, minister.

A feature of the national council meeting, Southern Negro Youth Congress, held here at the Y. W. C. A., was the announcement of plans to celebrate the third anniversary of the Congress February 14 during Negro Youth Week.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 24, 1940

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

Plans for the postgraduate course in medicine at Meharry College have been announced. The course will be taught June 3-15. Dr. George Curtis, once a resident of Nashville and professor of anatomy at Vanderbilt, spoke to Meharry students March 11. Dr. Curtis is professor of surgery at Ohio State University.

EASTER SERVICES TODAY

Easter will be especially observed at all the churches today. Some of the most impressive exercises announced will be the services at Spruce Street Baptist Church. At the morning hour Dr. Marshall A. Talley, secretary of religious education, Sunday School Publishing Board, will speak on "The Resurrection." An Easter cantata, "Life Eternal," will be sung at 8 p. m. at Wedgewood Baptist Church. A choir of 50 voices will feature special Easter music at Pleasant Green Baptist Church at 8 p. m. At Sylvan Street Baptist Church the pastor, the Rev. S. L. McDowell, will use as themes morning and night, "Gloom and Cheer," and "The Day of Days." The Mozart Society will give special Easter music this morning at the Fisk Union Church services. The children of the Sunday school will furnish the program at Salem A. M. E. Church at 7:30 o'clock. Payne Chapel A. M. E. Church begins the Easter Day celebration at 5 a. m., when the J. A. Henry Consistory will hold services and an Easter breakfast. The senior and junior choirs of St. Luke A. M. E. Church will give the Easter program Sunday night. At Bethel A. M. E. Church Easter will be observed in the Sunday school when souvenirs will be given to all. An Easter Egg hunt on playgrounds at 4 p. m.

NEW FARMERS MEET

Delegates and teachers from the 35 schools having vocational agriculture in their curricula held the 11th annual session at A. and I. College March 7-9. The new farmers who won awards were present and made interesting talks. A committee was appointed to formulate a program for the coming year. The national convention will be held in Pine Bluff, Ark., this summer.

The Alpha Beta Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa national teachers' sorority was recently organized here by Mrs. J. Cleo Nelms, Southern regional director, of Birmingham, Ala. Fourteen Nashville teachers became members. The organization is chiefly concerned with the education of underprivileged children.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of Social Science Department at Fisk University, has just issued a statement setting forth the necessity of cooperation on the part of our group in the matter of giving information to census representatives. The public can cooperate by answering the queries, Dr. Johnson stated. A committee of Negro leaders is working in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce. Special speaking dates may be arranged with M. W. Day, chairman.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will present Langston Hughes, wel known poet and reader this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Meharry auditorium.

INFORMATIVE

President Thomas Elsa Jones, Fisk University, addressed the 57th Street Friends (Quakers) meeting in Chicago March 16. He also spoke to the Y. W. C. A. of Waukegan, Ill.

Special Good Friday services were well attended and appropriately observed at Fisk. At A. and I. College, the Easter season was ushered in with Palm Sunday services.

The Golden Hour Bible Club held it regular meeting with Mrs. J. J. Bailey. Last Sunday was cerebrated as "Superintendent Day" at the First Baptist Church. Superintendents from many of the Sunday schools of the city answered the invitation of Supt. C. L. Ennix as host, and inaugurated a program which is expected to be carried out each year.

Large audiences witnessed the passion play, "Pilate's Daughter," presented by students of Immaculate Mother School on Passion Sunday and Palm Sunday.

The City Federation of Women's clubs met February 22 in their regular monthly session in the solarium of the Morris Memorial Building. Plans were made for the annual "Hobby Fair," and Mrs. E. T. Brown named as chairman of the special committee to make adequate arrangements.

The A. M. E. Ministers' Alliance met at the home of Mrs. R. L. McClellan and decided to continue donations each month to the milk fund sponsored by Bethlehem Center. Next meeting with Mrs. F. M. Corder, 1410 2nd Ave., South, April 9.

The Easter cantata, "The King of Glory" was given at Bethelehem Center Thursday evening at 8 o'clock by the chorus. Miss Margaret Marshall directed.

Modestine Young, soprano, will give a recital this evening at 7 o'clock in the A. and I auditorium. Public invited.

The annual Easter Egg Hunt of the First Baptist Church, 8th Ave., North, will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Estella Rhodes, 1815 Scovel Street.

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 4, 1940

BY ALM'A S. ROBINSON

It seems that fraternal organizations in Atlanta are being revived. Only a few weeks ago the Gate City Lodge of the Order of Elks made themselves felt through the an ual regional oratorical contest which was held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Tuesday the Courts of Calanthe of Georgia held a one-day Grand Lodge session at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church. Many delegates from al' sections of the state made very good reports of the activities of their subordinate courts. Oscar Adams, Supreme Worthy Counselor, was the honored guest on Tuesday evening. He commended the delegates on their efforts to keep alive the fraternal

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

spirit for which the organization has long been known. He also brought greetings from the Supreme Lodge.

A delegate from Butler, Ga., remarked that there was once a time in the history of the organization when no one building was large enough to hold the state delegation but now even Butler could accommodate them. Such a remark is truly indicative of the large numbers of Negroes that once patronized such organizations. The cause of such a decrease has been attributed to many sources such as the rise of Negro insurance companies, the national depression, the expanded banking opportunities, etc. Whatever the cause, such groups have done much to bring about organization and unity of efforts within the race.

National Medical Group Convenes

Dr. C. W ymond Reeves, president of the Atlanta Medical Society, has announced that the National Medical Association will convene at Houston, Texas, August 12-16. Dr. Reeves said that quite a la ge group of Negro medics from Atlanta will be present.

The National Medical Association was born in Atlanta at the historic First Congregation Church in 1895. I have been told that that was the year of the famous Cotton States Exposition when Booker T. Washington, pioneer in vocational education and founder of Tuskegee Institute, made his great Atlanta speech that has become a beacon light to those who would give up: "Let Down Your Buckets Where You Are." At that time Booker Washington's speech was mainly addressed to the southern white man, admonishing him to employ Negro labor instead of immigrants. Today his speech assumes a different interpretation in that it is sound advice to the southern Negro himself to remain in the South take advantage of existing opportunities and by determined and co-operative effort take what he has and make what he wants.

Atlantians on Program

Dr. C. C. Cater, chairman and organizer of the National Insurance Medical Examiners' Association, which is an integral part of the National Medical Association, will address the delegation on the subject: "Insurance Examinations." Dr. George Dwelle, chairman of the Pediatrics Commission, will speak on children's diseases.

Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, vice-chairman on the Rural Health Commission, will speak on the "Rural Health of the Southern Negro." Dr. Reeves' speech will indicate, by use of statistics that have been secured from medical files of the Southern States, existing health conditions of the rural Southern Negro.

Mabel Hood, who is the only Negro graduate medical clerk, having received her degree from Radcliffe College in Massachusetts, will also appear on the program speaking on the subject: "Medical Records."

Atlanta is proud of Mabel Hood, who, after completing her academic work here began as an office stenographer to Dr. C. Waymond Reeves. Simultaneous to this employment, she was stenographer to Mrs. John Hope, founder of the Neighborhood Union. Later she went into newspaper work with the Atlanta Independent which preceded the Atlanta Daily World.

Following this she was stenographer to Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, after which she became secretary to the president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., Dr. W. W. Alexander through whose influence she received a Rosenwald Fellowship to study hospital records at Radcliffe College. Since completing her work at Radcliffe she has initiated the use and method of hospital records in most of the large Negro hospitals in the country.

The Atlanta Medical Society will propose that the National Medical Association hold its annual meeting in Atlanta, the home of its birth, in 1944 which will be the semi-centennial of the organization.

New Church Celebrates

From July 18 through August 9 the members and friends of Greater Mt. Moriah Baptist Church are celebrating the opening of their beautiful new church on the corner of Ashby and Fair Streets.

The Rev. C. M. Holland has been pastor of the church since 1925 when it was a small frame building located on the corner of Chapel and Humphrey Streets. In 1927-28 the church was renovated inside and out. The exterior was brick veneered, which gave the building a more imposing appearance in the neighborhood. Mt. Moriah became Greater Mt. Moriah in 1935 when its average membership of 2,000 was increased to 4,000.

The erection of the John Hope Homes necessitated the church's selling its original property and finding a new location which, obviously, has been well selected as it is now in a choice neighborhood, at the end of the West Fair car line and just across the street from the affiliated schools of Atlanta University.

This opening celebration is preceding the formal dedication, which will take place on August 25 when, it is reported, Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor Druid Hills Baptist Church, and Dr. E. H. Fuller, pastor First Baptist Church, will officiate.

Celebration speakers include ministers of all denominations, doctors, educators, businessmen, social workers, lawyers, undertakers and laborers—all of whom laud the excellent work of the Rev. C. H. Holland.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 4, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

In the worthwhile things of America the Negro is interested—from his beginning here until now he has moved along the lines of religion, fraternal avenues and education. He probably has developed more along religious and spiritual lines than in any other one interest. He is civic-minded and is concerned in the administration of the government, both local and national.

From his emancipation from slavery until recent years there has been but little question as to the Negro's political alignment. His party affiliations were definite. It is not so today. He is not to be counted wholly with any one political party, and there are today more registered and voting Negroes in Alabama than at any time during their history. That the Negro will be a factor in the national election is conceded by both major parties.

The fact that the Negro has become more intelligent and serviceable makes him more suitable and prepared for normal activites in either of the major parties. This is recognized generally, and he is now to be found in both camps in large numbers.

No doubt the political history, so far as the American Negro is concerned, will be substantially changed in the coming national election. Men of high estate, as well as the humbler groups, will be found sharply divided in their support of the Democratic and the Republican parties.

The Negro has made friends throughout this nation, and these friends are lined up with both parties. His early training in life was to stick to a friend; never to leave a friend, and God forbid that whatever may happen he will change his policy in this. His friends are in every section of America. But for them he could not survive in this country. The American government is the Negro's friend. It was the Congress of the United States that made it possible for his freedom. No "isms" or persuasion have yet caused the American Negro to disturb the interest of his government or to join a foe against it. He has always followed the outstanding leaders of his own race and his friends and leaders in other races.

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At a special meeting last week of the committee planning for the entertainment of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Court Order of Calanthe of Alabama, it was decided that the chancellor commanders and as many of their members as possible will meet at 4 p.m. Sunday on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple, 310 North Eighteenth Street, when arrangements for the entertainment of the session will be perfected.

It is understood that the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County will meet at this time, and Col. William Washington, who heads the committee on entertainment, announced that his report would be ready.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Court will meet at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the Pythian Temple.

On Monday morning, preceding the opening of the Grand Lodge, the board of directors and board of endowment will hold their annual sessions on the second floor of the Pythian Building.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Norman, Col. E. G. Moore and Capt. Ira Harris, of the uniform rank, will be present at the council meeting and give orders respecting the movement of the uniform rank companies during the Grand Lodge session.

A number of the Supreme Lodge and Supreme Court officers have indicated that they would attend this session.

Mrs. J. E. Robinson, grand register of deeds of the Court of Calanthe, Texas jurisdiction, is expected to attend the Grand Court this year.

The public exercises will be held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, opening Tuesday at 8:30 p.m.

The reception to delegates and friends will be held on the sixth floor of the Pythian Building following the public program.

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Camp Margaret Murray Washington was the scene of an interesting program on Monday, July 22, when the fifteenth anniversary of its founding was celebrated.

Highlights of the program included an original poem, "Mrs. Fletcher at Camp," was given by Ellen Wesley. Miss Catherine Means, an adviser, gave a history of the camp, and the principal address was delivered by Prof. T. L. Hale. A gift from the campers was presented to Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director, by Miss Velma Scruggs. A gold loving cup, the gift on behalf of the citizens of Birmingham, was presented to the founder by Editor H. D. Coke.

Among the visitors were: Miss Sarah Ellen Tarry and Miss Lawson of New York City; Rev. L. B. Bascomb, Editor and Mrs. Coke and daughter, marion E. Jackson, William Scruggs; Misses Vera Strong, Elizabeth Tarry, Juanita Brantly, Odessa Perry, Willie D. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Selma, Maj. Smith, Mr. Larke, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Mrs. Lucile Matthews.

* * *

Six Negro playwrights who are considered as the most outstanding in the country have banded their talents and formed in New York City the Negro Playwrights Company.

According to schedule, the company will make its debut in New York Sept. 6 in a program at the Golden Gate Ballroom, featuring Richard Wright, author of "Native Son," and Paul Robeson, internationally known actor and singer of folk songs.

Both Wright and Robeson are associate members of the new company, which includes Alain Locke, literary critic and professor of philosophy at Howard University; Edna Thomas, acting executive secretary of the Negro Actors Guild; Gwendolyn Bennett ,director of the Harlem Art Center; George B. Murphy, Jr., publicity and promotion director of the N. A. A. C. P., and Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress.

Listed as active members are Langston Hughes, Theodore Ward, Powell Lindsay, George Norford, Owen Dodson and Theodore Brown.

* * *

Bringing health care to more poverty-stricken Mississippians this year than in the five years previous that the health clinic has been held, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority recently began what appears to be its most successful health project, under direction of Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, supreme basileus and medical director.

Headquarters are at Mound Bayou, but the clinic offers mobile medical services, a regular physician's office installed on wheels, from plantation to plantation in Bolivar County, giving direct medical and dental care to sharecropping families.

Dr. Mary C. Wright, Boston dentist and North Atlantic regional director, conducts daily tooth brush drills with hundreds of children. Along with the preventive efforts, often there are extractions of as many as 60 teeth per day for older persons who cannot afford private dentists, and innumerable fillings for others.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 22, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The demonstration at Hammond, La., of a 10-barrel machine gun by its inventor, A. W. Cryer, Negro strawberry tenant farmer, convinced observers that is is one of the greatest and most effective defense or offense weapons in the history of modern warfare.

The gun contains five magazines, each of which belches hot steel from two projecting barrels. Bullets are discharged from five of the barrels in a shot volley alternating automatically through the other five barrels in lightning-like speed.

The model is operated by a crank and 66 shells from each of the five magazines can be discharged in a few seconds, making a total of 330 volley shots in this brief period of time.

It can be constructed on a scale varying from .22 caliber upward and can be mounted on tank, auto or airplane, Cryer explained. The gun is mounted on a revolving base and can be easily operated by one man with a second to refill magazines.

The inventor says the weapon can be operated by motor advancing to a possible speed of 339 bullets per second. Magazines are easily replaced. Length of barrels will determine the range, he said.

The inventor has had a few years of experience as a blacksmith, and other than this, he has no mechanical training. He is asking the War Department for an opportunity to demonstrate the "blitzkrieg" gun in Washington. He holds the patent right exclusively.

Of much interest to the public is the invitation which comes through the Birmingham Health Association to attend the dedication exercises of the new 75-bed Negro sanatorium located at Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium on Shades Mountain, on the Montgomery Highway on Sunday, Sept. 22, 4 to 5 p.m.

A motorcade will leave Ingram Park at Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, North promptly at 3 p.m., and the public is invited.

The Birmingham Health Association sponsors the Christmas seal sale among Negroes in Jefferson County each year and with the funds from such sale has a fine record for service to thousands of Negroes in the county in the fight on tuberculosis.

Officers of the association are: Dr. H. C. Bryant, president; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, first vice president; Mrs. John Blackmon, second vice president; A. L. Welch, treasurer, and Robert F. Coar, secretary. The board of directors includes William J. Moore, chairman; John Lewis, Mrs. Minnie Howard, the Rev. L. B. Bascomb, Rev. Robert Durr, Mrs. Odessa McKinney, W. L. McAlpine, E. O. Jackson, Mrs. F. S. Simpson, Dr. R. B. Madin and Dr. W. L. Brown.

Alderman Wilbur J. Hardaway, Negro, real estate and insurance broker and prominent Indiana political figure, was elevated last week to the presidency of the Gary, Ind., City Council, the first time in the city's history that a Negro has headed the council.

His elevation was made possible through his election last January to the vice presidency at the time that Edward Kreiger became president. Mr. Kreiger died suddenly last week and Alderman Hardaway's succession to the presidency followed the natural course. His ascendency is significant not only from the race angle but also from the point of view that he is the only Republican in the council. There were two prior to the death of President Kreiger.

The new council president has been in Gary since 1921 following his graduation from Tuskegee Institute and began work in the steel mill as an electrical mechanic. In 1926, he was placed in the Fire Department and in 1928 was elected alderman. He is a native of Vicksburg, Miss., where he received his early training.

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The annual meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County is called for 4 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 22, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street. Calanthe Court members are especially invited to attend, and chancellor commanders are urged to get in touch with their members and have them out for this occasion.

According to Sceretary A. L. Davenport, reports of officers will be rendered and the annual election will follow. Grand Lodge officers will attend this meeting, and the brigadier general of the uniform rank, G. S. Norman, and his staff have signified their intention to be present.

* * *

This Sunday afternoon at 3:30, the division committee of the local Colored Boy Scouts of America will hold a meeting in the chapel of the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North.

A camporal, slated for the latter part of October, will be the next activity for the colored Boy Scouts. This will be principally an overnight camp in which the troops will be given credit and recognition for the quality of their camping.

Scoutmasters of the entire division are asked to cooperate in the development of a press club. The purpose of this club is to have all troop scribes gather once a week and edit the news for the scout news column and also to receive training in journalism.

The West District Court of Honor, Troops 131, 134, 141 and 150, will be held at council school in Ensley Friday, Sept. 27, at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited.

* * *

Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, Atlanta, for 16 years, has just been elected executive secretary of Negro Institutions of the Methodist Church by the board of education of that denomination.

This is the first time a Negro has been elected to this position since the board of education for Negroes was merged with the general board of education of the Methodist Church. Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, white, served as secretary for 12 years.

The department, headed by Dr. Davage, will have official relations with the following institutions: Meharry Medical College, Dillard University, Flint-Goodrich Hospital, Bennett College, Claflin College, Clark University, Philander Smith College, Rust College, Samuel Houston College, Wiley College, Paine College and Bethune-Cookman Junior College.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 15, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The biennial convention and fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will convene in New York City Sept. 15-20, and according to announcements, a representative program has been planned.

On Sunday afternoon, a trade union, "America First," patriotic parade will take place in the Harlem area, preceding the opening mass meeting of the convention. Speakers will be Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Senator James M. Mead, of New York; M. P. Webster, first international vice president, and A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The Salem Methodist Episcopal Church Choir will render the music.

The opening sessions will begin Monday morning in the Little Theater of the One Hundred Thirty-Fifth Street Y. M. C. A. A number of leaders in various labor and social organizations will speak during the morning session and President Randolph will render his annual report.

Monday afternoon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be guest speaker at the brotherhood convention labor dinner at the Mecca Temple. Mrs. Roosevelt will be introduced by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Tuesday's session will be marked by an address by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York.

The International Ladies Auxiliary of the brotherhood will be held contemporaneously in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

Thursday will be the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Day at the New York World's Fair, when Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of the Department of Labor, will be the principal speaker.

The meeting will conclude on Friday with a ball at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

* * *

A three-day conference of Negro Episcopalians of the United States will be held in Kansas City Oct. 6-8, immediately preceding the Episcopal General Convention. About 125 Negro clergymen and laymen are expected to attend the meeting, which is the seventh triennial conference of church workers among colored people.

* * *

Speaking in the wealthy church of the Rockefellers on Riverside Drive, New York City, President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., from the subject, "The Defense of Democracy," said: "Huge armament programs and the organization of men into armies to destroy those people whom we associate with evil, will never result in the preservation of democracy, either at home or abroad."

Dr. Johnson continued: "It is too easy a solution of the problems of this world to feel that we can associate with men and places and then do away with evil by destroying these men or places.

"We see today one of the great peoples of Europe cast aside human solidarity, claiming superiority and the best the earth can give. They will take no scruple to have what they want."

* * *

The Fighting Eighth, Chicago's famed infantry regiment, will become the One Hundred Eighty-Fourth Field Artillery Regiment effective Sept. 15, according to announcement by the War Department at Washington Saturday Sept. 7.

Col. William J. Warfield, for 10 years state representative of the Fifth Senatorial District, Chicago, is commanding officer of the regiment, which won fame in France during its 16 months of World War service. He heads a present strength of 62 officers and 944 men.

* * *

Dr. Albert S. Beckham, psychiatrist in the Chicago public schools, was chosen by the American Psychological Association to participate in the association's annual scientific symposium.

Dr. Beckham's paper, "Psychology and Musicality," which was read before the association, attracted considerable attention. In this paper he showed the scientific approach at improving the musical studies of poor, average and bright pupils by psychological methods.

Dr. Beckham is the first Negro scientist to be invited to address the American Psychological Association, whose membership is made up of leading psychologists from various leading universities and public centers.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 8, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University for sixteen years has been elected executive secretary of Negro institutions of the Methodist Church by the board of education of that denomination. Dr. Davage is the first Negro to be elected to this particular position, which is second to the bishopric. The position is the highest place in the church to which a layman can aspire and is accompanied by many and great responsibilities.

Institutions under the board of education of the Methodist Church include the following colleges and universities: Wiley, Bennett, Rust, Philander Smith, Paine, Meharry Medical, Clark, Bethune-Cookman, Dillard and Claflin. Included also is the Flint Goodrich Hospital. Although Dr. Davage's headquarters will be at Nashville, Tenn., he will remain in Atlanta until his successor is chosen.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

The Negro community of Atlanta is proud of Dr. Davage's elevation, in spite of the great loss that his leaving the city will mean.

Atlantians at Business League

Out of seven persons who attended the annual coference of the National Negro Business League was held at Detroit, Mich., last week, four of them represented the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce. They were: Attorney A. T. Walden, J. B. Blayton, Bishop W. A. Fountain, and W. R. Chivers. All of these representatives made great contributions to the thought provoking elements of the conference.

Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology, Morehouse College, in a discussion on "Consumer Attitudes," advised Negro merchants to make their stores more attractive so that such stores will deserve the patronage which their owners seek. Other discussions centered around the following questions:

1. What improved business techniques are needed in Negro business today?
2. Should united efforts be made to integrate Negroes into business concerns operated by other groups?
3. How may co-operative efforts strengthen Negro business?
4. What are some effective methods for strengthening local organizations?

Attorney A. T. Walden, legal adviser of the organization, gave much technical advice on the wage and hour laws, fair trade practices, good business ethics, etc. At the last session he also gave a general summary of the high lights of the conference.

Bishop Fountain, chaplain of the organization, presided at the election of officers and conducted memorial services for the late Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. J. C. Napier, both of whom were former presidents of the league. Dr. Napier had the distinction of having held the position of registrar of deeds of the United States prior to his becoming president of the National Negro Business League.

J. B. Blayton, business expert, of Atlanta, was made treasurer of the league because of his having access to students of the University System who are able to assist in the research department of the league. During the past year Professor Blayton served as first vice president of the league. His contributions were indispensable to the success of the national conference. In discussing co-operatives among Negroes, he made it quite plain that the success of any co-operative depends upon complete unselfishness of its administrators. His discussion on business techniques needed in Negro business today centered around actuary practices, time and motion studies, marketing methods, accounting methods and principles of finance.

Represented at the conference were 41 important cities and more than one hundred types of business institutions. Atlanta representatives report that the discussions were on a plane that would do credit to any learned society.

Dr. Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C., in his address on "Youth and the Present World Situation," declared, "America has no place for prejudice; America is ONE Nation!

The theme of the conference "Present Trends and Opportunities for Negroes in Business" was eloquently brought out in a keynote address by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. The following excerpts were taken from his address:

1. "Negroes must become an integral part of American welfare and defense."
2. "Negroes need to practice democracy as well as stand firm for it in American life if their business is to have a chance to succeed."
3. "Negro education should be directed toward the preparation of Negroes for business and industry."
4. "If Negroes pool their resources, new businesses may be started. If they economize through co-operatives and other means, advancement along financial lines may be increased tremendously."

What Negroes Are Doing

OCT 13 1940

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Members of the National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc., are speeding up plans this week for their sixth annual conference in Washington, Oct. 24-26, at the Department of Labor Building.

Giving a preview of convention activities, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, council leader and head of the Negro division, NYA, announced that the board of directors, composed of presidents of affiliated organizations, heads of all standing committees and officers of the council, would meet at 8 p.m. Oct. 24 at the headquarters of the National Association of Colored Women, 1114 O Street, Northwest.

On Oct. 25 at 9 a.m. registration will begin in the conference room of the Department of Labor. General sessions will begin the same morning, and in the afternoon Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will meet with the council for a conference at the White House, followed by escort over the grounds.

The evening session will be a public meeting presenting prominent platform speakers and outstanding women musicians. The dinner conference will be at 8:15 p.m. in the dining room of the Department of Labor, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, minister to Norway, as guest speaker.

Sunday, Oct. 20, has been set as the date for the issuance of a 3-cent stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, according to announcement at Philadelphia, Pa., by Maj. R. R. Wright, 85-year-old banker and former college president, who made the personal plea for the Postoffice Department to publish the stamp, which will be of 3-cent denomination.

* * *

The National Negro Music Center, established at the Washington Conservatory of Music has opened a drive for $5,000 to be used for the study of Negro music.

On the committee sponsoring the drive are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walter Damrosch, Hans Kindler, Lieut. Charles Benter, David Mannes, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., W. E. B. Du Bois, Kemper Harreld and Mrs. Maud Roberts George, of Chicago. Composers on the committee are William Grant Still, Nathaniel Dett, Clarence Cameron White, Florence Price, William L. Dawson, William C. Handy, W. L. Schieffelin and Hollingsworth Wood.

A meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County is scheduled for 4 p.m. Sunday on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street. Officers will be elected, and a feature of the meeting will be an address by Dr. A. S. Mitchell.

* * *

The defense committee of the National Medical Association launched a campaign last week to place a Negro on the draft boards of every state. Already the organization is receiving favorable response to a letter sent to all governors, to President Roosevelt and to all candidates for office. The letter, signed by Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman of the committee; Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. C. H. Payne, appealed to the president and the governors for fair play in the administration of the draft.

* * *

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who recently was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of his advisory committee of six on the selective training act, is senior secretary of the Negro department of the National Council Y. M. C. A. He also is an associate director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and won the Harmon award for religious service to the Negro race in 1928.

During his 27-year administration, Dr. Tobias has played an important part in helping to bring about cooperative efforts between the two races.

What Negroes Are Doing

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Whatever might be said of the civilization and progress of the American Negro, his church and religious activities must be credited with the largest share of this progress.

It is coming now to the season of the year when these agencies will hold their annual and quadrennial sessions and at this time thousands of men and women will gather and discuss ways and means for carrying on the work of the church.

Seventy-five years ago there was hardly any organization among Negro people in the South, except the church. It is a part of their lives and the beginning of their onward strides in the march of progress.

The two largest Methodist bodies controlled entirely by Negroes, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold their quadrennial meetings this year in May. The Zion people are meeting in Washington, D. C., and the A. M. E.'s in Detroit.

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The meeting in Washington promises to have a number of interesting features. The question of contiguous districts, consolidating the areas, will be up for consideration and there is much divided opinion on this question, which has created wide and interesting debate.

At present the A. M. E. Zion Church has 11 bishops. It might be said that most of them would like to have the large conferences, and the bishop has much influence over the delegates, and the vote on this question may be decided by the wishes of the bishop with the largest delegation.

The A. M. E. Zion Church was organized more than 100 years ago in the city of New York. Its department of church extension was created 50 years ago, and remained in the North and East until 1936 when it was located in the city of Birmingham, Ala., and according to the records the department is in better shape today than it has been for many years. It has been an encouragement to the Negro people of the South and friends in other races have expressed interest and complimented the denomination for locating one of its chief offices in a Southern state. It will be remembered in this connection that a large majority of the membership of both the A. M. E. Zion and A. M. E. Churches are in the Southern states, and the building of their many schools and creating a large missionary interest are fostered and kept by the Negro people of the South.

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According to Col. William Washington who is chairman of the program committee for the Birmingham district, for good reasons a special dispensation has been asked, privileging the Birmingham district chancellor commanders and members, Calanthes and other units of the order, to hold the celebration on the fifth Sunday in March which will be Sunday, March 31. Chairman Washington promises to make full announcement of the place of meeting and the hour.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
July 28, 1940.

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A special program will be rendered in connection with this celebration in the auditorium of the Smithfield Court at 3:30 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 25. The public is invited, and because of Dr. Pearson's wide range of service, and his contact with both races, white people are expected to attend and have part on the program.

Dr. Pearson is widely known throughout Alabama. His missionary service dates back to the early days of the late Judge Feagin, of the Birmingham Police Court, and he is constantly in touch with Judge H. B. Abernathy, and the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County and has served his race in this capacity well.

Twenty-five years ago Jim Pearson saw the need of establishing a school, farm and health center, near Sterrets, Ala., within an hour's ride of Birmingham, where he has developed a plant to take care of Negro boys and girls, and give treatment to indigent persons, the health camp being primarily for those suffering from tuberculosis.

The Pearson Training School is one of the main features of the plant, and has developed rapidly during the last 10 years. One of the important and necessary resources of the plant is the farm. According to Dr. Pearson the farm has aided him greatly in caring for the unfortunate persons and in furnishing foodstuffs for delinquent children.

The plant is in need of equipment and must at an early date undergo a general renovation. It has been found by a special study that $2,000 is needed for necessary equipment and repairs. Among the equipment needed are a tractor for farming, a mill for the grinding of meal and feed, a hay cutter, a disk and smaller implements.

Because of the service of Jim Pearson and the remarkable life he has lived in this community and state, it is hoped by the committee working for this celebration effort that the amount needed—$2,000—will be contributed as a token of respect and encouragement.

* * *

The fifty-third annual Grand Lodge session of Knights of Pythias, Alabama jurisdiction, is scheduled to convene in Birmingham Tuesday morning, Aug. 6.

The Grand Court Order of Calanthe, women's branch of the Knights of Pythias, will meet in grand session at the same time. Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counsellor, indicates the session will be largely attended this year and she is urging the local branches to make ready for this occasion.

The Knights of Pythias of Alabama is one of the outstanding developments of the Negro people of this state. It has done a remarkable work along the lines of charity and has spent thousands of dollars to educate dependent Negro boys and girls.

At the coming convention will be represented men and women of outstanding achievement, and these will come from nearly every section of the state.

The board of directors and endowment board will hold its session, opening Monday morning, Aug. 5, in the Pythian Temple Building. These boards will consider the work for the fraternal year and put themselves in position to make recommendations for future work.

Because of certain important matters to come before the Grand Lodge for consideration at this session, Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams is urging large and prompt attendance from every subordinate lodge and Calanthe Court member in the jurisdiction.

According to the grand keeper of records and seal, A. G. Benning, credentials are already in and indicate a large attendance for this session.

The Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County, which is participated in by Calanthe members, is called to meet at 4 p.m. Sunday, July 28. At this time the committee on entertainment will make its final report on the banquet for delegates and other matters pertaining to the entertainment of delegates and visitors during the session. Chancellor Commanders are expected to attend this meeting, as it will be the last of its kind before the sitting of the Grand Lodge.

Among the distinguished persons who are expected to attend are Supreme Chancellor S. A. T. Watkins, of Chicago; S. D. McGill, supreme keeper of records and seal, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; Attorney, Jackson, Miss.; R. A. Ross, Montgomery, and Charles V. Hendley, grand master of the Masons of Alabama.

* * *

The Knights and Daughters of Mississippi will lay the cornerstone to their $50,000 hospital at Mound Bayou Friday, Aug. 2, according to P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor of the organization.

Construction of the hospital is under the supervision of McKissack & McKissack, contractors of Nashville, Tenn.

The speaker will be Dr. A. W. Dumas, president of the National Medical Association. Representatives of other fraternal and medical organizations will also be present.

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Appointment of a national defense committee has been announced by Waldo Howard Houston, Washington, president of the National Dental Association. This committee will aid in assisting the nation's colored dentists who can qualify for military service, and will cooperate with the dental association, War and Navy Departments, United States Public Health Service, and the recently created president's National Defense Council.

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Dr. Pearson is widely known throughout Alabama. His missionary service dates back to the early days of the late Judge Feagin, of the Birmingham Police Court, and he is constantly in touch with Judge H. B. Abernathy, and the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County and has served his race in this capacity well.

Twenty-five years ago Jim Pearson saw the need of establishing a school, farm and health center, near Sterrets, Ala., within an hour's ride of Birmingham, where he has developed a plant to take care of Negro boys and girls, and give treatment to indigent persons, the health camp being primarily for those suffering from tuberculosis.

The Pearson Training School is one of the main features of the plant, and has developed rapidly during the last 10 years. One of the important and necessary resources of the plant is the farm. According to Dr. Pearson the farm has aided him greatly in caring for the unfortunate persons and in furnishing foodstuffs for delinquent children.

The plant is in need of equipment and must at an early date undergo a general renovation. It has been found by a special study that $2,000 is needed for necessary equipment and repairs. Among the equipment needed are a tractor for farming, a mill for the grinding of meal and feed, a hay cutter, a disk and smaller implements.

Because of the service of Jim Pearson and the remarkable life he has lived in this community and state, it is hoped by the committee working for this celebration effort that the amount needed—$2,000—will be contributed as a token of respect and encouragement.

* * *

The fifty-third annual Grand Lodge session of Knights of Pythias, Alabama jurisdiction, is scheduled to convene in Birmingham Tuesday morning, Aug. 6.

The Grand Court Order of Calanthe, women's branch of the Knights of Pythias, will meet in its grand session at the same time. Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, grand worthy counsellor, indicates the session will be largely attended this year and she is urging the local branches to make ready for this occasion.

The Knights of Pythias of Alabama is one of the outstanding developments of the Negro people of this state. It has done a remarkable work along the lines of charity and has spent thousands of dollars to educate dependent Negro boys and girls.

At the coming convention will be represented men and women of outstanding achievement, and these will come from nearly every section of the state.

The board of directors and endowment board will hold its session, opening Monday morning, Aug. 5, in the Pythian Temple Building. These boards will consider the work for the fraternal year and put themselves in position to make recommendations for future work.

Because of certain important matters to come before the Grand Lodge for consideration at this session, Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams is urging large and prompt attendance from every subordinate lodge and Calanthe Court member in the jurisdiction.

According to the grand keeper of records and seal, A. G. Benning, credentials are already in and indicate a large attendance for this session.

Dr. Waldo Howard Houston, Washington, president of the National Dental Association. This committee is un-Dental Association. This committee will aid in assisting the nation's colleges of McKissack will aid in assisting the nation's col-
supervision of McKissack, contractors of Nashville, and will cooperate
military service, and War and
dental association, United States
with the Navy Department, and the re-
Public Health Service, and the National
Medical Association. Representatives of other fraternal and medical organizations will also be present.

* * *

The Pythian Council of Birmingham, Among the distinguished persons who are expected to attend are Supreme Chancellor S. A. T. Watkins, of Chicago; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. & McKissack, Nashville, Tenn.

The speaker will be Dr. A. W. Dumas, president of the National Medical Association. Representatives of other fraternal and medical organizations will also be present.

* * *

Appointment of a national defense committee has been announced by Defense Council.

Daughters of
at Mound Bayou Friday, Aug. 2, accompanied by
the sitting of the Grand Lodge

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
March 28, 1940

--Colored Notes

By JOHN W. GREENE

HEALTH PROGRAM

Thursday night, March 21, 1940, at seven thirty o'clock the Adult Education Health Program began.

The Macon County Training School auditorium was seated to its capacity with adult education students and their friends.

John W. Greene represented the first speaker of the night who was Mayor John T. McKenzie. Mayor McKenzie gave a very good "down to the earth" short talk on health. He very clearly summarized his talk with the fact that we all have a desire to become a success and in order to do so we must think clearly and act sanely; to think clearly we must be healthy and to be healthy we must abide by the laws of cleanliness.

Dr. C. P. Savage followed Mayor McKenzie with a very unique explanation of health and control of communicable diseases. One statement he made, I feel, will be remembered for a long time, "We know more about cleanliness and health than we practice."

Following these two messages a few words of greeting were given by the County Health Nurse and Dr. Greer, Mayor of Oglethorpe.

Dr. W. D. Cagle from the State Board of Health then presented a movie in thre series on tuberculosis, malaria and syphilis respectively. Between the reels questions, concerning these diseases, were asked the audience by the County Health Nurse and very touching Negro Spirituals were sung, led by Miss F Williams, music director of M. C. T School.

Mayor McKenzie commended the class on its efforts to present such a program and surprised them delightfully by announcing the fact that the City of Montezuma would give them a first aid kit.

It was emphasized in this program the nee dof attending the clinic that's held each thursday at the city hall; also the month of April was declared a city wide cleanup and home beautification Project.

I hope that all the hearers in that audience and all the readers of this column will realize the value of adhering to both of these opportunities an dthat they both will be stepping stones to "Better Health" for you and yours.

Remember to attend the classes taught on health from Monday through Friday of each week by John W. Greene.

AFRICAN BACKGROUND AND HERITAGE

Did the slaves come to America empty handed, or did they bring heritage of native endownment and skill, and even a bit of civilization? For an answer we must look to their African background and to their early record in America. We learn, for example, that the natives of Africa were perhaps the first to smelt iron and forge instruments of usefulness and beauty. This may account in part for the fact that throughout the days of slavery Negroes did practically all of the South's blacksmithing, wagon-making and iron work, manned its factories, machine shops, mills and even ran its trains.

Back in Africa they had been skillful weavers, rug makers, potters and wood carvers. In America they soon developed great skill as carpenters, masons and erected many of the South's most beautiful and stately structures. By the opening of the civil war, slaves were doing most of the mechanical work of the South. Many of them attained such skill that they were hired out profitably by their owners. Others bought their time from their masters, hired themselves out, and thus accumulated enough to purchase their freedom. In 1835 there lived in Cincinnati 476 Negroes who had purchased their freedom at a cost of $215,000.

This well-known practice accounts in part for the fact that in 1860 there were 486,000 free Negroes in the United States, or more than one-tenth of the total Negro population. Many of these free Negroes became property owners, and a few had grown comparatively wealthy. In 1860 the free Negroes of Charleston alone owned property valued at more than $700,000 and those of Philadelphia twice as much. These facts evidence no small measure of native ability along mechanical lines. In estimating the Negroes' place in American history, credit should be given him for a vast contribution of mechanical skill and labor, which added greatly to the economic development of the country.

MEET A NEGRO POET

William Stanley Braithmaite, born in Boston, 1878, was largely self-educated. For years he has been nationally recognized, without regard to race, as anthologist, critic and literary arthority. Beginning in 1913, he has brought out yearly a collection of magazine verse, admitted in America. Every first-class library has them. Braithwaite is himself the author of three volumes of poetry. He now teaches at Atlanta University. Incidentally, h was my teacher in American literature when I was a student at Morehouse College. (Atlanta, Ga.) Th following poem illustrates the artistry and mysticism which characterize his work:

Rhapsody

I am glad day long for the gift o
Song,
For time and change and sorrow
For the sunset wings and the world-end things
Which hang on the edge of tomorrow.
I am glad for my heart whose gates apart
Are the entrance-place of wonders,
Where dreams come in from the rush and din
Like sheep from the rains and thunders,

TWO NEGRO INVENTORS GET PATENT ON INNERTUBE

William Van Buren and Nosmc Jones, inventors of Detroit, Mich were granted a patent recently on a safety inner tube for automobile tires that may prevent thousands of accidents due to punctures. The tube is built in sections, each independent of the other, yet each section receives air from the same valve This means that if a car traveling at a high rate of speed should encounter a puncture, only the section of the tire damaged will lose ai immediately. This will give th driver ample time to control th car before the tire is completely deflated.

The inventors feel that such a revolution in tire equipment will do much toward decreasing the death rate on the highways.

Happenings Among Colored People

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 28, 1940

BY W. H. SHACKLEFORD

Dr. H. H. Walker, well-known Nashville physician, was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Wednesday in the Pythian Temple. Dr. E. A. Davis of Murfreesboro was named grand vice-chancellor and Dr. William A Lewis of Pulaski was reelected endowment secretary-treasurer. Mrs Cora E. Burke of Knoxville was reelected grand worthy counsellor, Court of Calanthe, along with Mrs M. A. Turner of Pulaski as grand endowment secretary, and Mrs Clemmie White of this city as grand endowment treasurer. Memorial services were conducted Wednesday for N. N. Reynolds whose death left vacant the important post filled by him for many years, and for the late Hon. J. C Napier, the Grand Court holding a separate service aside from the joint meeting. The Grand Lodge opened Monday night with welcome exercises at Mt. Olive Baptist Church at which time the Rev. S H. Simpson, pastor of the Greater St. John Baptist Church, and Dr Henry Allen Boyd were the principal speakers. Representatives from all sections of the state were in attendance.

RACE PICTURES

At Spruce Street Baptist Church, where the Rev. A. M. Townsend is pastor, a program consisting of movies, showing pictures of individuals, groups of business enterprises and other features in technicolor will be presented Thursday night. Included in the showings will be scenes from the recent Booker T. Washington Stamp celebration at Tuskegee and of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's visits to Negro institutions in Florida and Tennessee. The local officials of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., along with cooperating agencies, is sponsoring the affair. There is no admission.

S. S. LIBRARY

A forward movement in religious education, promoted by church and Sunday school, has been inaugurated by the officials of Bethel A. M E. Sunday school. A circulating library from which teachers and students may get books for stated periods is in course of preparation. A special room is being built and already 150 books—religious-education tests, stories and miscellaneous subjects—are available. The library is under direction of the religious education department of the school. The Rev. E. S. Rose is pastor and W. H. Shackleford, director.

REVIVAL SERVICES

Evangelistic services are in progress at St. Luke A. M. E. Church the Rev. J. B. Foxhall, pastor, conducted by the Rev. W. F. Bolton of Pulaski. At Salem A. M. E. Church the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, pastor, the Rev. W. B. Rouse, pastor at Watertown, are carrying on a series of meetings.

Y. W. C. A. ITEMS

The Business and Professional Girls Club of the Y. W. C. A. are spending the week end at Camp Wenonah. Thursday, a group of 35 young people from Kentucky and Tennessee will go to the camp for several days. These young people are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. The Co'op's Club gave a kodaking and swimming party on the lake at A. and I. State College Thursday night, July 18.

MOONLIGHT BOATRIDE

Tomorrow night the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity will sponsor a moonlight boatride on the Steamer Idlewild from 8:30 until midnight King Perdue's orchestra will furnish music.

BETHLEHEM CENTER

The Bethlehem Center Little Theater group, popularly known as the "Nashville Suitcase Theater," will by popular request present the play, "Do You Want to Be Free?" at the Ritz Theater, Tuesday, August 13. The group has just returned from Philadelphia where they gave scenes from this play before the New Theater League convention. The camp is in full operation completing the fourth week. By reason of public spirited organizations, churches, and individuals, four new buildings are in course of erection. Two buildings will be used for dormitories, one will be for recreation purposes and will include kitchen and dining room. Bethlehem Center girls have been in the camp the past week, the scouts will go on August 6, followed by a group under direction of D. W. Crutcher. A vacation Bible school was conducted for two weeks in June with an enrollment of 132.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

The next meeting of the Better Home and Garden Club will be with Mrs. W. M. Gregory. The club's outing will take place the second Sunday in August.

The anniversary reception of the Deborah Art and Study Club is being planned and will be the subject of special consideration at the next meeting with Mrs. Rosa Miller, Monday, July 29.

The Nashville Business League meets the first and third Mondays in each month at the Fisk Social Center, having obtained a charter from the national organization. All persons interested in any form of business are being solicited to join the league.

Atlanta (Ga.) Journal
September 15, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

The Atlanta Public School system will lose one of its most valuable employes this week when Robert Smith, custodian at Booker T. Washington High School, retires after 31 years of service. Smith's retirement became effective on September 1, but he remained at his post a few days to acquaint the new custodian with the set-up. He entered the school system back in 1909.

He is regarded the most efficient worker in his department, having served at one time as instructor of janitors and maids, with an office in the City Hall.

Smith was born on Edgewood Avenue in 1884 and was enrolled in the Wiley Grammar School, Morris Brown College, during the administration of the late Professor Richardson. He was forced to drop out of school to work and his first job was as delivery boy in a grocery store, where he worked seven and one-half years, and prior to entering the school system was foreman in the plant of the Southern Furniture Company. It was in 1922, after he had served for 13 years at the Peeples Street Elementary School, that he was moved to the City Hall to train and hire maids and janitors for the rapidly expanding school department, at which task he spent the next two years.

He spent the remaining 16 years at Booker T. Washington High School, where he served satisfactorily 100 teachers and more than 4,000 students.

Smith has been absent from his post of duty only 60 days on sick leave. Now he is retiring on a pension of $60 per month. He is a faithful member of the Warren Memorial Methodist Church and for 18 years has been active in the church as president of the ushers board.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Booker T. Washington's philosophy of an abundant life was based on the dignification of common labor. Regardless to the type of work that one pursues, if such work is the source of his daily bread, he should regard it as a profession. By means of study and application and a sincere desire to do the best job possible, one can make himself master of any position, be it high or low. Too often we refuse or look down upon any job that happens not to be of the white-collar category. It is a situation that is now deplored by the Negro race as a whole. We once believed that a college education would be the solution to most of our problems. Having received a college education, we then felt that "big jobs" should be obtained without our even asking for them. We failed to realize that education is merely a tool that lubricates the machines of industry. There is quite a difference in knowing how a thing should be done and doing it.

The Urban League is mainly interested in the welfare of what some may term the common laborer. It is for that reason that we laud the achievements of Robert Smith. He will be the main speaker for the Janitors' Association on October 2.

Rev. D. T. Murray on WSB

The Rev. D. T. Murray, pastor of Radcliffe Memorial Church, was the speaker on "Chariot Wheels'" regular Sunday night broadcast. He spoke on "The Significance of a Vision." The Savoy banquet room, from which the program was being broadcast, could not even afford standing room for the many persons who congregated in the outside hall and on the stairway to hear the old familiar but sweet songs, sung by the "Chariot Wheels'" chorus and to hear the speaker, from whose speech comes the following excerpts:

"A vision gives life a direct interpretation of inward values, it arouses to action the hidden powers within, it enhances life and adds beauty to our worth and happiness. It is like the gild in the ore, the setting in the ring, the electricity in the dynamo, it makes life significant. . . . A vision takes us out of our narrow circle of thoughts and ideas and connects us with the whole of life. . . . It does not upset life. It fits into it and leads us on from where we are to the fulfillment of the urge within us."

NYA Conference at Savannah

The National Youth Administration for Georgia has adopted a policy of holding two state-wide conferences during the year, bringing together all NYA administrative and supervisory officials throughout the state, and sponsors of resident and larger projects, as well as representatives of other co-operating agencies. The second conference of the year began Thursday at Savannah Beach at the Tybee Hotel and will end with individual conferences and consultations.

J. B. Blayton, prominent in local and national business, educational and fraternal circles, and William H. Shell, Georgia NYA assistant on Negro affairs, were among persons who appeared before the conference at its opening session, Thursday. Their subjects were "The Negro in American Life" and "The Negro and NYA in Georgia."

Such conferences are held to review past achievements of the agency and to formulate its future program. Along with the divisional heads in the NYA division of Negro affairs, Negro members of the state NYA set-up and a large number of Negro citizens from all sections of the state were present and participated in the meeting.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
September 13, 1940

Activities of Colored People

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

By MRS. M. C. CHAVIS

Dr. Hale at Mayo Clinic

Dr. J. H. Hale, chief of the surgical department of Meharry Medical College and chairman of the hospital committee of Hubbard Hospital, is visiting Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.

Clark College has Groundbreaking

Clark College of Atlanta held its groundbreaking for the new group of buildings to be erected last Monday morning. This group is to cost $700,000. Clark is now one of the colleges in the group which composes the Greater Atlanta University.

Episcopalians in Kansas City

This week witnessed a three-day conference of Negro Episcopalians in Kansas City, preceding the general Episcopal Convention. It is said 125 clergymen and laymen will attend this conference. This is the seventh triennial conference of Church Workers Among Colored People in this denomination.

Salem AME Church News

Rev. J. C. Caldwell, minister. Salem made a very fine impression at the Missionary Convention at Franklin last week. It more than doubled its missionary money. The pastor will preach Sunday morning on "The Wonder Working Christ." The choir will give a fifteen-minute song service.

Progressive Baptist Church

1419 Twelfth Avenue, South. Sunday school 9:45. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. J. O. Bonner, at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. BTU at 6:30. "Voices in the Garden" will be presented for the fourth time at Tabernacle Baptist Church tonight.

Seay Memorial Methodist Church

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Prof. T. B. Hardiman, superintendent. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. W. B. Crenshaw, at 11 a. m. The women of the church will hold the charter meeting of the Women's Christian Service at 3:30 p. m. All the women members of Seay Memorial are earnestly urged to be present and to become a charter member of the society. Mrs. Mary M. Drake will be in charge of the program, assisted by an able corps of church women.

First Baptist Young People Entertain

The young people of the First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue, North, held a tea at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Howell to benefit the Ladies' Aid of the church. Dr. Robert Harwell, staff member of Meharry, gave a lecture on "Building Healthy Bodies." The program also included musical numbers on several different instruments.

Ministers' Wives Alliance Meets

The Ministers' Wives Alliance will meet at the home of Mrs. Hattie Scott Martin, 1051 Second Avenue, South, on Tuesday afternoon, September 17, at 3:30 o'clock.

St. Paul AME Church

The young people of St. Paul will inaugurate a new series of vesper services beginning Sunday, September 15, at 3:30 p. m. The Rev. Samuel S. Morris, Jr., pastor of Gallatin AME Church, will be the speaker.

Pearl Senior High School

The Library Staff sponsored the first assembly period of the school year on Friday, September 13. The library is the recipient of a number of books from the collection of the late J. C. Napier. An official school emblem has been adopted by the faculty and students of Pearl. The emblem was designed by Winston Payne, a student of the art department.

Hurtsboro, Ala. Press
October 25, 1940

AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

By (Eva) W. E. Callins
Negro Home Dem. Agent

The Home Makers Club of Hurtsboro is on the upward trend under the competent leadership of our Home Demonstration Agent, W. E. Callins, president, J. L. Robinson; Secretary, R. Brown and local leader, A. Stovall.

The club has a pressure canner which makes it easy for the members to get renewed interest in canning each meeting they can.

The home agent has emphasized the canning of vegetables fruits and fruit juices this year.

On July 10 we canned 9 quarts of corn.

On July 17 we canned 12 quarts of Okra.

On July 24 we canned 12 quarts of corn.

On July 31 we canned 5 quarts of corn.

On August 7 we canned 5 quarts of okra.

On August 14 we canned 12 quarts of pears.

A total of 55 quarts were canned in club meeting.

As the dry weather is making vegetables become scarce we are planning to work with clothing and handicraft projects. In a few weeks we hope to learn more about feed and flour sacks. With patience, few cents and materials found around home we plan to dress our kitchen windows, beds, tables and small children.

F. B. Crump
Club Reporter

Home Demonstration club leader, I. D. Martin of Shady Grove Community says: "I planned to raise more and better chickens this year but had 137 near the broiler age to get drowned in the month of May, however I tried to do the best I could with what I had left." A report of her project follows:

Grows most of feed	
Feed bought	$1.65
Feeder	.25
Expense	$1.90
Sold	
Frying size 36 lbs. - 18c per lb.	$6.48
Hens 20 lbs. at 15 cents per lb.	$3.00
Rooster	.52
Taken in	$10.00

The money I received for sale of chickens was used to help with the purchasing of winter clothing.

"I have on the yard: ten chicks, one rooster, seven broilers, twelve baby chicks and fourteen frying size chickens. My husband and I have sufficient poultry products for our daily diet and some for sale.

The Martins are purchasing material to build a lamp-brooder, reports W. E. Callins, negro county home demonstration agent.

What Negroes Are Doing

NOV 10 1940

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Negro Exposition of Progress will open at Slossfield Community Center Sunday, Nov. 17, and continue daily through Dec. 9. The exposition will depict the advancement that the American Negro has made during his life in America.

The material will represent a cross-section of the American Negro Exposition that was viewed by more than 1,000,000 persons in Chicago last Summer. The opening at Slossfield Center will be a gala occasion. It is recalled that the Slossfield Center won the national award as "America's most outstanding community development."

The exposition is under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration for Alabama, in cooperation with the Jefferson County Board of Health, Birmingham and Jefferson County Boards of Education and Slossfield Civic Association.

Birm News

Capt. Charles C. Dawson and Edward Rodriguez, of the National Youth Administration of Illinois, have been released to the national office of the National Youth Administration to spend full time with the exposition in Birmingham. Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, supervisor of Negro affairs, NYA activities in Alabama, is director of the exposition. Benjamin Craig, Robert Bolden, A. M. Walker and C. Carl Williams are members of the executive staff. The executive committee is composed of Editor Robert Durr, chairman; Miss Flora Chisholm, E. Paul Jones, Carol W. Hayes, Robert C. Johnson, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. Belzora Ward, H. D. Coke, the Rev. Henry D. Tillman, Mrs. A. M. Walker, Dr. P. S. Moton, W. W. Whetstone, L. S. Gaillard, Miss Geraldine O. Tongue and the Rev. E. W. Williams.

Birm Ala

Programs will include the Fisk Jubilee Singers, Tuskegee, Miles, Talladega, State. A. & M., State Teachers College, the National Youth Administration Chorus, Parker High School band and chorus, as well as many other well known musical groups.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
December 1. 1940

Georgia Medi

Mrs. Harry Rogers

Mrs. H. M. Kandel, of Savannah, chairman of the public relations committee of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Association of Georgia, issues the following message to members:

"Public relations programs are one of the most important phases of auxiliary work. It is the duty of this committee to inform itself concerning the activities of medical interest in other organizations, in order that they may be influences for the good of the public and the advancement of medical science. To this end, we shall endeavor to co-operate with all such bodies in the promotion of acceptable medical affairs.

"In order to do this, it is necessary that we exert ourselves as never before that we may plan public relations and educational programs that will serve in a measure to detoxify those the profession deems undesirable. When each auxiliary member considers herself a member of the public relations committee and prepares herself to convey the message of health, as outlined by organized medicine, to the lay public; to defend the stand of the profession on matters of medical interest; and, through affiliation with lay organizations, to be responsible for the presentation of authentic health information to the public, then we can look for real progress in reaching one of the major objectives of our organization, that of helping to educate the public to an understanding of modern and scientific medicine as advocated by the medical profession.

"If we accept this responsibility as individuals or an organization, we must know the things we would teach. We must know the objectives of our organization, the platform of the American Medical Association, the message contained in the booklet 'Priceless Heritage,' facts about health insurance, the health needs and facilities of each community, the health interests of lay organizations. When we have informed ourselves on these subjects, we will be ready for action."

Mrs. T. J. Ferrell, of Waycross, was elected manager of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Eighth District Medical Society at the meeting in Douglas. Other officers are Mrs. B. E. Collins, of Waycross, vice-manager; and Mrs. T. V. Willis, of Brunswick, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. B. O. Quillian called the meeting to order, following which Mrs. J. W. Wallace welcomed guests with Mrs. W. F. Reavis, of Waycross, responding. Mrs. Louis Smith, of Lakeland, president, presided.

On the program were Dr. J. C. Patterson, of Cuthbert, president of the Medical Association of Georgia; Mrs. H. G. Banister, of Ila, president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Association of Georgia; Mrs. Lee Howard, of Savannah, first vice president; Mrs. Harry M. Kandel, of Savannah, chairman of public relations; Mrs. G. L. Loden, of Colbert, chairman of health films; Mrs. J. C. Metts, of Savannah, and Mrs. Lovick Pierce, of Waycross. Mrs. Frances Gardener sang and Miss Minnie Amelia Alderman gave readings. Later the Coffee County Auxiliary was re-organized, with the following officers, Mrs. Ray Johnson, president; Mrs. Don Jardine, vice president; and Mrs. Sage Harper, secretary-treasurer.

Woman's Auxiliary to the Georgia Medical Society met recently in Savannah, Mrs. J. C. Metts, president, presiding. Mrs. S. P. Shelton, membership chairman, introduced old and new members and out-of-town guests. Mrs. A. A. Morrison Jr., was appointed to represent the auxiliary at a tea and pantry shower given by the Sunshine Unit of the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association. The health film chairman, Mrs. Charles Usher, reported that two dental films were shown to 1,500 Negro children and 130 white high school girls.

Mrs. J. E. Porter, chairman of Christmas cards, reported having obtained $21.07 for the auxiliary from the sale to date. The auxiliary sponsored an educational booth at the Georgia-Carolina Fair recently. The committees on health education, health films, public relations and cancer had charge of the booth. On children's day, Miss Annie Taylor, head of oral hygiene of the State Department of Health, showed films to 2,500 children.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
October 17, 1940

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Many of his friends and religious coworkers were saddened to learn of the death of Rev. A J. Green of Roanoke, Alabama on Wednesday October second at his home. An outstanding pastor in the state, Rev. Green was a frequent visitor to Tuskegee at the Farmers Conferences and Interracial meetings. He was President at one time of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, composed of both races. Rev. Green's hobby was music, and he was chorister of the North East District State Convention and a most active worker in all departments of the work of the church. He was successful in educating his children, a son having attended here last year. He was laid to rest the Friday following his passing awaiting the call of the resurrection. The family has our heart felt sympathy.

* * *

Miss Celestine E. Birge who has just graduated as a registered Medical Technician from the Northwest Institute of Medical Technology at Minneapolis, Minn. made a short visit with her parents here enrote to her position Medical Technician at Waverly Good Samaritan Hospital, Columbia, S. C. Her brother, George, Jr., gave her a farewell party which was shared by many of her local friends.

* * *

Mrs. Selma Richardson has been in charge of the Assembly Program of the Lewis Adams School for the past two weeks. Rev. T. R. Newman and Rev. E. H. Burke were invited to talk to the children. The Ten Commandments were beautifully explained by Rev. Newman. Mr Burke gave an interesting talk on "Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you." These visits and talks were much enjoyed and appreciated and it is hoped that they will come again.

* * *

A number of representatives of the Women's Missionary Society in the local Baptist Churches will attend this week the District Convention which holds its annual session in Opelika, Alabama this week Wednesday through Friday. Mrs. Amanda Yarborough is the President of the Convention.

* * *

All male students and workers in the Institute, Greenwood and the Veterans Facility whose ages are from twenty one to thirty five look forward to Conscription registration this week, Wednesday. Local registration will be in Logan Hall from seven A. M. until nine P. M. on said day.

* * *

Football fans anticipate a great ball game Saturday October 19th when the Tigers meet the Georgia State eleven in the Alumni Bowl at 2:30 P. M. The Tigers' recent defeats by strong elevens have been by very small scores, and it is expected that they will come out victorious Saturday.

* * *

The seventh issue of "The Negro Farmer" for October is just off the Press. Published in the interest of Farm and Home Demonstration and 4-H Club Work through the Negro Division of the Alabama Extension Service, the little four page paper is filled with farm suggestions and reports of projects under Farm and Home demonstration agents. Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent of the Agricultural Extension Department, is the quiet but forceful sponsor of the paper. A very worth while article in the current issue is from the pen of Chaplain H. V. Richardson, under the caption, "The Church and the Farm," entitled, "Go to the Ant," with the text "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise." Proverbs 6:6.

* * *

The regular school session for the Class for ministers opened two weeks ago with an enrollment of seventeen preachers, mostly rural ministers. The second week, twenty one were present. Additional teachers from the Institute faculty will assist in the work this year. Mr. Robert Reed of the Department of History will have a class in World Problems while Mr. A. L. Turner, Registrar and a lawyer, will give the ministers some points on legal matters that will prove helpful Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Dean of Men, will have a class in practical English.

Working with Young People and Church Financing will be other subjects this year added to theological subjects offered in other years. The class meets each Wednesday from ten A. M. to two thirty o'clock P. M. All ministers and prospective ministers of all churches and denominations are cordially invited and urged to attend these classes which are free to all.

* * *

The A. P. O. Bridge Club met with Mrs. G. W. A. Johnston Tuesday evening.

* * *

The Adult School

Much has been heard recently of the establishing of an adult school under the W. P. A. Mr. J. D. Reed has been quite interested and has worked hard to get this school started. It now looks assured. And in a few days the school will begin. All adults who wish to advance their education are invited to attend. Further word and more definite information regarding the school will be given next week.

* * *

The officers and members of the Greenwood Baptist Church are thankful to all friends who shared in their Brick Rally Campaign, which formally closed Sunday last. Approximately fifteen thousand brick were subscribed and paid for during the campaign. A few more such efforts for raising money or material will be necessary before we can begin our much needed new church structure. For all that has been given and will be given the church hereby expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude.

* * *

The Friendship Baptist church has recently closed a successful revival. The preaching service was carried on by Rev. J. E. Moss, assisted by Rev. M. J. Burton. These were 17 souls saved. The services were enjoyed by all. The services lasted 10 days. The attendance was great.

His main topic was "One God" and "Let Us Return to God." Our hearts burned within as he spoke of "A Living Savior."

We realized $43.00 during the revival.

The Friendship Baptist Church wishes to thank the many friends who cooperated with her during this revival. "May God's blessing come upon you."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 4, 1940

Activities Among Negroes

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

An old feud between the city and county high schools for colored will be settled again this year at Frawley field Friday night at 7:30, when Booker T. Washington County Blue Flames will meet the Howard High school Tigers.

Washington has crossed the goal line of the city footballers only once, in 1922, when as Lincoln High, on Holly street (then in the county) they made fourteen points as Howard won with eighteen.

The Howard team, coached for twelve years by T. R. ("Red") Gaston, has played a total of eighty-seven games, winning sixty-three, tying seven and losing seventeen. Their last loss was Friday to Washington of Atlanta.

The records of the teams in former meets follow:

1921—Howard, 6; Lincoln, 0.
1922—Howard, 18; Lincoln, 14.
Discontinued.
1936—Howard, 27; Washington, 0.
1937—Howard, 20; Washington, 0.
1938—Howard, 31; Washington, 0.
1939—Howard, 0; Washington, 0.

Phillis Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A News

The grown girls of the Phillis Wheatley branch, under the sponsorship of the girl reserves department closed its membership drive with forty-two members enrolled.

The activities for the club the past month were handicraft, dramatics social and the fall opening, with election of officers as follows: Eva Abernathy, president; Rosa Broadnax vice-president; Erasuline Harrington secretary; Hazel Bonner, assistant secretary; Dorothy Vaughn, treasurer Ethel Lovingood, membership chairman; Ora D. Perry, program chairman; Margaret Ramsey, service committee chairman, and Lily Rucker social committee chairman.

The other members are Betty Cannon, Marguerite Elliott, Gladys Hill Thelma Hill, Phyllis Ivy, Priscilla Johnson, Martez Jennings, Thelma Jarrell, Virginia McGhee, Magnolia Lee, Mary Murphy, Sara Moten, Mildred Oglesby, Mildred Pursely, Ora D. Perry, Mathilde Pitts, Marian Robinson, Margaret Ramsey, Daisy Reynolds, Mabel Ramsey, Edith Ramsey, Isabelle Scruggs, Blanche Sherrill, Florena Sparkman, Pauline Spence, Ola Mae Stevenson, Mildred Singleton, Margaree Ware, Thelma and Alma Whitaker, Lucile Williams, Robie Wilson, Jimmie Williams, Dorothy Vaughn. Mesdames Willa B. Gaston and Alma E. Brown are sponsors of the group. Minnie Sledge is chairman of the grown girls' council.

The Quacks will sponsor a world fellowship vesper, Sunday, Nov. 17 at the Presbyterian church at 5 p.m

in observance of World Fellowship week.

In observance of National World Fellowship week from Nov. 10 through 16, the world fellowship committee has secured the services of the Rev. William C. Upshaw, pastor of the Greater Monumental Baptist church, and his choir, to sponsor the week of prayer services on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 4 o'clock at the branch, 839 East Eighth street.

Zenobia Howse, teacher in charge of the glee club of the branch Y. W. C. A., invites any persons interested in participating in the Christmas pageant on Dec. 10 to attend the glee club practices each Wednesday evening promptly at 7 o'clock.

Meetings Tonight

There will be a rally tonight for colored voters of the Eighteenth ward, Second precinct, at 7:30 at the hall on Church street, St. Elmo. Scott Wallace, chairman, stated yesterday that the rally will take the form of an instruction meeting.

Armistice Lodge 440, colored Elks, will meet tonight at 411 East Ninth street, for initiation of new members and act upon committee reports.

Celebrate Anniversary

A week's program will begin tonight celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of the Rev. John B. Turner as pastor of New Zion Baptist church.

Services will be conducted each night at 7:30. Principal speakers will be members of the church, Dr. Leroy Capehart, of Warren Chapel A. M. E. church, and the Revs. A. Kelley, A. M. Syler, W. M. Robinson and Woodrow W. Taylor.

Christmas Pageant

A Christmas pageant, "Follow the Star," written by a group of women of the Phillis Wheatley branch, will be presented Dec. 10 in the auditorium of Joseph E. Smith Elementary school, Tenth street.

Characters will be drawn from all churches and sections of the city. All persons interested in the production, which will have more than seventy-five characters participating, will meet at the "Y" tonight at 8 o'clock.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
November 1, 1940

News Among The Colored People

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

WEST TENNESSEE TEACHERS ON EDUCATIONAL TOUR

A group of fifty seven Jeanes Teachers of the state of Tennessee representing Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, Chester, Lake, Henderson and Hardeman Counties, visited the Institute this week on a goodwill and educational tour of southern schools and colleges. Led by Mrs. Fannie Dobbins, Madison County Jeanes Teacher, the group is making a comparative study of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia school systems to secure helpful ideas for the promotion of education in their schools, to emphasize the need and importance of an educational tour and to provide recreational and social contact. On Tuesday evening a forum was held in the Home Economics Building under the supervision of Miss Rebecca Davis of the department of Rural Education. Words of welcome were extended by Dr. W. T. B. Williams the Vice-President, Mr I. A. Derbigny and Mr. J. Max Bond. After observing the Veterans' Facility the group of some sixty teachers left for Atlanta Georgia where they continue their studies.

* * *

The High School Parent Teachers Association with Mrs. Atoria Drye as President will meet in the Academic Building Friday November eighth in its regular monthly meeting. The membership drive now on will be reported upon at this meeting Mrs. John Young is the Chairman of the Membership committee. The meeting will open at seven P. M. The public is cordially invited to be present.

* * *

The victory of the Tuskegee Tigers over Morehouse College at Columbus, Georgia Friday night was decidedly marred by an automobile tragedy when the car in which John Clark and Richard L. Douglass were riding to the game overturned on a curve Douglass was fatally injured though he lived for three days in a Columbus hospital. Clark, while seriously injured, is expected to live. He has been transferred to our hospital here Both young men were graduates of the school and it is understood have been recently employed at the Veterans' Facility. Douglass was an outstanding player on the Tiger team last year and through his school days and since his graduation employed in the Machine Shop at the Institute. The parents of the boys have the deep sympathy of their many friends in this very sad and unfortunate happening.

Washington Chapel A. M. E Sunday School wishes to thank the public for hearty cooperation in the Baby Contest which raised a total of $241.92.

Special thanks go to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Malachi Morse whose son J. Ervin Morse, sponsored by Miss Bettye Steele won first prize reporting $76.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Brown, daughter, Josie Eugenia Brown sponsored by Mrs. J. C. Williams Jr. second prize $34.36.

William Drexel Sprague, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morteza Sprague sponsored by Mrs. Willie Partridge, third prize $29.25.

Camille Walwyn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cyril A. Walwyn sponsored by Mrs. A. M. Mitchell, $27.85.

Emily Jeanette Pitts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pitts sponsored by Mrs. Julia Black $22.60.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howell whose son Thomas Hansbord Howell, sponsored by Mrs. A. D Long reported $22.20.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Motor whose daughter Marecia Laurel Moton sponsored by Miss Jessie Beasley reported $15.55.

William Edward Bibb, Jr. son of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Bibb sponsored by Mrs. John Patton reported $14.11.

* * *

SINGING CONVENTION AT MT. OLIVE

Don't forget the singing convention Sunday, November 3rd at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

Rev. J. L. Mathis. Pastor

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
November 7, 1940

Notes Of Interest To The Colored People

A check up over the county proves that not enough farmers are putting out lime on pastures. I want to advise that while work is not heavy on the farm that we see that our pasture land is well limed. You will see the effect next spring and summer.

While there are quite a few oats planted in the county, I find so many farmers who need to have oats planted have not done so. Oats planted close to the house for our hens to graze on this winter will have a large effect upon our egg production this winter.

We do not see enough wood piled up close to the house for this to be November. We should make our families as comfortable as we can. To have plenty of wood and have it convenient will help in this direction.

Where we have brick or lamp brooders, it is profitable to grow some chicks for the market. Remember that a little income from various things is what we must practice.

I notice that too many farmers are selling their corn while corn is yet cheap. Corn will sell for more than 50 cents per bushel next spring. Money will be needed next spring just as much as now.

There will be a AAA meeting in Selma Friday, November 15. We hope to carry a large delegation of farmers from this county. If you can go, please get in touch with me.

A Leadership School will be held at the 4-H Club Camp Saturday, November 9, from 8:30 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. All of our leaders are advised to be present and on time.

A. A. Hicks, Negro County Agent.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 27, 1940

News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By ALMITA S. ROBINSON

The National Youth Administration Conference held at Wheat Street Baptist Church last Saturday was attended by persons from all sections of the state. The speakers for the occasion were Ire De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University; Boisfeuillet Jones, national youth administrator of Georgia; Health Supervisor Ruby Scarlet, of the NYA at Albany, and members of the Atlanta staff of the Negro division of the National Youth Administration for Georgia.

Administrator Jones declared that it is hard to separate the Negro's part in the defense program from that of any other persons. He expressed joy over the fact that our Government has been able to convey to its people the idea of the emergency which now exists and has started a plan to meet this emergency. "It is important," he said, "that our youth have knowledge of how to build and keep in repair weapons of defense. There are 4,000,000 youths out of school and unemployed. These young people must be given a real chance to participate in our national life.

"Our young people have become quite soft. They do not have the physical stamina necessary for war. Our young people must feel that they belong. They must feel responsibility. They must realize that they are not children but are adults who can and must think. We must get a plan by which the white man and the Negro can work together to bring about these objectives and ideals in the minds of our young people."

Other members of the Atlanta staff outlined the services and opportunities that the National Youth Administration is offering the youth of the state through its work projects for its in-and-out-of-school youths, through local and state forums, through its health set-up, and through its cooperation with various phases of the national defense program.

Special Celebrations at Churches

Many of the churches in Atlanta have been celebrating Women's Day, Men's Day, Youth Day and Sunday School Home-coming Day. These celebrations have drawn splendid attendance to a number of the churches this month.

The speakers for these occasions are well-chosen.

Some of the churches that have had such celebrations are Allen Temple, First Congregational, Wheat Street, Mount Olive, Friendship and Bethel.

Washington High Exercises

A grand lesson in citizenship is what the writer would call the inaugural exercises at Washington High School Wednesday morning with more than 5,000 in attendance.

The event was the culmination of an interesting campaign marked by stump speeches, lobbying, platform promises and finally the casting of ballots for the President and the vice president of the Washington High Student Government.

The 4,200 students represented the population of the United States of the Washington Junior and Senior High School.

Hampton Barker, a student, interpreted student government as follows: Student government develops interest in all political affairs, creates a better understanding between student and teacher, and endows students with those qualities which enable them to stand, live and even die for the principles of democracy.

"Boys and girls of today," said Recorder-elect Arnold, "have a greater responsibility than we had. Each citizen of the United States has a greater responsibility than in years gone by."

He admonished the students to love their local, state and national governments, to watch out for fifth columnists.

Following this speech, Recorder-elect Arnold administered the oath of office to the president, Robert Mosley, who in his inaugural address declared: "I will do nothing to defile this hope, this trust, this loyalty that you have placed in me. We intend to promote a government of liberalism and democracy based on good taste and good sense."

The vice president, Helen Barnett, having been sworn in, said that the Progressive Party had offered the citizens a platform that would enable them to develop into worthy citizens of tomorrow. She emphasized the fact that all platform promises would be kept.

In commenting on events of the hour, Principal Harper told the student body that good citizens of tomorrow must be good citizens of today.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 8, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham has been host during the past week to more than 10,000 Negro men and women from all sections of the nation and many foreign lands who poured into the Magic City for the sixtieth annual session of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and the fortieth annual session of the Women's Auxiliary.

The Municipal Auditorium, where the convention is in session, has not been spacious enough to hold the thousands who attended each session, and the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, where the women are meeting, has had overflow audiences for its sessions. Mrs. S. W. Layton, of Philadelphia, is president of the auxiliary, and is an outstanding woman in religious affairs, having represented her group in international conventions abroad and in this country.

Sunday's program will be of citywide interest as Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, will be the preacher at the auditorium at 11 a.m.

The annual sermon for the Woman's Auxiliary will be preached at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 11 o'clock by Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, of Chicago. Associating him will be Dr. O. C. Maxwell, of New York City. At 3 p.m. the foreign missionary work of the auxiliary will be featured, and at 7:30 p.m. the program will be directed by the Committee on Church Music, headed by Mrs. Willa M. Townsend, of Nashville.

Interesting visitors to the convention included Carey B. Lewis, newspaper man. He did newspaper work for the National Negro Business League under the presidency of the late Booker T. Washington, and for 18 years, under the presidency of Dr. L. K. Williams, for the National Baptist Convention, which closes here Sunday night.

Another outstanding person in attendance was Prof. Thomas J. Dorsey, of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Negro Gospel Choirs and Choruses. He is a gospel song writer whose songs are featured by the "Wings Over Jordan," ensemble out of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Rev. J. H. Branham, assistant pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, and transportation commissioner of the national convention succeeded in using 11-day coaches, three pullmans, an observation and dining car to bring the Chicago delegation to Birmingham.

The Rev. J. W. Goodgame and other local pastors of Birmingham made it very pleasant for President L. K. Williams and family during their stay in the Magic City.

* * *

Democratic and Republican campaign leaders completed plans last week for the drive to secure the Negro by following the pattern of the past in setting up racial campaign units.

Named to handle the campaign for election of Wendell L. Willkie as president, were Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, of St. Louis, president of the National Negro Bar Association, and Atty. Francis E. Rivers, of New York City, a member of the staff of Thomas E. Dewey, New York district attorney.

On the Democratic front, only Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, has been named.

* * *

James A. Johnson, formerly head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Business, was inducted into office as postmaster at Tuskegee Institute with exercises following the close of business at the famous institution last Saturday.

Johnson succeeds Richard H. Harris, who has been acting postmaster since the death of J. B. Washington, who was the institute's first postmaster. The oath of office was administered by Warren A. Logan, retired treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, in the presence of W. T. B. Williams, vice president; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration; J. H. Palmer, retired registrar, and a group of institute officials, students, community and townspeople.

* * *

The Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County will be guests of St. Stephen's Lodge No. 66, Knights of Pythias, for its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8. The session will be held in the K. of P. Hall in Woodlawn, Sixty-Third Street and Third Avenue, South. A large attendance of chancellor commanders and members of the order is expected for the meeting, which will open at 4 p.m.

A short but interesting program will feature the meeting and includes prayer by Sir J. E. Jackson, welcome address by T. H. Jones, response by Sir W. M. Washington. Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams will deliver the principal address. Sir George Dobbs, chairman of the Board of Endowment and chancellor commander of Naomi Lodge No. 127 of North Birmingham, will serve as master of ceremonies.

St. Stephens Lodge has a very energtic leader in its chancellor commander, Sir D. P. Mitchell, and he has the full cooperation of a fine staff of officers.

* * *

Plans for a Negro radio station in New York City created considerable interest last week with the announcement of the chartering of the Harlem Broadcasting Company, Inc., by the New York secretary of state.

Heading the new concern are Joseph Deighton Gibson, Marie Gibson and Reuel M. Jordan as incorporators with backing capital set at $20,000.

The new organization has made provision whereby the new radio chain would not necessarily be limited to Negro entertainers and sponsorship, but any phase of Americanism of interest to Negroes.

* * *

W. T. Brown, Jr., Chicago undertaker, was elected president of the newly-formed National Association of Colored Mayors, following a three-day session held recently in Detroit.

The 38 delegates who attended the convention were guests of the Michigan Colored Mayors Association.

The association voted to build a $500,000 convalescent hospital for infantile paralysis victims.

Other officers elected are: Chick Sheehan, of Buffalo, vice president; Dr. McLean Morrison, Detroit, treasurer; Mark Anthony, Louisville, secretary, chairman of the board of directors.

Louisville won the 1941 convention, which will be held three days prior to the running of the Kentucky Derby.

* * *

A new troop number was given out last week for a Boy Scout troop at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Prof. Felix Paul, formerly connected with an old troop, is the new scoutmaster. Troop committeemen are C. E. Johnson, D. A. Kirby and C. A. Brown.

The training course conducted in Smithfield Auditorium last week by A. J. Taylor was highly successful. Thirty-three men were in regular attendance and gained information and instruction in the field of scouting.

Johnson City, Tenn., Press
November 28, 1940

Events Of Interest To Colored People

The Bible Band of the Church of God on Wilson avenue will hold the weekly study and discourse tonight at 8 o'clock. Friday night will be regular church service night.

Mrs. Willie Mae Anderson is making slight improvement. She has been confined to her home on Wilson avenue for several months. She is bedfast at this time.

News has been received that Mrs. Betty Jane Carter of Houston county died a few days ago. She was 115 years of age and probably the oldest colored woman in the state.

James Garfield of Bristol is a visitor in the city. While here he is the house guest of Sol K. Stewart.

The women of the Friendship Baptist Church will serve Thanksgiving dinner this afternoon and tonight at the residence of Mrs. Lena Gilbert, West Chilhowie avenue.

The Circle No. 2 of the Thankful Baptist Church will serve Thanksgiving dinner at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. L. R. Womack, Boone street. Chitterlings and hot fish will be on the menu also.

All the colored World War veterans are requested to meet at Barrack 8, Mountain Home, Friday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Langston High School's Tigers were to meet the Big Stone Gap, Va., eleven today at 3 p. m. at Roosevelt Stadium. A large crowd was expected.

Grove Hill, Ala., Democrat
November 14, 1940

Notes Of Interest To The Colored People

Do you have trouble in making butter, or are you a good butter maker? There is no secret in making good butter. With proper care and attention to details, good butter can be made in any farm home. The quality of the butter is dependent upon intelligent use of equipment, rather than the kind, although suitable equipment is time-saving, and can be purchased and made at a normal cost.

Milk vessels should be of high grade tin with all joints and seams smoothly put together so that there will be no crevices in which the dirt may accumulate. They should have a smooth heavily tinned interior to prevent rusting and difficulty in cleaning. All butter making equipments should be thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in hot water containing washing powder. Never use a dish cloth or soap. Inexpensive stiff fiber scrub brush or vegetable brush can be purchased at any grocery store, dime store or hardware store. After equipments are washed, they should be scalded or steamed and exposed to direct sunlight whenever it is convenient. Butter should not be handled or touched with the bare hands. It injures the quality of the butter and is very unsanitary. Wooden paddles can be easily whittled from maple, ash, or poplar or bought at a small cost. When making butter be sure that your temperature is even and regular. In making butter the salt should be uniformly distributed with surplus water worked out. To the amount of butter made in most farm homes, a butter worker 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 3½ inches narrow at the bottom is recommended. When butter is sold, parchment paper 8 x 11 inches should always be used to wrap the pound.

T. A. Whitlow, Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

Dickson, Tenn., Herald
October 4, 1940

WITH COLORED PEOPLE
By Gus Lanier

Dr. M. M. Ellis, a foot specialist of Clarksville, was here Monday on professional business.

Rev. G. H. Smith made a flying week-end visit to this place last week. It is understood that the preacher has taken unto himself a wife and a home in the good county of Maury.

Mrs. J. T. Dentham is still confined to her room. She has a sciatic swelling of the ankles and feet, commonly called inflamatory rheumatism. There is much anxiety for her recovery.

Registration day for military service is the 16th of this month, and the penalty for failure to register is severe, and it is a matter of patriotism and protection to remember the date. There is an agitation on the part of the axis powers that be, warning the United States of war.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hampton, of the Promise Land section, hereby desires to thank all the people in that and other sections of the county for their liberal aid rendered when their home was destroyed by fire. And, also, they ask that the Lord may bless and comfort them should misfortune be theirs.

Rev. J. Royster Powell, Sr., the new pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, preached a very forceful sermon recently on "The Consistency of Life," advocating the theory that the wearing of overalls is the emblem of industry and labor, that in many instances covered a heart of gold. The speaker declared that he never prepared anything for company—if bacon was good for him, it was good for company, for "a man is a man for a' that," and the only disagreement had with his wife was because of saving this and that for company.

The meeting at the Sanctified Church closed last Sunday night after a two weeks revival. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Davis of Winchester. Five were baptized last Sunday as a result of the meeting. Fasting and footwashing were observed as a part of the fundamental principles of the church. "Sanctified, or Set Apart," is the watchword of the church.

Ralph Holt fell through the back steps of the Donegan building last Saturday night, painfully injuring his right foot and leg. The steps were defective. Ralph was unable to return to his work in Nashville Monday. He is employed at the NYA at the Memorial Building and works for the Baker Cafe Saturday night and Sunday.

With the completion of the water line to the Fairgrounds, a good many of the colored citizens of East Dickson are taking advantage of the improvement and are having water put in their residences. Hampton School also has water now, due to the viligant work of Mayor Beasley and the City Council in co-operation with the colored people and the county officials.

We acknowledge and appreciate a subscription to the "Sunday Visitor," Catholic publication published in Indiana, and also copies of the papers of the Church of Christ published by Elder John Pack in the state of Kansas.

According to William A. Reed, Jr., secretary of the Young Democratic Club for Negroes of Davidson county, a news release from Washington announced that 36,000 of the first 400,000 men drafted for military service would be Negroes. This statement released from the White House was said to have had the approval of Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, chief of staff. The statement said that colored citizens constitute approximately nine percent of the total population of the United States, and the men selected for military service will be in about the same ratio.

We herewith quote, in part, the signed confession of Willie R. D. (Sugar) Manning: "I was standing on the corner at Myatt's Drug Store last Tuesday afternoon and I saw Mr. Buttrey leave the bank building in a black Chevrolet car with a man who teaches the Dickson Band. I immediately crossed the street and went into the bank building. I tried the door to the offices in the inside of the building, but it was locked. I then climbed into the inside and I saw a drawer that looked like a money drawer. I pulled it open and took about $400—all that I wanted; in fact, more than I wanted. I hid it back of Mr. Tomlinson's store and left it there for four days. I then got it and hid it near Mr. Parker's mill. I gave Paul Johnson a lot of the money, after which we went to 117th Sixth Avenue, North, Nashville, and bought a used car for $235, and Paul paid for the car." Paul Johnson, the accessory to the theft of money stolen by Manning, was sent to the CCC Camp near this place from Chattanooga. He was arraigned before Esq. R. P. Work Thursday morning of last week and bound over to Circuit Court. He made bond for his appearance at the next term of court. Manning was tried before Judge William Leech and given seven years. He is also ameanable to Federal Court, which in all probability will give him a sentence. Because of his youthful age, which is said to be 16, and having confessed to a crime against the Government, he probably will be sent to a juvenile detention institution in the state of Maine. We are requested to state by those concerned that there is a lack of about $50 of the amount stolen by Manning unrecovered, and unless returned the holders will be held as accessories to the robbery. Those holding or receiving any of the money can return it to Mr. Buttrey at the Citizens Bank Building or to Judge Robert S. Clement at the City Hall. Chief of Police Henry Hunt is given credit for solving the crime.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 24, 1940

News of A Negro Con

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

Keen interest is being expressed by Atlantians in the Negro Exposition of Progress which opened last Sunday in Birmingham, Ala., where 4,000 Negro and white citizens gathered to listen to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, and to listen to a music festival prepared especially for the occasion.

The exposition dramatizes the porgress of the American Negro over the course of the past 75 years and is participated in by leading schools, business groups, civic associations and Government agencies. Many of the exhibits were on display at the Chicago Exposition this past summer, and are now being made accessible to Southerners for the first time.

Dr. Bethune's address pointed out the challenge to American Negroes to grasp the opportunities which present themselves to render effective service to themselves and to their country. She declared that the time is past when one section of the population can depend completely on another section for assistance, adding that all people are linked together in the common struggle for existence.

The music festival presented such famous musical groups as Talladega College Choir, Parker High School Choir and Band, Alabama State Teachers College Male Glee Club, Fisk University Choir, National Youth Administration Chorus, State A. and M. Choir, Tuscaloosa Industrial High School Chorus and the Miles College Choir.

The exposition is under the sponsorship of the Slossfield Civic Association, the Birmingham and Jefferson County Boards of Education, the Jefferson County Board of Health, and the National Youth Administration. It will formally close on December 9.

P. T. A. Meeting Today

A large number of parents and teachers is expected for the mass meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Congregational Church. The first conference of its kind in Atlanta, the meeting will be addressed by Hattie M. Reese, state president of the P. T. A. body.

Great interest is being shown over the musical numbers which will be rendered by the Booker T. Washington High School Band directed by E. A. Starling, the David T. Howard Band directed by Kenneth Days and a mothers' chorus which is expected to provide unusual entertainment.

An informational clinic, which will assist parents in learning many of the pressing problems confronting their children in school, will close the day's activities. The conference is being held to bring to parents and the general public important issues dealing with the youth of today. It is expected to bring parents and teachers together on the basis of their common interests and to increase an appreciation of the difficulties which children face in attempting to prepare for their part in citizenship activities.

Co-operative Conference

The third Southeastern Conference on Co-operatives held at the Biltmore Hotel was attended by many Southern leaders interested in the growth of the co-operative movement and consumers' education.

Sponsored by the Southeastern Co-operative Education Association, the conference brought social workers, church workers, farmers, and business people together to discuss ways of helping groups to understand and to organize credit unions, consumer co-operatives, producing and marketing organizations, etc.

Some of those present and participating in the two-day discussion were: Corris Landers, School of Education, Tuskegee Institute; W. A. Shields, Tuskegee Institute; J. W. Bryant, Tuskegee; Harold Jacobs, Jackson College, Miss.; Wendell B. Wrenn, accounting department, Tuskegee, and W. R. Partridge, commercial dietetics department, Tuskegee.

Thanksgiving Cantata

Composed of members of the faculty who are interested in choral work, the David T. Howard faculty chorus rendered a Thanksgiving Cantata to an appreciative audience at Eberneezer Baptist Church last Sunday.

Accompanied by Mildred Thornhill, the chorus showed evidence of training and ability and responded ably to the talented direction of Johnson Hubert, who is also the school's music instructor. The program was the eleventh in the series of vesper services currently sponsored by David T. Howard School.

Insurance Group Meets

Plans for the observance of National Negro Insurance Week were discussed by a group of prominent insurance executives here this week. Representing large insurance firms from all over the country, members of the insurance week committee arrived here Thursday and were guests of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company through Saturday.

Chief topic of discussion was how Negro insurance week, to be observed the first week in May, could best dramatize the story of the insurance companies and how it could best convince the public of the very real contribution that insurance companies have made in the field of Negro business.

It was generally agreed that, as one of the foremost examples of Negro thrift, co-operation and business acumen, the insurance company's story must be told to the public. Extensive plans, later to be publicized, were made by the committee to achieve this goal.

Social Hygiene Conference

Planned for next Thursday and Friday is a Social Hygiene Conference sponsored by the Atlanta Urban League, the Social Hygiene Clinic, the State Board of Health and local physicians and laymen.

The conference has two aims: (1) To give accurate, wholesome information concerning the danger and prevention of venereal diseases; (2) to encourage full discussion by professional persons of the technical aspects of venereal disease education and control.

Sessions will be held at the Savoy Hotel, Bethel A. M. E. Church and Morris Brown College.

The purpose of this bulletin is to reflect significant thought, cultural activity and creditable accomplishment of Negroes in Atlanta.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
July 7, 1940

Happenings Among Colored People

By W. H. SHACKLEFORD

The Summer Theater of A. and I. College will present its first summer drama festival Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 10-11 in the auditorium of the college.

Prof. Thomas E. Poag announces that the festival will feature six one-act plays. Actors from different parts of the country will participate. The Wednesday program will include two Negro history plays, "Harriet Tubman" and "Christophe's Daughter." On Thursday the program will include two plays—"Bread" and "Thirst." Poag, who appeared in the production "Emperor Jones," will be seen in "Thirst."

PEARL SCHOOL P.-T. A.

For the second consecutive summer the P.-T. A. of Pearl High School is conducting a study group. The fourth meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Baxter Collier, July 8, and the subject for discussion will be "My Responsibility as a Parent."

BAPTIST UNION

The annual Baptist Union picnic will take place at Hopkins Farm, nine miles on Nolensville Pike, July 11.

The Colored Voters League of the Ninth Ward will meet at Bethlehem Center Tuesday, July 9, at 8 o'clock.

The next meeting of the Better Homes and Garden Club will be at the home of Mrs. W. L. Davidson, 1417 Grant Street.

The Deborah Art Club at its last meeting planned to shower the Phillis Wheatley Home with baskets of food every quarter. Next meeting of the club, July 15, with Mrs. Albert Bennett, 2504 Scovel Street.

On Friday night the missionary society of St. Luke A. M. E. Church will present the Cincinnati Gospel Singers in concert. The Sunday school picnic will be held at Hadley Park, July 16.

A. M. E. MINISTERS

At a meeting of all A. M. E. ministers at Bethel Church last week it was decided to have a union picnic at Sunset Park on Thursday, August 15. All A. M. E. churches and Sunday schools of the city and vicinity will participate.

The Wonderland Day Home, 913 33rd Avenue, North, of which Mrs. C. D. Baugh is supervisor, began a summer school for kindergarten and primary work July 1.

Quarterly conference will be held at Bethel A. M. E. church next Sunday with the Rev. C. H. Boone, P. E., in charge. Business session Monday night.

The fifth Sunday Union meeting of Churches of Christ was held recently in Shelbyville and attended by delegates from Chattanooga, Decherd, Union Ridge and Nashville. The next meeting will be held in Chattanooga on fifth Sunday in September.

Activities at Salem A. M. E. church as announced by the pastor, the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, include a Print Dress entertainment Monday night, July 8; a trip to Brentwood, Saturday night, July 20; special services at the church on Sunday afternoon, July 21, conducted by the Rev. F. D. Coleman and his membership; the Twelve Tribes Rally will take place on that day.

MINISTERS' WIVES MEET

The regular monthly meeting of the A. M. E. Ministers' Wives Alliance will be held Tuesday, July 9, with Mrs. Nannie Porter, 315 Eighth Avenue, N. The alliance contributes regularly to the Bethlehem Center milk fund.

PARK CONCERT

The third in the series of organ concerts will be given today at 7 o'clock at Hadley park under supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, assisted by the Rev. Jerome Wright. Special program has been arranged.

NEWS ITEMS

The annual meeting at the Church of God Missions will begin Thursday night, July 18; a basket dinner Sunday, July 21.

The senior choir of Progressive Baptist Church will present "Voices in the Night," Tuesday night, July 9. The play was written by H. Mack Allen, a deacon of the church, assisted by Miss Mary J. Brown, a member of "Wings Over Jordan" chorus of Cleveland, O. Henry B. Hailey will direct the chorus. The soloists are Misses Deloris Carter, Bertha L. Campbell, Ethel McKenney and Mrs. Della Brown. Miss Eloise Harrison at the piano.

Specially arranged vesper services will be held at St. Paul A. M. E. church today at 6 o'clock. Dr. Lawrence D. Scott, assistant professor of radiology at Meharry Medical College, returned to his post July 1 after having passed successfully the American Board of Radiology and thereby becoming a recognized specialist in X-ray diagnosis and radiation therapy.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 11, 1940

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The fifty-third session of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias and the Calanthe Court opened here Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, in the Pythian Temple and closed late Wednesday.

The board of directors and board of endowment held their meetings Monday, and the public exercises and banquet to delegates and visitors were held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church Tuesday night.

The feature of the meeting was the annual message of Oscar W. Adams, grand chancellor, and the reports of grand officers and committees. In his message the grand chancellor stressed the need of continuing the fraternal order spirit and following true leadership in this direction. He said it was the church and the fraternities of the South that represent the Negro's organized strength, and that these agencies have done more to develop the race along the lines of worth-while citizenship than any other.

He made a strong plea to the delegates to educate the children and prepare them for life's duties, and said civic, education and moral fitness are the equipments necessary for the battles of this life. He told of the achievement of the Order of Knights of Pythias in Alabama, its service now to race members, its relation to the Supreme Lodge and its cooperative interest with other worth-while fraternities in which he named a large number.

In his report the endowment secretary, H. Strawbridge, made detailed reference of the financial interest of the organization, and showed the order now has book assets of $387,774.89, and assets not admitted of $47,739.80, leaving a balance of $340,035.09 net assets, with liabilities against this sum of $44,348.22, leaving the assets above liabilities to be $295,686.87.

Delegates from every section of Alabama attended the session and rededicated themselves through resolutions and otherwise to the task of extending the operations of the fraternity to every nook and corner in the state of Alabama.

Those who addressed the delegates and public at Metropolitan Church, were Miss Elizabeth Tucker, Bishop B. G. Shaw, Mrs. Mary T. Robinson, Dr. A. S. Mitchell, J. E. Kelley, exalted ruler of the Elks; W. A. Martin. Music was furnished by the Metropolitan Church choir, and Mrs. Abbie Washington Carter. Editor H. D. Coke, of The Birmingham World, was master of ceremonies at the church and toastmaster at the banquet.

The Grand Lodge elected the following officers: Oscar W. Adams, Birmingham, grand chancellor; R. A. Ross, Montgomery, vice grand chancellor; Bishop B. G. Shaw, Birmingham, grand prelate; Sir E. G. Moore, Birmingham, grand master of exchequer; A. G. Benning, Birmingham, grand keeper of records and seal; Sir Will McGee, Bessemer, grand inner guard; Sir W. A. Stover, Birmingham, grand outer guard; Sir A. L. Davenport, Birmingham, grand master at arms; Henry Matthews, Evergreen, grand marshal; Dr. A. S. Mitchell, North Birmingham, grand medical registrar; Atty. Charles V. Hendley, Huntsville, grand attorney, and G. S. Norman, Birmingham, brigadier general of the uniform rank.

The board of directors: A. L. Gaines, Birmingham; Jesse Harris, Opelika; W. A. Martin, Auburn; H. D. Morris, Brundidge; Sylvester Pears, Mobile; A. W. West, Montgomery; A. J. Robinson, Birmingham; L. A. Van Hoose, Tuscaloosa, and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs. The board of endowment: David Kelley, Huntsville; George Toliver, Bessemer; George Dobbs, Birmingham, and H. Strawbridge, Birmingham, secretary-treasurer. Supreme representatives are Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Benning, E. G. Moore and L. J. Lewis.

The Grand Court of Calanthe elected the following officers: Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, Birmingham, grand worthy worthy counsellor; Mrs. M. A. Durr, Birmingham, grand worthy inspectrix; Mrs. M. H. Banks, Birmingham, grand worthy inspector; Mrs. Marina Autrey, Evergreen, grand worthy orator; Miss Frances Allen, Birmingham, grand registrar of deeds; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, Birmingham, assistant grand register of deeds; Mrs. Lizzie Mixon, Birmingham, grand senior directress; Mrs. Rosa Leonard, Homewood, grand junior directress; Mrs. Jennie B. Carter, Mt. Hebron, grand conductress; Mrs. Adline Thomas, Prichard, assistant grand conductress; Mrs. Ella E. Adams, Birmingham, grand escort; Mrs. Rosa Kellogg, Birmingham, grand herald; Miss Annie Scott, Birmingham, protector. Mrs. L. W. Broughton, of Mobile, deputy grand worthy counsellor.

The officers were installed by Sir James E. Kelley and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Birmingham the first Tuesday in August, 1941.

* * *

The Birmingham Negro Boys' Club received the "National Gardenia-Of-The-Week Award" Friday, Aug. 2. These are floral tributes presented to individuals, firms and organizations throughout the country in recognition of exceptional and outstanding services performed.

Recommendations are publicly gathered and the final weekly selections are made in Hollywood by Frankie Darro, screen and radio star. The flowers are offered and distributed by the leading florists in the cities of the award.

The award to the Birmingham club was made through its vice president, Dr. H. C. Bryant. Superintendent A. D. Porter and the Boys Club management and members are highly elated over the honor that has come to them in this award.

* * *

An appeal to the civic and patriotic sense of Negro Tennesseans in the interest of national unity and preparedness, through the re-establishment of colored units of the Tennessee National Guard, has been launched all over the state by colored American Legionnaires, according to a statement given out by Dr. R. Q. Venson, only Negro member of the executive committee of the Legion, and prominent in the civic and professional circles of the city of Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Venson disclosed that the matter of reestablishing Negro units of the National Guard in Tennessee was first brought to the attention of the Legion at its state convention two years ago. The first definite action on the proposal was taken with the endorsement of the idea by the body during its state meeting in Memphis in 1939. At that time it was decided that Legion posts in the larger cities of Tennessee would join in a campaign of arousing interest among Negro citizens of the desirability of having Negro National Guard units.

Dr. Venson pointed out that prior to the outbreak of the first World War, colored National Guard units were maintained in Tennessee, and that after the peace treaty and demobilization in 1918-1919, the government failed to reestablish the colored units in the state. In fact, colored units were continued in only three states: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York.

* * *

From the ranks of 30,890 Negroes enrolled in college this year, 3,913 were graduated last June, including 237 with the master's degree and nine with the degree of doctor of philosophy, according to a compilation made by The Crisis Magazine, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statistics are contained in the twenty-ninth annual education number of the magazine out Aug. 1. The magazine also devotes considerable space to pictures and information about 22 Negro colleges in the country.

* * *

A letter received by President Roosevelt Tuesday from William Pickens, director of branches of the N. A. A. C. P., urged the United States to aid Ethiopia in its war for freedom by sending Red Cross units, aviation pilots and planes to that country.

In view of the fact that the United States was the only great nation which refused to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia, it would seem fitting that this country would aid her now, Pickens said. He further suggested that the Red Cross units be composed of Negro Americans.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The forty-first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World is attracting thousands of Negroes from every section of the country and islands to St. Louis. The sessions open on Sunday, and Monday's feature will be the national oratorical contest under supervision of the educational commission of the order which has been directed, since its organization by Judge W. C. Hueston, of Washington. Boys and girls will compete who have won in the finals from the several regional districts, and the award is a scholarship to one of the outstanding Negro colleges.

Saturday night saw more than 75 persons board the train from the Birmingham district, headed by the delegation from Jones Valley Lodge No. 14 of which James E. Kelley, exalted ruler, is the grand secretary of the order. The A. H. Parker High School Band, directed by Prof. Robertson, was with the delegation from Birmingham and will join the bands from many other large cities of the country to render music for the Grand Lodge session and parade in St. Louis.

* * *

An interesting program is promised for "Jim Pearson Appreciation Day," at 3:30 p.m. this Sunday when friends of both races assemble at the auditorium of Smithfield Court in celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. J. J. Pearson, widely known social welfare worker of the community and district.

Musical numbers will be rendered by some of the city's best talent, and selected Negro spirituals will be a feature. Distinguished persons will appear on the program, and "Brother" Bryan, outstanding Presbyterian minister of Birmingham and long a staunch supporter of the Jim Pearson health camp and school, has announced his intention to take part.

Friends of Dr. Pearson have selected this occasion to call attention to his long years of service to the community and state, and to give financial assistance to the effort to modernize the equipment of the Jim Pearson farm, school and health camp located at Sterrett, a short distance from Birmingham.

The public is invited.

* * *

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be observed in Chicago, Sept. 6-9. Sponsoring the conference is a general committee, headed by Morris Lewis, the Rev. Augustus E. Bennett and Atty. Charles A. Wilson. Sessions will be held in the auditorium of DuSable High School, the Metropolitan Community Church and International House of the University of Chicago.

Included in the list of speakers on the various programs are Dr. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University, Missouri; S. B. Danley and Horace Cayton, Chicago; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethume, NYA director; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of The Journal of Negro Education; Frank L. Hayes, Chicago Daily News; Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City.

W. F. Savoy, Columbus, Ohio; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Mercer Cook, Atlanta University; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard University; John J. Rhodes, Bishops College; Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman; Capt. L. R. Mehlinger and Dr. Carter G. Woodson founder and director of the association.

* * *

The National Baptist Convention of America, Dr. Green L. Prince, of Galveston, president, will open its sixtieth annual session in Louisville Sept. 4, lasting to Sept. 9, and according to Dr. J. H. Magwood, president of the New Era Progressive Baptist State Convention, with headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama will be represented by more than 200 delegates.

A special train from Texas, Louisiana and Florida will come through Birmingham where it will be joined by three special cars of delegates and will go on to Louisville, where Drs. G. F. Watson, E. M. Elmore and E. W. Jones will lead the way to the convention.

Messengers are en route from Panama, Bermuda and the Bahama and other nearby islands, and the largest attended session in the history of the organization is predicted.

* * *

Camp Margaret Murray Washington is nearing the end of one of the biggest seasons in its history, but still the campers come. Last week a large number of Girl Reserve members, and a group of girls from Tuscumbia entered for a two weeks' stay. The Girl Reserves are under supervision of Miss Ann Foster, Girl Reserve secretary and Miss Madge Hughes.

The T. C. I. Girl Crofters ended a 12-day stay Friday, Aug. 16, and attracted much interest by a large display of handicraft, and a play "Bachelor's Dream." They were under the supervision of Mesdames E. R. Johnson and L. Thomas.

Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director, is very happy over the service the camp has rendered this year. Visitors in large numbers still find the camp an interesting place to see.

* * *

Double memorial services for the late Dr. J. H. Eason and Dr. L. Neal will be featured at the New Salem Baptist Church, Oxford Avenue and Eleventh Street, North, Tuesday, beginning at 10 a.m. The Rev. I. A. Heard is pastor of the church and assisting him on the committee are the Revs. S. J. Peacock, J. H. Chambers, W. H. Thomas, L. S. Thomas and J. W. Jackson. The Rev. J. H. Magwood, D.D., will be master of ceremonies.

"The Relation of the Deceased Ministers and Their Work in the Central Baptist Ministers' Conference," will be presented by the Revs. J. W. Weston, J. W. Jackson and L. S. Thomas. Music will be rendered by the church choir and Rev. E. L. Harvell will sing a solo. The memorial message will be delivered by Dr. W. H. Thomas.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The demonstration at Hammond, La., of a 10-barrel machine gun by its inventor, A. W. Cryer, Negro strawberry tenant farmer, convinced observers that is is one of the greatest and most effective defense or offense weapons in the history of modern warfare.

SEP 22 1940

The gun contains five magazines, each of which belches hot steel from two projecting barrels. Bullets are discharged from five of the barrels in a shot volley alternating automatically through the other five barrels in lightning-like speed.

The model is operated by a crank and 66 shells from each of the five magazines can be discharged in a few seconds, making a total of 330 volley shots in this brief period of time.

Birmingham News

It can be constructed on a scale varying from .22 caliber upward and can be mounted on tank, auto or airplane, Cryer explained. The gun is mounted on a revolving base and can be easily operated by one man with a second to refill magazines.

Birmingham, Ala.

The inventor says the weapon can be operated by motor advancing to a possible speed of 339 bullets per second. Magazines are easily replaced. Length of barrels will determine the range, he said.

The inventor has had a few years of experience as a blacksmith, and other than this, he has no mechanical training. He is asking the War Department for an opportunity to demonstrate the "blitzkrieg" gun in Washington. He holds the patent right exclusively.

Of much interest to the public is the invitation which comes through the Birmingham Health Association to attend the dedication exercises of the new 75-bed Negro sanatorium located at Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium on Shades Mountain, on the Montgomery Highway on Sunday, Sept. 22, 4 to 5 p.m.

A motorcade will leave Ingram Park at Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, North promptly at 3 p.m., and the public is invited.

The Birmingham Health Association sponsors the Christmas seal sale among Negroes in Jefferson County each year and with the funds from such sale has a fine record for service to thousands of Negroes in the county in the fight on tuberculosis.

Officers of the association are: Dr. H. C. Bryant, president; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, first vice president; Mrs. John Blackmon, second vice president; A. L. Welch, treasurer, and Robert F. Coar, secretary. The board of directors includes William J. Moore, chairman; John Lewis, Mrs. Minnie Howard, the Rev. L. B. Bascomb, Rev. Robert Durr, Mrs. Odessa McKinney, W. L. McAlpine, E. O. Jackson, Mrs. F. S. Simpson, Dr. R. B. Maclin and Dr. W. L. Brown.

Alderman Wilbur J. Hardaway, Negro, real estate and insurance broker and prominent Indiana political figure, was elevated last week to the presidency of the Gary, Ind., City Council, the first time in the city's history that a Negro has headed the council.

His elevation was made possible through his election last January to the vice presidency at the time that Edward Kreiger became president. Mr. Kreiger died suddenly last week and Alderman Hardaway's succession to the presidency followed the natural course. His ascendency is significant not only from the race angle but also from the point of view that he is the only Republican in the council. There were two prior to the death of President Kreiger.

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The new council president has been in Gary since 1921 following his graduation from Tuskegee Institute and began work in the steel mill as an electrical mechanic. In 1926, he was placed in the Fire Department and in 1928 was elected alderman. He is a native of Vicksburg, Miss., where he received his early training.

Birmingham News

The annual meeting of the Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County is called for 4 p.m. Sunday, Sept. 22, on the sixth floor of the Pythian Temple at 310 North Eighteenth Street. Calanthe Court members are especially invited to attend, and chancellor commanders are urged to get in touch with their members and have them out for this occasion.

According to Sceretary A. L. Davenport, reports of officers will be rendered and the annual election will follow. Grand Lodge officers will attend this meeting, and the brigadier general of the uniform rank, G. S. Norman, and his staff have signified their intention to be present.

Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

This Sunday afternoon at 3:30, the division committee of the local Colored Boy Scouts of America will hold a meeting in the chapel of the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, North.

A camporal, slated for the latter part of October, will be the next activity for the colored Boy Scouts. This will be principally an overnight camp in which the troops will be given credit and recognition for the quality of their camping.

Scoutmasters of the entire division are asked to cooperate in the development of a press club. The purpose of this club is to have all troop scribes gather once a week and edit the news for the scout news column and also to receive training in journalism.

The West District Court of Honor, Troops 131, 134, 141 and 150, will be held at council school in Ensley Friday, Sept. 27, at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited.

* * *

Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, Atlanta, for 16 years, has just been elected executive secretary of Negro Institutions of the Methodist Church by the board of education of that denomination.

This is the first time a Negro has been elected to this position since the board of education for Negroes was merged with the general board of education of the Methodist Church. Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, white, served as secretary for 12 years.

The department, headed by Dr. Davage, will have official relations with the following institutions: Meharry Medical College, Dillard University, Flint-Goodrich Hospital, Bennett College, Claflin College, Clark University, Philander Smith College, Rust College, Samuel Houston College, Wiley College, Paine College and Bethune-Cookman Junior College.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham has been host during the past week to more than 10,000 Negro men and women from all sections of the nation and many foreign lands who poured into the Magic City for the sixtieth annual session of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., and the fortieth annual session of the Women's Auxiliary. Birmingham News

The Municipal Auditorium, where the convention is in session, has not been spacious enough to hold the thousands who attended each session, and the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, where the women are meeting, has had overflow audiences for its sessions. Mrs. S. W. Layton, of Philadelphia, is president of the auxiliary, and is an outstanding woman in religious affairs, having represented her group in international conventions abroad and in this country. Age Herald

Sunday's program will be of citywide interest as Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, will be the preacher at the auditorium at 11 a.m.

The annual sermon for the Woman's Auxiliary will be preached at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 11 o'clock by Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, of Chicago. Associating him will be Dr. O. C. Maxwell, of New York City. At 3 p.m. the foreign missionary work of the auxiliary will be featured, and at 7:30 p.m. the program will be directed by the Committee on Church Music, headed by Mrs. Willa M. Townsend, of Nashville.

Interesting visitors to the convention included Carey B. Lewis, newspaper man. He did newspaper work for the National Negro Business League under the presidency of the late Booker T. Washington, and for 18 years, under the presidency of Dr. L. K. Williams, for the National Baptist Convention, which closes here Sunday night.

Another outstanding person in attendance was Prof. Thomas J. Dorsey, of Chicago, Ill., president of the National Negro Gospel Choirs and Choruses. He is a gospel song writer whose songs are featured by the "Wings Over Jordan," ensemble out of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Rev. J. H. Branham, assistant pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, and transportation commissioner of the national convention, succeeded in using 11-day coaches, three pullmans, an observation and dining car to bring the Chicago delegation to Birmingham.

The Rev. J. W. Goodgame and other local pastors of Birmingham made it very pleasant for President L. K. Williams and family during their stay in the Magic City.

Sept. 8, 1940

Democratic and Republican campaign leaders completed plans last week for the drive to secure the Negro by following the pattern of the past in setting up racial campaign units.

Named to handle the campaign for election of Wendell L. Willkie as president, were Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, of St. Louis, president of the National Negro Bar Association, and Atty. Francis E. Rivers, of New York City, a member of the staff of Thomas E. Dewey, New York district attorney.

On the Democratic front, only Julian D. Rainey, of Boston, has been named.

* * *

James A. Johnson, formerly head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Business, was inducted into office as postmaster at Tuskegee Institute, with exercises following the close of business at the famous institution last Saturday.

Johnson succeeds Richard H. Harris, who has been acting postmaster since the death of J. B. Washington, who was the institute's first postmaster. The oath of office was administered by Warren A. Logan, retired treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, in the presence of W. T. B. Williams, vice president; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration; J. H. Palmer, retired registrar, and a group of institute officials, students, community and townspeople.

* * *

The Pythian Council of Birmingham and Jefferson County will be guests of St. Stephen's Lodge No. 66, Knights of Pythias, for its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8. The session will be held in the K. of P. Hall in Woodlawn, Sixty-Third Street and Third Avenue, South. A large attendance of chancellor commanders and members of the order is expected for the meeting, which will open at 4 p.m.

A short but interesting program will feature the meeting and includes prayer by Sir J. E. Jackson, welcome address by T. H. Jones, response by Sir W. M. Washington.

Grand Chancellor Oscar W. Adams will deliver the principal address. Sir George Dobbs, chairman of the Board of Endowment and chancellor commander of Naomi Lodge No. 127 of North Birmingham, will serve as master of ceremonies.

St. Stephens Lodge has a very energtic leader in its chancellor commander, Sir D. P. Mitchell, and he has the full cooperation of a fine staff of officers.

* * *

Plans for a Negro radio station in New York City created considerable interest last week with the announcement of the chartering of the Harlem Broadcasting Company, Inc., by the New York secretary of state.

Heading the new concern are Joseph Deighton Gibson, Marie Gibson and Reuel M. Jordan as incorporators with backing capital set at $20,000.

The new organization has made provision whereby the new radio chain would not necessarily be limited to Negro entertainers and sponsorship, but any phase of Americanism of interest to Negroes.

* * *

W. T. Brown, Jr., Chicago undertaker, was elected president of the newly-formed National Association of Colored Mayors, following a three-day session held recently in Detroit.

The 38 delegates who attended the convention were guests of the Michigan Colored Mayors Association.

The association voted to build a $500,000 convalescent hospital for infantile paralysis victims.

Other officers elected are: Chick Sheehan, of Buffalo, vice president; Dr. McLean Morrison, Detroit, treasurer; Mark Anthony, Louisville, secretary, chairman of the board of directors.

Louisville won the 1941 convention, which will be held three days prior to the running of the Kentucky Derby.

* * *

A new troop number was given out last week for a Boy Scout troop at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. Prof. Felix Paul, formerly connected with an old troop, is the new scoutmaster. Troop committeemen are C. E. Johnson, D. A. Kirby and C. A. Brown.

The training course conducted in Smithfield Auditorium last week by A. J. Taylor was highly successful. Thirty-three men were in regular attendance and gained information and instruction in the field of scouting.

What Negroes Are Doing

Age Herald

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

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Birmingham News

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The board of directors: A. L. Gaines, Birmingham; Jesse Harris, Opelika; W. A. Martin, Auburn; H. D. Morris, Brundidge; Sylvester Pears, Mobile; A. W. West, Montgomery; A. J. Robinson, Birmingham; L. A. Van Hoose, Tuscaloosa, and J. R. Wingfield, Mt. Meigs. The board of endowment: David Kelley, Huntsville; George Toliver, Bessemer; George Dobbs, Birmingham, and H. Strawbridge, Birmingham, secretary-treasurer. Supreme representatives are Oscar W. Adams, A. G. Benning, E. G. Moore and L. J. Lewis.

Sept 11-40

The Grand Court of Calanthe elected the following officers: Mrs. Mary Teague Robinson, Birmingham, grand worthy worthy counsellor; Mrs. M. A. Durr, Birmingham, grand worthy inspectrix; Mrs. M. H. Banks, Birmingham, grand worthy inspector; Mrs. Marina Autrey, Evergreen, grand worthy orator; Miss Frances Allen, Birmingham, grand registrar of deeds; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, Birmingham, assistant grand register of deeds; Mrs. Lizzie Mixon, Birmingham, grand senior directress; Mrs. Rosa Leonard, Homewood, grand junior directress; Mrs. Jennie B. Carter, Mt. Hebron, grand conductress; Mrs. Adline Thomas, Prichard, assistant grand conductress; Mrs. Ella E. Adams, Birmingham, grand escort; Mrs. Rosa Kellogg, Birmingham, grand herald; Miss Annie Scott, Birmingham, protector. Mrs. L. W. Broughton, of Mobile, deputy grand worthy counsellor.

The officers were installed by Sir James E. Kelley and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Birmingham the first Tuesday in August, 1941.

* * *

The Birmingham Negro Boys' Club received the "National Gardenia-Of-The-Week Award" Friday, Aug. 2. These are floral tributes presented to individuals, firms and organizations throughout the country in recognition of exceptional and outstanding services performed.

Recommendations are publicly gathered and the final weekly selections are made in Hollywood by Frankie Darro, screen and radio star. The flowers are offered and distributed by the leading florists in the cities of the award.

The award to the Birmingham club was made through its vice president, Dr. H. C. Bryant.

Superintendent A. D. Porter and the Boys Club management and members are highly elated over the honor that has come to them in his award.

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An appeal to the civic and patriotic sense of Negro Tennesseans in the interest of national unity and preparedness, through the re-establishment of colored units of the Tennessee National Guard, has been launched all over the state by colored American Legionnaires, according to a statement given out by Dr. R. Q. Venson, only Negro member of the executive committee of the Legion, and prominent in the civic and professional circles of the city of Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Venson disclosed that the matter of reestablishing Negro units of the National Guard in Tennessee was first brought to the attention of the Legion at its state convention two years ago. The first definite action on the proposal was taken with the endorsement of the idea by the body during its state meeting in Memphis in 1939. At that time it was decided that Legion posts in the larger cities of Tennessee would join in a campaign of arousing interest among Negro citizens of the desirability of having Negro National Guard units.

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Birmingham, Ala. News
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BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Members of the National Council of Negro Women of the United States, Inc., are speeding up plans this week for their sixth annual conference in Washington, Oct. 24-26, at the Department of Labor Building.

Giving a preview of convention activities, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, council leader and head of the Negro division, NYA, announced that the board of directors, composed of presidents of affiliated organizations, heads of all standing committees and officers of the council, would meet at 8 p.m. Oct. 24 at the headquarters of the National Association of Golored Women, 1114 O Street, Northwest.

On Oct. 25 at 9 a.m. registration will begin in the conference room of the Department of Labor. General sessions will begin the same morning, and in the afternoon Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will meet with the council for a conference at the White House, followed by escort over the grounds.

The evening session will be a public meeting presenting prominent platform speakers and outstanding women musicians. The dinner conference will be at 8:15 p.m. in the dining room of the Department of Labor, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, minister to Norway, as guest speaker.

* * *

Sunday, Oct. 20, has been set as the date for the issuance of a 3-cent stamp commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the thirteenth amendment, according to announcement at Philadelphia, Pa., by Maj. R. R. Wright, 85-year-old banker and former college president, who made the personal plea for the Postoffice Department to publish the stamp, which will be of 3-cent denomination.

* * *

The National Negro Music Center, established at the Washington Conservatory of Music has opened a drive for $5,000 to be used for the study of Negro music.

On the committee sponsoring the drive are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walter Damrosch, Hans Kindler, Lieut. Charles Benter, David Mannes, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., W. E. B. Du Bois, Kemper Harreld and Mrs. Maud Roberts George, of Chicago. Composers on the committee are William Grant Still, Nathaniel Dett, Clarence Cameron White, Florence Price, William L. Dawson, William C. Handy, W. J. Schieffelin and Hollingsworth Wood.

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The defense committee of the National Medical Association, launched a campaign last week to place a Negro on the draft boards of every state. Already the organization is receiving favorable response to a letter sent to all governors, to President Roosevelt and to all candidates for office. The letter, signed by Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, chairman of the committee; Dr. Carl G. Roberts and Dr. C. H. Payne, appealed to the president and the governors for fair play in the administration of the draft.

* * *

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who recently was appointed by President Roosevelt as one of his advisory committee of six on the selective training act, is senior secretary of the Negro department of the National Council Y. M. C. A. He also is an associate director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and won the Harmon award for religious service to the Negro race in 1928.

During his 27-year administration, Dr. Tobias has played an important part in helping to bring about cooperative efforts between the two races.

Monticello, Fla., News
October 11, 1940

COLORED NEWS

The Jefferson County colored teachers met at Howard Academy, Friday, Oct. 5 at 1:30 p. m., to reorganize the association of colored teachers. Mrs. Mamie B. Scott, Geans Supervisor of colored schools called the meeting to order, after which devotional services ensued.

Following the devotional services officers were elected for the term 1940-41.

Prof. Edwin Norward was elected president; Prof. Eddie Simpkins, vice president; Mrs. Ann Jones, secretary; Prof. O. Seabrooks, treasurer; Prof. Hamilton, chaplain; Prof. White, financial secretary; Miss Gavin, chairman of social committee, and Prof. James T. Waldron, chairman of the program committee.

The purpose of the association in part, is to "know your fellow teacher better," and to discuss different problems arising in the class room.

Monday evening, Oct. 7, was enjoyed by a gathering of more than seventy-five members and friends of Fellowship Baptist Church.

An open forum followed speeches given by Prof. F. S. Jackson of Howard Academy, whose subject was "A Historical Background of the Present Situation." Prof. O. Seabrooks followed with "A Geographical background of the Situation Today;" to be followed by Prof. Edwin Norwood who spoke on "Why the Negro is Better Prepared to cope with the situation." This series was climaxed by Prof. James T. Waldron who expostulated on "Why the Negro should be willing to support the present national defense program." Mr. Mitchel Scott was also present and spoke on "The Negro and Americanism."

The group was favored with musical numbers by Rev. Mr. Gregory of Jacksonville, exangelist of the National Baptist Convention.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 27, 1940

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BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

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Pullman porters: Mrs. John Ozan, $6; professional, Miss Vesper Brown, $64; Acipco colored employes, $2,100.

According to the report, the pledges and cash total $2,615, of which $2,293 was cash.

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Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
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